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To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first.

— William Shakespeare

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From Editor With Greetings

YOU ARE THE MASTER OF YOUR FATE

Dear Friend,

The great sage of the South, Thiruvalluvar, said over 5000 years ago that even if it were to be beyond the Gods, sincere and sustained efforts will yield the reward. According to him, those who ceaselessly and diligently keep trying would even conquer fate. In other words, continuous effort of itself ensures, despite countless falls, the magic power to rise and succeed.

Life is a game with glorious prize, if only you can play it right. It is give and take, build and break and often it ends in a fight. But he surely wins who honestly tries. Great achievements often require long, tortuous and bitter experiences. One has to face ruthless physical and mental persecution and win complete mastery of oneself to accomplish great feats. One must rise above disappointments, and stand steadfast on his chosen path to emerge victorious in the end. There is no failure save in giving up, no real fall so long as one still tries. Seeming setbacks make the strong soul wise and genius that power which dazzles mortal eyes is nothing but perseverance in disguise.

Success is not a matter of luck or genius; it depends on adequate preparation and indomitable determination. He wins the most who can the most endure, who faces issues, who always persists laughing in the face of defeat. There is always battle to be fought before the victory is won, but too many want victory before the battle. Life is a battle and you have to dare it and fight your way to victory. All is not lost when a battle is lost because you are not lost and if you have your will and nerve, you can again give battle and win the war which matters most. Defeat can serve more than victory to shake the soul and let the glory out.

Great minds are possessed of firm purposes whereas the little ones delight in feeble wishes. The weak and the meek are tamed and subdued by misfortune but the strong ones rise above it. History is replete with examples where a strong, earnest, dedicated and determined soul has, against all odds, swayed the destiny of the nations. Firm has to be the will, patient the heart, passionate the aspiration to secure the fulfilment of any high and worthy purpose.

Face what you must with steps triumphant and heart emboldened. Stand up ! Stick to your aim. Fear not for defeat or falter not for doubt. Onward ! Upward ! Till the goal ye win. Press on ! Surmount the rocky steps. Be thou a hero. Crown yourself with victory.

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Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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Moscow Summit



Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev exchanging documents after Moscow summit

The recent summit between the two Super Powers—America and the Soviet Union—in Moscow happily helped the world move further away from what appeared a certain third world war. The process of protecting humanity from the threat of an unprecedented destruction and violence began in Washington in December last year. At a similar historic summit in the American capital, President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev had signed what has come to be known as the I. N. F. treaty. The coming together in Moscow of these two leaders in the last week of May was a part of the continuing process they had begun five months ago.

It appeared before the two leaders met in Moscow that the summit would not produce any result because of the many reservations both sides still have on the need for further reducing the strategic weapons in order to herald an era of nuclear disarmament. President Reagan seemed bent on frustrating the summit by his insistence on taking up the question of human rights. He also said he would talk to the dissidents in the Soviet Union to understand the extent of human rights violations there. General Secretary Gorbachev was not happy with this stance of President Reagan and he also expressed his feelings openly against it but he did not go to the extent of saying or doing things that could have made the holding of the

summit impossible. There is no denying the fact that he acted with much cooler head and showed more mature diplomacy than President Reagan in handling a ticklish situation.

Exchange of instruments

The most important result of the Moscow summit was the exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF). With this one can hope that a firm and determined move will now be made towards disarmament. This treaty was happily ratified earlier by both the countries (by the Senate in America and the Soviet Presidium in the Soviet Union), thereby confirming that the decision makers and opinion builders in both America and the Soviet Union are in favour of slowly eliminating those weapons which threaten the security of the world.

For the first time under the I.N.F. treaty both Super Powers will destroy one class of nuclear weapons—the land-based missiles with a range of 500 km to 5000 km. It is a great step forward in the direction of getting rid of such weapons though the weapons to be destroyed will be only five per cent of the arsenals both Super Powers possess today. So far both powers used to agree on the desirability of reducing the arms but they did not quantify the weapons to be got rid of. One hopes the exchange of the instruments in Moscow will certainly arouse

in both powers greater trust in each other and they will not hesitate to take more such steps in future to avert a nuclear holocaust that seemed certain only a few years ago.

Both the leaders soon after the summit concluded on June 1 felt that "an era of nuclear disarmament had begun". Speaking on the occasion, President Reagan said he and Mr. Gorbachev had made an important progress towards a sweeping nuclear arms control treaty during their Kremlin summit. He complimented Mr. Gorbachev on the democratic reforms he is introducing. He also tried to cool the controversy he had raised by his criticism of the Soviet human rights situation.

Missed opportunity

Mr. Gorbachev too was happy at the outcome of the summit though he described it as a "missed opportunity" because his hope of both powers making a concrete move towards the signing of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) had not materialised. Mr. Reagan was not against discussing this treaty but had thought it needed more time.

In fact, there was considerable hope before the Moscow summit began that START would be signed along with some other treaties. Under this treaty both the countries are expected to cut the long-range nuclear missiles and other strategic weapons by as much as 50 per cent. Mr. Reagan was not very keen on it as the Soviet Union wanted it be linked with his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly called Star War programmes. The START involves inspection and verification of each other's military installations. Mr. Reagan insisted on continuing with his SDI as it concerned space and wanted a separate treaty different from START—to cover warlike activities in space.

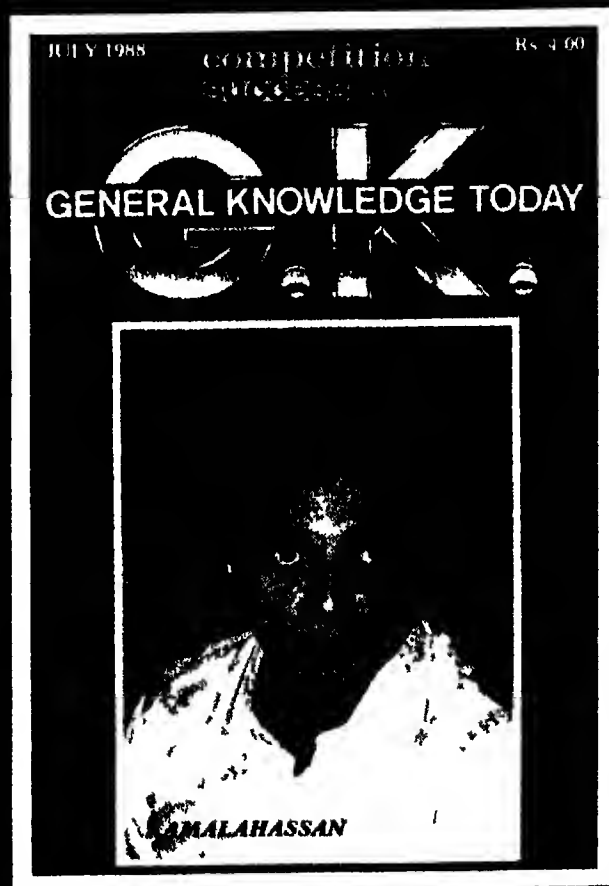
Both the leaders, however, agreed to continue their talks on START and hoped an agreement would be reached at some future summit, possibly before Mr. Reagan leaves the White House. Some important treaties were also signed by the two leaders before they dispersed. They laid down that both powers would give each other advanced notice about the launching of inter-continental range sea and ground missile tests. They also provide for the joint verification of the testing of nuclear weapons at Nevada (U.S.) and at Semipalatinsk (U.S.S.R.) this summer. The notice of the tests will be given at least 24 hours in advance.

Another treaty signed was for three years (1989-91) and is meant for the exchange of writers, sportsmen and others from various

(Continued on page 84)

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Raj Kapoor: The Greatest Showman Leaves Footprints On Silver Screen



The great showman is no more. The doyen of the Indian film industry, Raj Kapoor, died at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, on June 2, 1988 following multi system failure leading to cardio-respiratory arrest. He was 64. He is survived by his wife, Krishna, actor-sons Randhir, Rishi and Rajiv, and daughters Ritu and Rima.

The end came after a 31-day battle which began on May 2 at the moment of Raj Kapoor's greatest triumph—when he was conferred the Dada Saheb Phalke Award, the highest cinematic honour, by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman. In a moving tribute to the showman, the President stepped down from the stage to present the award to the breathless Raj Kapoor, who developed sudden acute asthma. He was later admitted to the hospital where his condition steadily deteriorated.

Raj Kapoor (real name Ranbir Raj Kapoor), was the most celebrated actor, producer, director and studio owner. He was the child of the show world who rose to become its uncrowned king. As a romantic rebel, with Nargis—his starry-eyed heart throb, he ruled the emotional realms of a whole generation of film-goers in India. He conferred an incontestable legitimacy to Chaplin's baggy trousers and bowler hat in the Indian context and came to represent the hopes and aspirations of the country's swelling ranks of city underdogs.

Considered the greatest showman that Indian film world has ever produced, he rose from being ordinary dapper boy to become an internationally renowned matinee idol and movie mogul. His films, most of which were

tremendous commercial successes, were endowed with artistry and earned a great fan following in both India and abroad. For an entire generation of Soviet fans, his name was virtually synonymous with India.

Raj Kapoor began his career in the studio after dropping out of school at seventeen. His father, the late Prithviraj Kapoor, who was also a recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award, could have made him a hero in his first film, but he knew better. He placed his son in the care of his friend director Kidar Sharma after a short stint as apprentice at Ranjit Movietone. It was during those three years under Kidar Sharma that Raj Kapoor learnt the basics of his craft which made him the rage of millions in India and abroad.

Son of the veteran actor, he emerged from the imposing shadow of the great thespian to strike out a path of his own, establishing his R. K. Studio and the R. K. Films banner under which he produced films that bagged several national and international awards. A career spanning over half a century reached its pinnacle with the conferring of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for distinguished services to the cinema. He was the second member of the Kapoor clan after his father to receive the honour.

Raj Kapoor owed his box office success to the character he normally played in his films—a poor or downtrodden person with a warm heart and sense of optimism with whom viewers identified themselves easily. Another strong point of his films is music to which he paid great attention. The songs became instant hits and tunes haunted people even decades after the films had

been released. His emotional portrayals were distinct in that they delved deep into the human psyche. His bold and original treatment of love themes has become a trend-setter.

Beginning his acting career with "Inquilaab" in 1935, Raj Kapoor became a directorial assistant to veteran Kidar Sharma in the forties. Later he launched his own banner R. K. Films with "Aag" for which he wielded the megaphone for the first time. The R. K. banner has produced several entertaining and socially purposeful films like "Barsaat", "Awara", "Shri 420" and "Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai". His production "Jagto Raho" directed by the veteran Bengali director, Shombhu Mitra, is considered a classic of Indian cinema. It bagged the Grand Prix at the Karlovy Vary Film Festival in 1958.

With "Sangam" in 1964, Raj Kapoor struck out a new path narrating a fable of love with spectacular production value. In all his films after that he laid a strong stress on colour and spectacle, but never at the expense of a good story line. The gloss was simply there to back up a strong script.

With the next venture "Mera Naam Joker" he earned the reputation of being a "cerebral



Raj Kapoor in "Jagto Raho"

film maker", though the four-hour-long film on a circus clown had only a lukewarm reception at the box office.

In the seventies, Raj Kapoor quietly withdrew from the acting scene but continued to direct his own films. Till recently he was working on "Henna" which he called his "dream project".

Raj Kapoor produced eight films, produced and directed ten films, and acted



Raj Kapoor with Nargis in "Awara"

in 60 films. He was awarded the National honour Padma Bhushan in '971, a certificate of merit for "Shri 420" and three international awards. But the crowning glory was the Dada Saheb Phalke honour of which he was a second-generation awardee.

He has acted in "Inquilaab" (1935), "Hamari Baat" and "Gown" (1945), "Valmiki" (1946), "Neel Kamal", "Chittod Vijay", "Jail Yatra" and "Dil Ki Rani" (1947), "Gopinath" (1948), "Andaz", "Parivartan" and "Sunahere Din" (1949), "Bhanwara", "Baware Nayan", "Dastaan", "Jaan Pehchaan", "Pyaar" and "Sargam" (1950), "Awara" (1951), "Ambar", "Anhonee", "Ashiyana" and "Bewafa" (1952), "Aah", "Dhun" and "Paapi" (1953), "Shri 420" (1955), "Chori Chori" and "Jagte Raho" (1956), "Sharada" (1957), "Parvarish" and "Phir Subah Hogi" (1958), "Anadi", "Char Dil Char Rahain", "Do Ustad", "Kanhaiya" and "Main Nashe Moira Hoon" (1959), "Chhaliya", "Shriman Satyavadi" and "Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai" (1960), "Nazarana" (1961), "Aashik" (1962), "Dil Hi To Hai" and "Ek Dil Sou Afsane" (1963), "Dulha Dulhan" and "Sangam" (1964), "Teesri Kasam" (1965-66), "Around the World" and "Diwana" (1967), "Sapnon Ka Saudagar" (1968), "Mera Naam Joker" (1970), "Kal Aaj Aur Kal" (1972), "Dharam-Karam", "Mera Desh Mera Dharam" and "Chandi Sona" (1974), "Khan Dost" (1977), "Do Jasoos" (1978), "Abdullah" (1981), "Gopichand Jasoos" (1981) and "Vakil Babu" (1982).

He has acted and directed "Aag" (1948), "Barsaat" (1949), "Awara" (1951), "Aah" (1953), "Boot Polish" (1954), "Shri 420" (1955), "Jagte Raho" (1956), "Ab Dilli Door Nahin" (1957), "Jis Desh Mein Ganga Behti Hai" (1960), "Sangam" (1964), "Mera Naam Joker" (1970), "Kal Aaj Aur Kal" (1972).

He was the producer, actor and director of "Sangam" (1964) and "Mera Naam Joker" (1970).

He produced and directed "Bobby" (1973), "Satyam Shivam Sundaram" (1979),

"Prem Rog" (1982) and "Ram Teri Ganga Maali" (1985).

Loved at home, revered in the Soviet Union and adored in West Asia, the United States too had acknowledged the master film-maker a couple of years ago by paying him a tribute with a retrospective of his work at New York's Museum of Modern Art, during the Festival of India.

When Raj Kapoor won the Dada Saheb Phalke Award this year, he became the only second generation winner of this award—since his renowned father Prithviraj Kapoor had been presented this award posthumously. But this was not the only record created by Raj Kapoor during his almost five decades-long association with the screen. At the age of 24 he became the youngest producer-director in India when he made "Aag" in 1948.

He also had the distinction of having acted with a single heroine — Nargis — in 18 films.

At present, he remains the only film-maker to have made a film starring three generations of a family: "Kal, Aaj aur Kal" in 1972 which starred Prithviraj, Raj Kapoor, and his eldest son Randhir Kapoor.

Raj Kapoor was the head of the present largest film family in filmdom. His father Prithviraj had been an actor and film-maker, while his brothers Shammi and Shashi, and son Randhir, Rishi and Rajiv are also in films. His wife Krishna's brothers Prem Nath, Rajendra Nath and Narendra Nath are in films too. His daughters-in-law Babita and Neetu Singh were in films. Prem Nath's wife Bina Rai, Shammi's first wife Geeta Bali and Shashi's late wife Jennifer also acted, and Shashi's sons Kunal and Karan and daughter Sanjana are also in cinema.

"It was clear from the very beginning that my heroine could not be the mother of my children and the mother of my children could not be my heroine," Raj Kapoor said some time ago about his reported romance with Nargis, the late screen heroine. Although he

never confirmed or denied the affair, Raj Kapoor acted with her in a record 18 films. He stopped working with her when she met and married Sunil Dutt, who had acted as her son in Mehboob Khan's classic "Mother India". But Raj Kapoor re-lived the 1948 scene of his meeting Nargis years later in 1973, when he reproduced the scene in his superhit "Bobby", when Rishi first meets Dimple Kapadia as she opens the door with "besan" (gram flour) on her hands.

After his last film "Ram Teri Ganga Maali" made in 1984, Raj Kapoor had been planning to make another movie "Henra" which he planned to shoot in Pakistan but he had to drop the idea following a protest by the Pakistani film industry. The Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq had not only given him permission for the project but had invited him to be his guest and offered all the facilities to shoot the movie. He wanted to go before the camera with one of his most ambitious ventures, centering on the love story of an Indian boy and a mountain girl across the borders. But there was the chore of getting the perfect dialogue written and the perfect actress to play the girl of his dreams. He had even asked a Pakistani woman writer to give him a draft. Whenever Raj Kapoor looked for a new heroine, it made big news. Once she was selected, a star was born.

Raj Kapoor's world had come to an end on the evening of May 2 soon after he received the prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award



Raj Kapoor in "Mera Naam Joker"

from the President. He lived on for another 31 days in complete withdrawal from it, even if there were ample indications that his life was ebbing away. The last of the flamboyant movie moghuls could have hardly imagined that the joy of receiving the ultimate film honour would be so short-lived that Shailendra's lyrics.... "Jeena Yahan, Mama Yahan/Iske Siva Jaana Kahan" (To live here, to die here/Where else can one go) would assume a prophetic tone. The show may be over with Raj Kapoor's exit from the Indian film scene, but not the monumental contribution he has left behind.



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India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K.K. Bhardwaj

Introduction

India has always been an utmost inspiration for the world at large for her fabulous wealth, both material and economic prosperity as well as her spiritual excellence. It brought here both traders and invaders along with preachers and seekers in search of truth and salvation. All of them came through land routes by undertaking long and hazardous journeys which put them to lot of stress and strain on their physique and nerves. Thus, the troops of Alexander mutinied and refused to march beyond Beas because of their weariness and fatigue in fighting and homesickness. They had, therefore, to be, perforce, despatched back. Many invading tribes like Kushans, Hunas and Sakas in ancient era and the Turks and Mughals during the medieval age, however, chose to make this land as their own home and absorbed themselves in the stream of her life. They attempted their best to bring more and more lustres to her glory and enriched her culture, heritage and tradition. It would not thus be quite inappropriate if we consider the long span of Muslim rule in India as an era of consolidation, unity and glory on the same pattern as we look towards the reigns of Mauryas, Kushans and Guptas. By that criterion, Ashoka and Akbar were the great national monarchs of India. They unified the country, gave it a stable administration and brought about harmony, peace and concord among various faiths, sects and communities.

During the closing years of the fifteenth century, various European nations embarked upon new adventures to enrich them by establishing trade links with India through sea. Columbus made the pioneering attempt to sail for India in 1492 but he reached America in 1493. Six years later, Vasco da Gama succeeded to reach Calicut in 1498 via Cape of Good Hope. The Zamorin of Calicut received the Portuguese visitor with great warmth and cordiality opening a new chapter of commercial and political relationship between Europe and Asia. This encouraged him to make another visit to India in 1501 and establish a factory at Cannanore. The Portuguese were thus the first European nation to establish trade links with India with an avowed object to establish an empire. In 1580, Spain occupied Portugal and to ensure that both of them do not fight each other for supremacy in trade, Pope Alexander IV issued a papal bull dividing the world into two halves, the eastern half

bestowed upon Portugal and the western half upon Spain. The defeat of Spanish Armada in 1588 at the hands of Elizabethan England established beyond doubt the English naval supremacy over other European powers, making her a potential contender for establishing trade and empire in India. This encouraged the merchants of London to form the East India Company in December 1600 and obtain the Royal Charter to enjoy an exclusive right to trade with India for fifteen years and to maintain discipline over its members and employees.

We have received numerous letters from our esteemed readers asking us to publish a feature on India's Freedom Movement in the CSR. We have earlier published a pictorial feature on the history and culture of India which was very much liked by the readers. To begin with this issue, we are publishing the feature on "India's Freedom Movement" by Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj, an author of popular books on History and Political Science. The history of the struggle for our independence is indeed a great romance of history. It is a topic which appears in almost all the competitive examinations. We hope the readers would welcome it.

The Charter also authorised the Company to maintain an armed naval force consisting of six good pinnaces well furnished with ordnance and other munitions and five hundred mariners. The significance of the Charter was thus not only that the Company could trade with India but also maintain a naval force.

The Company set up its first factory at Surat when Captain Hawkins succeeded in securing the necessary permission for its establishment from Emperor Jahangir. In subsequent years, it established factories in Masulipatnam, Hariharpur, Madras and Calcutta. The island and port of Bombay was given to the Company on the payment of an annual rent of £ 10 by King Charles II which he had received from the Portuguese King in dowry on his marriage with Catherine of Braganza. Thus the Company was able to establish itself on important ports of India by the close of the seventeenth century from which it could carry on its trade with

convenience and profit. It synchronised with the death of the great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707, whose sad demise led to the erosion of the Mughal political supremacy on the political scene and rise of centrifugal forces. The weakness of the central authority led to the establishment of various petty kingdoms and principalities along with the declaration of independence by many provincial governors appointed by the Mughal Emperor. That was the situation for which the servants of the East India Company had been looking for so long. The collapse of political and commercial power of various other European nations like the Dutch, Danes and French in India emboldened the English Nabobs, the title with which the servants of the Company were acclaimed on their return from India to England because of their highly accelerated assets and possessions, to dabble in the native political conflicts.

The author of this new adventurism was Lord Clive. His victory at Plassey in 1757 did not make him an able general or a brave soldier but he became the king-maker. He changed the rulers on the *mansab* of Bengal playing one against the other. He took bribes. He encouraged his subordinates to follow him. An era of plunder ensued. The greed for wealth increased. The dubious game had to be intensified. The rowdies were Buxars. It made the East India Company the *Dewan* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It obtained this right from Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor of India. The Company ceased to be only a trading concern. It also assumed the role of empire builder. As Lord Palmerston said very truly, "The original settlers began with a factory, the factory grew into fort, the fort expanded into a district and the district into a province." The British Parliament declared in 1784 that "the pursuit of schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India were measures repugnant to the wish, the honour and policy of the British nation" but this declaration was negated by the events of the succeeding years. The Company aimed at not only adding more and more dominions to its fold but it became the paramount power introducing new postures like the system of subsidiary alliances and doctrine of lapse. The purpose of both was to reduce the power of Indian princes and enhance the territories of the Company. An era of aggrandisement, expansion, extension and annexation thus continued unabated until the great uprising of 1857 shook the British imperialism to its foundations. The rule of the East India

(Continued on page 91)

Ego

A successful leader who has to win the cooperation support and help of others in order to achieve the common goal or objective has to remember and cater to the 'ego' in other individuals. Each individual has a craving to feel important. He wants recognition and appreciation. He would like to feel that he is being wanted and that his services to the organisation are essential. An individual, therefore, does not want to take orders all the time and if the leader gives the impression that he is the boss and the other person is there only to carry out instructions, he will cease receiving willing and wholehearted support and cooperation. Instead, therefore, of giving abrupt orders in most cases, it would be possible to give suggestions. One has more faith and greater liking for ideas that he discovers himself than for those which are handed down to him from the top.

It is, therefore, incorrect to ignore the ego of the individuals and force your opinions and ideas on them. It is far wiser and definitely advantageous to make suggestions, plant the seeds indirectly and allow people to think things out in the way you want them. This technique is now increasingly used in modern high pressure scientific advertising. The buyer or customer does not like to be told to buy this or that. He does not even want to be told that this is good and that is bad for him. He certainly knows what he wants and what is best for him. Therefore, indirect suggestions are made to him. Would he not like to be popular with the girls? The girls like such and such shirts, neck ties, perfumes and so on. Then the individual decides to order those things himself.

None of us like to be told commanded or ordered about. It just hurts our ego. But we do not mind suggestions. We feel happy to consider requests and appeals. Every one likes to be consulted about his or her wishes, ideas, views and opinions. The technique of making the other person feel that the idea is his could also be applied towards one's equals and higher ups. We have seen that a leader has to satisfy the conflicting needs of his superiors, equals and subordinates in an organisation. If you approach your seniors and equals with tact and gently plant in their minds the right ideas as possible suggestions, you will find that they are adopted as their own and passed for implementation accordingly. In other words, your ideas will become theirs. They will then go all out to enforce or translate those ideas into action.

The satisfaction of the ego of the other individuals automatically implies that you have to keep your own ego in check. You should master your ego and subordinate it

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

to your aims and goals. Your object is to become a successful leader. To this overall aim you must subordinate your ego. This will mean certain amount of self-denial. You should not attempt to claim any credit individually for yourself for any accomplishment or ideas. Always pass the credit on to your team-mates, to the members of the organisation. Let them feel important, happy and satisfied. The leader's aim should always be to get the job done. To accomplish the job he needs the active, willing and wholehearted cooperation of other individuals or human beings.

It will not always be possible for the leader to give adequate compensation for services rendered, in terms of money or in kind. Money or rewards in kind cannot prove satiable. If you give, say, Rs. 1,000, he can still desire for Rs. 2,000 and if you give that, he can desire for more. But, instead, if you satisfy his ego and give him psychological satisfaction, you can meet an individual's demand adequately and satisfactorily. In many cases, after the primary or basic wants like hunger, shelter, etc., are met human beings start craving for psychological satisfaction. They want to feel important, recognised, wanted and accepted.

The need of the ego has to be met. The intelligent leader must, therefore, keep his own ego under check and cater to the ego of others. This will also imply that the leader

should accept full responsibility, where things have not gone according to plans or expectations. While he can pass the credit on to others and keep himself in the background, he cannot afford to shift the blame to others. As a leader, he is always responsible for the activities of his team and hence must be ready to shoulder the blame, if any. This will further enhance the respect of his men towards him.

According to the ancient Chinese wiseman Lao-tse "The reason why rivers and seas receive the homage of a hundred mountain streams is that they keep below them. Thus they are able to reign over all the mountain streams. So the sage, wishing to be above men, putteth himself below them, wishing to be before them, he putteth himself behind them. Thus, though his place be above men, they do not feel his weight though his place be before them, they do not count it an injury."

When the leader caters to the ego of others, he can also appeal to their nobler motives. Assume an individual to be honest, hardworking and keen. Give him a reputation to stand up to. His ego will urge him to live up to that expectation. The ego of human beings is reflected in their desire to excel others and gain recognition. The desire to excel goads them to accept challenges and face competitions. Therefore the leader can tactfully throw challenges to his men and make them work in a spirit of healthy competition. It will lose its effectiveness if adopted frequently and incorrectly. The successful leader should thus make use of the ego of the mortals to accomplish results for the team or organisation.

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For details see page 36

Mr. PRASHANT : IAS Topper 1987-88 Talks To You

Remain Cool While Preparing And Modest Ever After

Mr. Prashant, this year's topper in the Civil Services Examination is a lovable personality, popular among his friends as well as family members. Handsome, intelligent, dynamic and confident, he is very sociable and takes pleasure in helping his friends. He has the personality of a film hero, say his friends. He is a forceful speaker. Music is his hobby and he plays 'Tabla' well. There is no doubt about the fact that he will soon reach the top echelons of the Indian bureaucracy to serve his country.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. The secret, if it can be called a secret, of my success is a balanced strategy for the examination. I took care that I don't overprepare myself in any subject at the cost of others. My strategy was simple: there are three subjects, all have equal marks, prepare them equally. I think this, more than anything else, was the "secret". Normally people neglect their General Studies preparation, as if it is just a poor cousin. I deliberately avoided this very common mistake.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. The decisive factor in the choice of my career was the width of the Civil Services. The tremendous variety of experience, of challenges, of responsibilities that it offers made it most attractive to me. The other factor was power — not power in the wrong sense of the word, but power over the right kind of things, the ability to get a couple of things moving in the right direction. I feel that the range and the power involved in the Civil Services are the best parts of it.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. I cannot find words to say how my parents, my brothers and close friends contributed to my success. Perhaps I will never be able to repay this debt. My parents have been like guiding angels in my effort. The love that they showered on me throughout this period was the force that kept me going. I would not have been what I am, but for my parents.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. If I would have been unsuccessful, I would have felt challenged. That's the way I react: either something makes me happy, or



Competition Success Review is a multi-dimensional magazine which provides relevant information in a very neat and compact manner. It is a virtual dynamo.

— Prashant

makes me feel challenged, but never sad. I hate sadness because it is painful and does not get you anywhere.

As this is or rather was my first attempt I had not really thought in terms of other services. Had I failed, I would have taken another go at it. If I would have failed even at the second go, maybe I would have calked it a day, and settled down for academics as a profession.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. It has been so enormous and so sudden that perhaps it will take time to sink in. I really cannot connect this to any one cause. It was the outcome of all the good wishes, and of a bit of hard work on my part.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. Till my graduation I occupied myself with all kinds of extra-curricular activities and the Honours course. I joined MA (Previous) in July 1986 and began serious preparations from September 1986. I worked for the Mains till March 1987 primarily for Sociology (my second optional) which I had to start from scratch. From mid-March I got down for the Prelim preparation. The month of May went in taking MA (Previous) examinations. After the Prelims, I was slightly late in getting down to work. I began the last lap of the run in August 1987.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. History and Sociology

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. History suggested itself on the basis of the fact that I had a headstart in it, having been taught it so well at St Stephens College. In fact, for History, I had to do nothing over and above what was taught in College. I took Sociology as my second optional, because it is a parallel discipline, and it deeply fascinated me. It is not a boast that I enjoyed doing Sociology. The criterion for the selection of the optional subjects that I had was fundamental interest. I believe that you can't do well in any subject unless you love it. That is why I left Sciences after my Intermediate.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. My preparation for the General Studies was unconventional. In fact, I took a calculated risk. I read the India Year Book (India 1986) most thoroughly. I think it is the best guide for the General Studies. In addition to it, I read *Yojana*, *Indian and Foreign Review*, *Kurukshetra* (Indian Journal of Rural Development) and the *Competition Success Review*. Apart from this, the NCERT books on polity, economy and geography were very helpful. I banked on the *CSR* and the *Times of India* for the current affairs. If I would have flopped this year, I may have started reading the guides.

Q. Apart from concentrating on *Competition Success Review*, which other magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. The India Year Book, the various NCERT books and the periodicals like *Yojana*, *Kurukshetra* and *I & F R* were my plinth. Apart from this, I used to read *Mainstream* to know the counter-point, and *India Today* just to keep in touch.

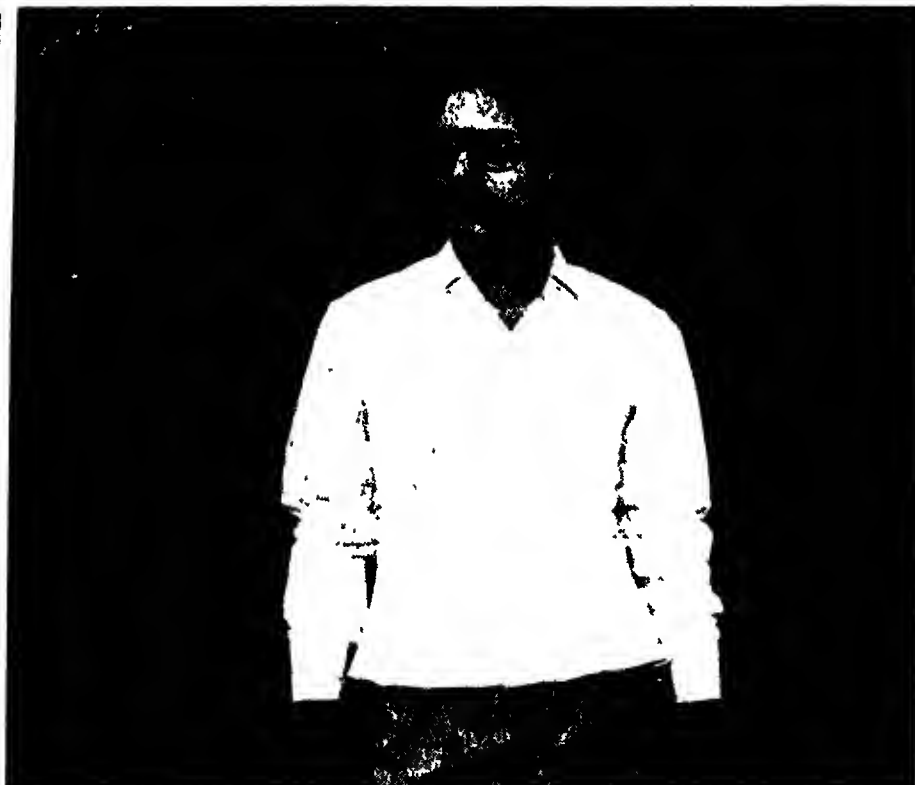
Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. Sociology: Raymond Aron—Main Trends in Sociological Thought, Anthony Giddens—Capitalism and Modern Social Theory; T. B. Bottomore—Sociology Elites in Society; Haralambos—Perspectives in Sociology; David Mandelbaum—Society in India; M. N. Srinivas—Social Change in Modern India; Y. Singh—Modernisation of the Indian Tradition, Essays on the Modernization of India; Andre Beteille—Inequality Among Men, Class, Caste & Power in a Tanjore District, Horton & Hunt—Sociology.

History: The tutorials I had written for my B.A. examinations.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I did not get much time to prepare for the interview as it was on the very second day. To begin with, I read the history of St Stephen's College. I also revised the issues of the *India Today* since January. I used to read the *Times of India* thoroughly. The



BIO-DATA

Name : PRASHANT

Educational Qualifications :

School : St. Xavier's School, Patna, St. Xavier's College, Ranchi.

College : St. Stephen's College, Delhi, B. A. (Hons.) History.

University : Delhi, M. A. (Final) History.

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won :

School: Best Actor, Best Play, Debating Awards, Essay-Writing—First prize, President of Students Union.

College: Secretary, Later President, History Society; President, Informal Discussion Group; Secretary, Residence Committee; Secretary, Students Union Society, M. M. Lal Award for exemplary behaviour; A. N. Jha Memorial Scholarship.

most important part of the preparation were the long hours of discussions with my friends and teachers. Of course, *Competition Success Review* was vital in my preparation for the interview.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. *CSR* was very helpful chiefly because it was a single-window source of information for current affairs and associated topics.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. The *Competition Success Review* is the most compact and comprehensive magazine on current affairs. More important than the factual part of it are the articles in the magazine which instruct a student on the development of the right approach and

the right perspective. It helps evolve the correct approach, provides the relevant strategy and equips with all the information one requires for this examination.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. There are no doubts at all. It has to be wide extensive study. But wide extensive study does not mean going haywire. It is wide extensive study according to a strategy.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. Although the expansive nature of the examination makes it a test of nerves, for which some people criticise it, it is still the most complete examination for selection. The only improvement I can recommend is not in the pattern of examination, but in the timing of announcement of the final results. I feel they are declared very late at present.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. It will affect the talented youth of India in the most positive way, because I don't think that in two years' time, a donkey becomes a horse.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. The restriction on the number of attempts is a negative incentive, it makes sure that one does not take it easy. If you get a hundred bullets, you won't aim as hard as you will if you get only three.

(Continued on page 22)

My Personality Test

— Mr. Prashant, IAS Topper

When I received a call for the personality test, my only reaction was that of not getting eliminated. I did not feel happy, because the call merely meant that I had not been rejected, and still had a 50% chance of making it. Moreover, having come so close to it, I felt an urge to try and do my best in the forthcoming interview. In the 20 odd days that I got for my preparations, I brushed up my current affairs, specially the controversial and 'live' issues that were current. I also read extensively not only about the facts regarding my State but also about its problems, their roots and possible remedies. Here, critical discussions with friends and teachers were of extreme usefulness. Newspapers and magazines were also useful. The most important part of preparation for the interview is not academic, but psychological. I systematically avoided nervousness and anxiety, because they can prove fatal in a Personality Test.

On the day of the interview I woke up after a good night's sleep and wore a white pinstripe shirt, a grey pinstripe two piece suit, a black tie, navy blue socks and a pair of black shoes. I deliberately did not wear any perfume or after shave.

At the Reception, I was received very cordially by officials of the UPSC. I spent my time at the Reception in strict silence, as I was trying to gather as much equilibrium as I could before the interview. Besides, I was not feeling talkative at all.

My first reaction at entering the interview room was one of pleasant surprise, because I had expected the room to look bureaucratic and officious. Instead, I found a well lit, well furnished room with a remarkable air of informality about it, as if it had deliberately been made so to make the candidate feel at home.

The first question put to me was by the Chairman himself. I was asked if I wrote my surname or not. I answered in the negative. I was expecting him to ask me why I don't write my surname. Instead, he merely grinned and said "very nice". The last question asked to me was "What was the Oil Crisis? Why does one not hear of it any more?"

The pattern of the interview is very systematic. No member was abrupt or abrasive while asking questions. In fact, to say the truth, the Board appears extremely affectionate and pleasant. The questions however, which I found most ticklish was "In your opinion, what is the most important archaeological discovery in the world?" Honestly, the question baffled me for a moment, and I requested the member to allow me some time to think.



When I was asked to leave the room, I took care not to make any silly mistakes like stumbling or banging the door. My impression regarding the interview after it got over was that it is not a test of knowledge, but of personality in the strict sense of the word. However, one should remember that knowledge in itself is a part of personality, and that knowledge generates confidence which is the essence of personality. Hence, in my opinion, the preparation one can do between the announcement of the mains results and the date of the interview is very limited. The preparation for this Personality Test must be a slow and steady process spread over the years because personality is not a matter of weeks.

What I could gather from the interview was that both the form and the content of the answers given by the candidate are

important. However, the way a question is tackled is more crucial than the factual content of the answer. Besides, most of the questions asked are not factual but either analytical or opinion-oriented. Hence, the development of a proper wide perspective and clarity of attitudes is more important. At the same time, knowledge should not be neglected.

The crucial factor in the interview is to strike a balance between seriousness and informality. Stiffness is as lethal as casualness. A candidate should not stress over much on cramming his head with all possible details and data but should strive to formulate a crystal clear perspective and his own independent opinion on the various current issues. Any slavish following of routine opinions goes against the candidate. It is here that the discussions and the cross questioning among friends and teachers becomes crucial, as a part of the preparation.

Moreover, preparation for the interview should include one half of reading and one-half of thinking and evolving viewpoints, whose importance one realises only after he is in the interview room.

It should be remembered that the interview is a guided conversation with the Board in the driver's seat. Any tendency to be careless or casual should be checked. At the same time, any tendency towards meekness as well as exhibitionism should also be curbed. The key to success in the Personality Test is the art of being natural and original.

The Competition Success Review is the most compact and comprehensive magazine on current affairs. More important than the factual part of it are the articles in the magazine which instruct a student on the development of the right approach and the right perspective. It helps evolve the correct approach and provides the relevant strategy.

— Prashant

The IAS Toppers

PRASHANT



Mr. Prashant, who stood at the top of successful candidates in the Civil Services Examination this year is a student of M.A. (Pre.) in the St. Stephens College, Delhi. The news came as a pleasant surprise to him.

Prashant is not a bookworm. He takes pleasure in being with friends and socialising. Music is one of his hobbies. He is a forceful speaker.

He had stood second in the University in his degree examination while studying at the St. Stephens College in 1986. He had his earlier schooling at Patna and Ranchi.

An ardent reader of *Competition Success Review*, he opines that "CSR is a single - window source information for current affairs and associated topics".

NARENDRA KUMAR

The best success story of this year's Civil Services Examination is that of Mr. Narendra Kumar. He has stood fourth in general ranking but has topped the list of successful Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates.

Born in a poor family he had to sell papads, and bakery goods on the streets when only 14, to help his family get its daily bread. Many a time he had to study under the street lamp as electricity connection of his house

The achievement of Narendra Kumar is really great. Facing all the hardships of life he continued with determination and succeeded in fulfilling the aim of his life, which persons much better placed fail to achieve. The success story of Narendra Kumar is a lesson for today's youth. If he could achieve it, why not you?

was disconnected since the family was too poor to pay the bills.

He stood first in the school in Class V but could not have studied further if



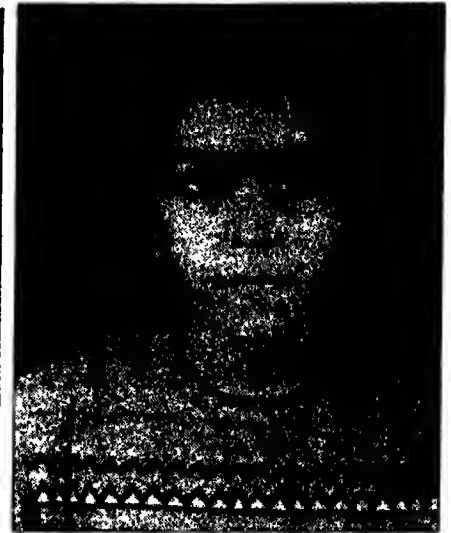
his teacher had not helped in getting him admitted to Ramjas School and by paying his fees. He got 20th position in the merit list of Class 10th examination. His college education was possible only through tuitions and a part-time service in Bank of India.

After doing his B.Com. he was selected as Probationary Officer in the State Bank of India. He appeared in M.Com. taking leave from the Bank.

At 31, this was the last chance for him to enter IAS, and he succeeded in doing the same. His only lament is that had he not missed a question of 20 marks he might have topped the list with No. 1 rank and not No. 4.

RENU BHAGAT

Miss Renu Bhagat topped the list of successful women candidates. She achieved this distinction in her very



first attempt. It is not the first time that she has attained the top position. She stood first in India in the ISC (Class 12) examination in the year 1981 with an aggregate of 92.3%. She stood first in the College (Lady Sri Ram College) and second in the University (Delhi) in her B.A. (Hons.). In her M.A. she again stood first in the University. She has done her M.Phil. from the Jawaharlal Nehru University where the topic of her dissertation was "Progressive Literature and Political Consciousness—The Political Aspect of the All India Progressive Writers Association, 1936-47."

She is a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*. In her opinion "*Competition Success Review* provides precise and to the point information regarding current affairs—both national and international."

(Continued from page 20)

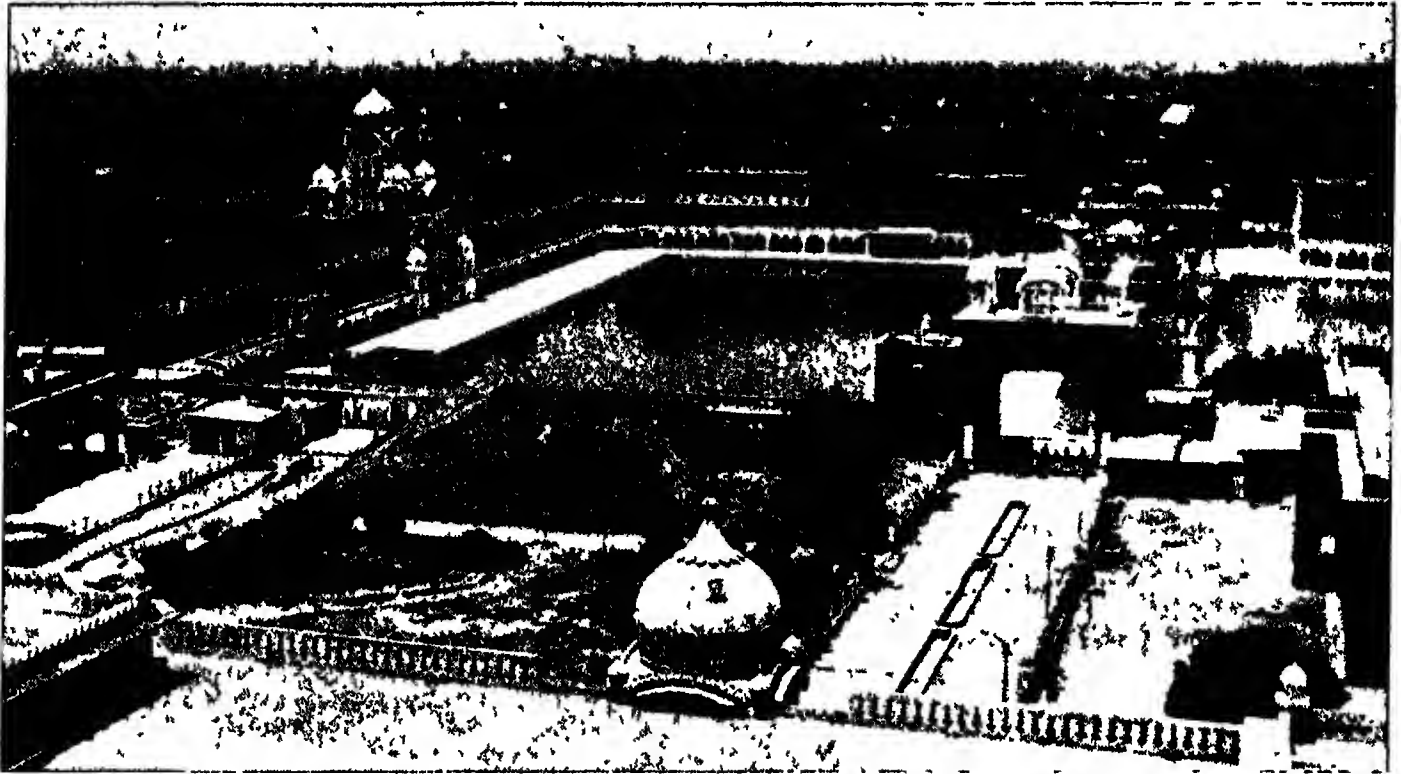
Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidate appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. In my opinion, the magazine is excellent. However, if it incorporates more of analytical columns and articles and starts publishing perspective articles on various issues, it would be better for the students.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Be confident, but never be overconfident. Work hard and never leave anything to luck. And, remain cool while you are preparing and modest ever after.

INDIA



The Golden Temple after it was cleared of the extremists, showing the mound of debris from which a large number of dead bodies were recovered. In the foreground is the roof of Guru Ram Dass Seral from where the media watched "Operation Black Thunder"

Operation Black Thunder

The operation, which began in Amritsar on May 9, 1988 to clear the Golden Temple of the terrorist killers, was successful. All terrorists inside the Golden Temple complex surrendered on May 18, ending the 10 day old siege. Two terrorists committed suicide. Two others were shot dead by the security forces on the last day of the siege.

The regular gun battles between the terrorists, well entrenched in the temple precincts, and the security forces operating from without for full three days resulted in many casualties. But the National Security Guards (NSG) commandos and the CRPF personnel acted with such tact, patience, courage and determination that the militants had to yield. That this was achieved without the security forces going anywhere near the sacred Pankrama of the holy temple is something that should not be underestimated, seeing that all the time the militants have been resorting to indiscriminate firing, rendering it extremely difficult for those trapped inside to come out

in response to the Government's reasoned appeals.

The two bungalows (minarets) situated some distance apart on the fringe of the Pankrama had proved to be the biggest obstacle for the security forces in their efforts to establish complete control over the entire temple complex. But the security forces mounted attacks on the bungalows and the old langar building that connects them at their bases. The bungalows were subjected to an extremely heavy barrage of fire from light machine guns, medium machine guns and the powerful heavy machine guns.

The NSG commandos, who have wrapped up what is being called 'Operation Black Thunder' with clinical efficiency at the Golden Temple are not known to have a service motto but if they did have one it could not have been very different from "who dares wins", the credo of the British Special Air Services, upon whom they have partly modelled themselves.

Commandos whether in the Army or the civilian force, are trained to kill, incapacitate the enemy and bring a situation under control when conventional methods fail. They are best suited when a situation

demands quick results. Popularly known as the Black Cats, the NSG was raised in 1985 when security systems were re-evaluated in the country after the assassination of Indira Gandhi. Several concepts were mooted, one of which included the merger of all the paramilitary forces to form one single unit under the NSG. But this was given up and to begin with a small compact voluntary force of 5,000 men was formed. The recruits were handpicked from the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), the Border Security Force (BSF), the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and other paramilitary forces. The Black Cats are equipped with the latest weapons and ammunition to deal with saboteurs. They are trained in guerrilla tactics and weapons and anti-terrorist and rescue operations. They are well versed in both armed and unarmed combat.

The "Operation Black Thunder" was a remarkable feat. Unlike Operation Blue Star of 1984, the latest operation was meticulously planned and carefully carried out so that there was a minimum loss of life and damage to property. If Operation Blue Star appeared like a mini-war, "Operation Black Thunder" was at the most

a siege.

It must be mentioned to the credit of the security forces tackling the militants in the Golden Temple complex that only minimum force has been used to produce the maximum results. For one thing the "Operation Black Thunder" freed the temple complex of the militants without doing much damage to the sacred buildings. And even more important was the fact that several terrorist outfits received a serious jolt, having lost for the first time a safe and easily accessible haven.

The surrender of about 175 people including Surjit Singh Panta of the 'Bhindranwala Tiger Force of Khalistan' and six other dreaded terrorists is undoubtedly a major achievement of the commandos and other forces trying to free the temple complex of the militants. The surrender of the extremists is a major step towards restoring peace in Punjab. It is a pointer to the long struggle that lies ahead for the Government which must take all the steps necessary to root out terrorism.

The Golden Temple, the holiest of the holy shrines of the Sikhs, has in recent years been frequently occupied by persons and groups who have no regard for the sanctity of the shrine. Time and again, the Government had to perform the extremely unpleasant duty of "liberating" the temple from undesirable hands. In the process, a lot of damage and repeated sacrilege had been done to this hallowed place of worship. In securing the surrender of the terrorists in the Golden Temple, the Indian Government has won a major victory in the cause of the country's unity and integrity. Those who have made this victory possible deserve the nation's gratitude.

Ordinances to tackle terrorism

The Union Government has promulgated two ordinances to tackle the problem of terrorism, primarily in Punjab, which deserve to be welcome. The need for the measures has been obvious for such a long time.

The first seeks to prohibit misuse of all places of worship. The President of India on May 26, 1988 promulgated the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988, prescribing imprisonment for a period of five years or fine extendable to Rs. 10,000. The offenders sentenced under this ordinance will stand removed from the offices held by them in any religious institutions. They would also stand disqualified for further appointment for a period of six years.

The ordinance prohibits the use of religious places and its funds for any political activity. It also prohibits the use of religious places for harbouring any person accused or convicted of an offence, for storing of any arms or ammunitions or for keeping any goods or articles in contravention of any law for the time being

in force.

The erection or putting up of any construction or fortification, including basements, bunkers, towers or walls without a valid licence or permission have also been prohibited. It also prohibits carrying on of any unlawful or subversive acts at religious places, or acts which promote or attempt to promote disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or community. It also prohibits the carrying on of any activity prejudicial to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India or any act in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

The ordinance makes it obligatory for the religious institutions or the managers thereof not to allow the entry of any arms or ammunition or of any person carrying any arms or ammunition into the religious institutions. However, carrying of kirpans or other arms used as part of religious ceremony or ritual have been exempted.

The ordinance also prohibits the use of religious premises for the promotion or propagation of any political activity. It prescribes certain penalties and disqualifications in regard to the manager or employees of religious places for contravening the provisions of the ordinance. In effect, the ordinance seeks to prevent the misuse of religious places for political and also illegal purposes.

The second ordinance, which provides deterrent punishment for use of illegal firearms and ammunition, is a logical sequel to the first. It has come close on the heels of the ordinance banning misuse of religious places for political and criminal purposes. It has been promulgated in the context of the rising trend of violence and terrorism by extremist and anti-national elements in various parts of the country, particularly in Punjab. And it also aims at ending a practice that has helped so much in the creation of the Punjab problem and its prolongation. The Government has, therefore, taken yet another step to stem terrorism and violence in Punjab through a presidential ordinance of May 27 which amends the Arms Act and provides for deterrent punishment for possession of unlicensed and prohibited types of arms and ammunition.

The ordinance makes illegal possession of prohibited arms and ammunition including missiles, punishable with imprisonment for seven years to life and liability to a fine. It also provides for capital punishment for causing death of any person by use of such weapons. A similar provision has also been made for the illegal use, manufacture, transfer and sale of prohibited arms and ammunition.

The ordinance also provides for capital punishment for persons causing death of any person by the use of prohibited firearms and ammunition. This is the third

amendment to the Arms Act. It was earlier amended in 1983 and 1985.

From the two ordinances, which have been promulgated in the wake of Operation Black Thunder, it is clear that the Government is determined to go all out in its drive against the terrorists as all efforts to make them listen to reason or respond to persuasion have failed. The only language which they seem to understand is that of force and the Government is acting accordingly.

Indo-Pak talks on Siachen Glacier

The third round of Indo-Pakistan talks ended in Islamabad on May 20, 1988 with the Defence Secretaries of the two countries agreeing to examine certain specific proposals to settle the Siachen Glacier problem at their next meeting. The two sides expressed their determination to work for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Siachen issue in accordance with the Shimla agreement.

The two sides were understood to have discussed the possibility of enforcing a cease-fire on the 7,000-metre high Siachen area which has remained undemarcated since the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The area became militarily active in 1984. There have been several clashes between the two armies in the past four years.

The origin of the dispute lies in the fact that the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir ends just south of Siachen. This is why the part of the State to the north and north-west of this point has *ipso facto* been under Indian jurisdiction. In particular, the Nubra valley extending into the glacier complex has been a part of Ladakh and under the administrative control of the Leh district. This is how Indian troops have come to mount constant vigil on the glacier from the Saltoro ridge. But Pakistan has resented this. In doing so, it has conveniently forgotten that if the cease-fire line had been demarcated in 1947 beyond the point up to which it actually was at that time, it would have been, on the basis of both actual control and the terrain, well to the west of the western slopes of the Saltoro.

The 4,000-plus sq km area of the Siachen Glacier system is considered strategically important for India as it is crucial as a buffer for defending Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan and China. A hostile presence in the glacier system can threaten line of communication connecting the forward Indian positions and a route of ingress via the Nubra valley can pose danger to Leh.

One of the most inhospitable regions in the world where temperatures drop down to minus 40 degrees Celsius, Siachen became the key point of conflict between the two countries following the completion of the more than 1,000 km Karakoram highway in 1982 and its opening to third country traffic.

from May 1, 1986. The highway was also used by a high level Pakistani army delegation in September 1984 for visiting China. In view of the circumstances, India no doubt, has high stakes in the region. India should, therefore, stick to the 'watershed' principle on the Siachen issue and continue to hold the present line of control. The watershed principle has been a long-accepted method of settling boundary issues. A watershed is a line of separation between waters flowing to different rivers or basins or seas. The advantage lies in that it is always possible to find a watershed line and mark it. Watershed in other words is all the land in which the waters flow in one direction.

India, Pakistan agree on joint patrolling

India and Pakistan have on May 16, 1988 agreed to organise joint border patrolling in sensitive areas of the Punjab sector to check movement of terrorists and arms and ammunition across the border. A joint communique issued after the conclusion of the three day talks between the Home Secretaries of the two countries in New Delhi said the joint patrolling could include sending out patrols during day and night and laying of ambushes.

The special arrangements for joint patrolling would be tried initially for three months from the date of introduction and the procedure would be reviewed thereafter. Both sides agreed to extend mutual assistance in criminal investigation in matters relating to drug trafficking and smuggling, having due regard to their respective administrative and legal systems.

The Home Secretary, Mr. C. G. Somiah, said that an agreement reached at the end of the talks stressed the need for immediate concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal crossing along the border. However, there were some areas of disagreement like the Indian contention that Pakistan was giving aid to terrorists in Punjab.

Mr. Somiah said that India placed substantial evidence of different kind of help that Pakistan was rendering to terrorists. The evidence of Pakistan's involvement, the Home Secretary said, was based on interrogation of some terrorists captured by the Indian security forces. The Pakistan side was also shown photographs of arms and ammunition recovered in Punjab and visiting jathas for fanning secessionism in India.

During the talks between delegations of the two countries, Mr. Somiah presented documentary evidence to prove Pakistan's involvement in terrorism. Pakistan's involvement is revealed in the interrogation of important terrorists apprehended by the Indian security forces, the visits to Pakistan by Sikh extremists from abroad,

setting up of camps in Pakistan for training of Sikh extremists, and supply as well as facilitating the acquisition of latest weapons including AK-47 assault rifles and rocket launchers by terrorists for use in Punjab. The Indian security forces have captured a large number of weapons along with ammunition from terrorists who were either apprehended or killed during border clashes.

He said the first set of evidence was based on the confessional statements made by the terrorists to the interrogating agencies. The second set pertained to the help and hospitality provided to the militant leaders in Pakistan who are taking part in terrorist activities in third countries. Mr. Somiah said there was enough material to show how Indian pilgrim jathas were utilised to incite terrorism. The Indian Government also pointed out to the Pakistani team the existence of a lot of training camps for terrorists in Pakistan. A list of sophisticated weapons recovered after encounters with the extremists was also provided to the Pakistani team.

The Indian side also pointed out that though some of the recent encounters with the terrorists had taken place very near to the border and firing had continued in some cases for about an hour, no help was provided by the border observation post on the Pakistani side. The Pakistani delegation denied these charges.

Mr. Somiah said he had asked the Pakistani team to take action on two specific issues as a proof of good intentions—the arrest of some top terrorists living in Pakistan to produce them before the Indian Government and trial of hijackers as a proof of good intentions.

The agreement between the Home Secretaries of India and Pakistan for joint patrolling of the border along selected stretches to curb terrorism has been a fruitless exercise. The heightened tensions on the border and the events in Punjab had lent this meeting much significance. It was hoped that Pakistan would allay India's serious concerns about increasing evidence of Islamabad's complicity in the crimes being committed in Punjab. This has not happened.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has bluntly conveyed to the Pakistan Government through its Foreign Secretary, Mr. Abdul Sattar, on June 2 India's serious concern over Islamabad's involvement in terrorist violence in Punjab. The same firmness marked the Indian stand during Mr. Sattar's two-day discussions with his Indian counterpart, Mr. K. P. S. Menon. Pakistan's denial did not carry conviction with India. With the two sides sticking to their positions, there was no advance in their consideration of specific steps to build confidence.

From the statements of the Indian Prime Minister and other Ministers, it is clear that Islamabad has a hand in the Punjab crisis. Pakistan has been a major source of arms

supplies for the terrorists and near the border, there are training camps for them set up by Pakistan. Ever since terrorism emerged as a major problem in Punjab, militants have been operating from across the border. They indulge in violence in Punjab, escape to Pakistan and return again fully armed. India cannot afford to allow this exorcise. The measures which India has begun to take to seal the strategic points in the border areas are important. About 150 km of Punjab's border with Pakistan will be fenced in the next couple of months. The fencing will be in addition to the regular patrolling of the border by the Border Security Force and other paramilitary forces.

CAG reveals lapses in HDW deal

In a severe indictment of the Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has exposed several lapses in the procurement of four SSK class submarines from the West German firm HDW which it found was costlier and "not the best on technical evaluation".

Finding evidence of defective price analysis in terms of a 355 per cent differential in the cost of spares quoted by two manufacturers going unquestioned, the CAG noted that the Government did not obtain an unconditional and satisfactory Memorandum of Understanding with the foreign government concerned for as long as 18 months after it decided to award the contract to the manufacturer.

The CAG's report for the Union Government (Defence Services) for 1986-87, placed in the Parliament on May 13, 1988, also said the Government in November 1981 awarded the contract to HDW of West Germany whose overall costs, excluding the spares were higher by Rs 11.41 crore than its competitor (Kockums of Sweden). The delay in the finalisation of the technical assistance agreement with West Germany, carelessness in taking note of the price offer of spares, and the revision of prices in both these contexts by HDW resulted in the cost increase of Rs 101.55 crore for the four submarines, the CAG report said.

The CAG's report is unambiguous in its indictment of the Government's decision to award the contract for four SSK class submarines to the West German concern even though it had a technically superior and less expensive offer from the Swedish firm. While the Defence Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant, went to considerable lengths to assure Parliament that the West German submarine was the best available, the CAG has concluded that the Government opted for a technically inferior vessel at a substantially higher price without justification.

Given the Government's constant assertion that only the best is bought for the

services and stringent requirements insisted on by them are laid down in contracts, the CAG's report shows that this is not often true. In the case of the HDW contract, the Navy had insisted on a 'rejection clause', i.e., the right to reject the submarine if it exceeded certain 'self noise' parameters. This is a life-and-death matter for a submarine since noise is what gives a submarine away. However, the CAG found that the firm was willing to introduce a penalty clause for shortfalls in the requirement, but not a rejection clause. "It was seen from the papers made available to Audit, that an exacting technical requirement was not insisted upon on account of the Government's apprehension that negotiations would break down on this issue."

All along, at least a section of the people had believed that what the Opposition parties and a few newspapers were saying about the various defence deals was a smear job with nothing at all to do with national security. But with the publication of the CAG's report, it will be obvious even to the meanest intelligence that somebody made a neat pile out of this transaction.

The constitutional position and responsibilities of the CAG make his post the fourth most important public office in India. As the watchdog of national finances, the CAG's powers to probe into public institutions are almost unlimited and they are fully enshrined in the Constitution. This has been amply borne out by the highly critical reports published by the CAG relating to many Government departments and public enterprises.

Whatever the eventual outcome of this damning indictment of the Government the story so far demonstrates that the Government has learned very little from the defence scandals. What this shoddy story truly reveals is the start of a process of manipulation which has done so much damage to the very reputation of democratic governance in the country. The charges levelled by the CAG are serious enough for our legislators to take note of so that the Government is not allowed to treat the CAG in such a cavalier manner.

Benami legislation.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988, promulgated by the President on May 19, 1988 fulfils the long-felt demand of a large section of the public to amend the laws concerning benami property. It is a welcome first step in curbing the menace of concealed property acquisition. It deprives the real owners of benami property, whether land or any other assets, including financial ones, from the benami holders. By issuing an ordinance which eliminates the right of the real owner of a property, which is held under benami, to recover it from the benamidar, the Government has taken a "socially progressive" step. This is because

the doctrine of benami has ceased to be a part of Indian law.

The ordinance encompasses all assets movable and as well as immovable and aims to reduce tax evasion by those who convert their ill-gotten money into solid assets. It also repeals provisions under Section 82 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1982, Section 66 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and Section 281 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The doctrine of benami was of relevance only in case of a dispute between the real and nominal owner. As long as the benamidar agreed not to claim the property as his own, all was well. If, however, he reneged on a "gentleman's" agreement, and claimed the property to be his own, the real owner was able to apply to the courts for relief by using the doctrine of benami. Henceforth, this route is blocked at the very threshold and in the event of a benamidar winking, there is nothing that the real owner can do, at least through the use of law.

On the face of it, the ordinance appears to confer full-fledged ownership rights on all those who happen to hold agricultural holdings or urban properties gratis thanks to their having been chosen as the benamis. The assumption that the real owner will have to reconcile himself or herself to the conferment of ownership rights on the benamidar by virtue of the new ordinance may not operate in the same way that it is so glibly made. The large-scale fake transfers of agricultural property which were put through in many States in the wake of land ceilings legislation did not involve transfers of title deeds to such benamidars.

The ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Law Commission contained in its 57th report. Mr Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar in his tenure with the Law Commission had made a strong case for putting an end to benami transactions. The Minister of State for Law and Justice, Mr H. R. Bhardwaj, has rightly described the new ordinance as a "progressive measure" as it is likely to benefit mostly the poor farmers. The benami ordinance assumes even greater significance as it seeks to plug the existing loopholes in the benami laws. As is widely known, the bogus owners in the past had through their ingenuity, rendered the laws ineffective by handing over parts of their land to poor farmers to hold them benami and thus evaded the Land Ceiling Act.

National Literacy Mission

The National Literacy Mission, launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in May 1988 seeks to achieve the goal of imparting 'functional literacy' to 80 million illiterate persons in the 15-35 age group by 1995. Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Gandhi expressed the hope that the NLM would not remain a Government programme but would involve the entire nation. He said

the youth and voluntary agencies must be fully involved in the programme. The NLM is one of the five technology missions devised by Mr. Sanjiv Pitroda with the ostensible objective of preparing the country for a confident march into the 21st century.

As researchers have established, literacy and adult education, especially among women, can directly lower the rate of infant mortality and school drop outs, improve health, nutrition and environmental conditions. Though attempts were made and several programmes launched early to fulfil the constitutional objective of eradicating illiteracy within 15 years after the country became the republic, these did not succeed possibly because the nation then was preoccupied with tackling the problems of food, employment and self-reliance in the country. As a result, the number of illiterates in the country has progressively increased from 30 crore in 1951 to 43.7 crore in 1981. Today, forty years after independence, six out of every ten Indians, three out of four women, and eight out of ten tribals and the scheduled castes still cannot read or write.

It was for the first time during the Janata Party Government that the very concept of making the adults literate was conceived at the Government level. The Adult Education Programme was launched. But the programme did not receive the required tempo and backing as there was a lack of will. Not merely at the Government level but also there was the big problem of arousing the masses and motivating them to the need of adult education in an economic and social milieu where mere pressure of bread earning weighs over all other considerations for about 60 per cent of total population.

The compulsion behind the NLM has been known for long. Yet, if the task of seizing the manifestly uphill national problem of removing illiteracy has had the bide for almost four decades, the reasons are not far to seek. Between 1951 and 1981, while literacy percentage itself rose from 16.7 to 36 the absolute number of illiterate population increased from 301 millions to 425 millions. The reckoning now is that the number of illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 may itself swell to 116 million by 1991.

The President of India, in his address to the Parliament in February 1986, included functional literacy as one of the five technology missions. Later, in the statement on the New Education Policy (NEP), the stress was put on adult education as well as primary education. Originally, in the NEP document it was known as the technology mission on eradication of illiteracy. But this hitherto neglected aspect was given some attention due to which the change in nomenclature from eradication of illiteracy to National Literacy Mission was brought about.

The Prime Minister was persuaded to see the positive aspects of NLM as against the technology mission on eradication of

(Continued on page 97)

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you deserve to be at the top...**

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS:-

(a) Age: Must be between 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19 years (i.e. born between 02 Nov 89 and 01 May 72 both dates inclusive)

(b) Educational Qualification: Candidates passing any one of the following examinations with First Class and securing 70% or more marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (passing in these subjects individually) shall be eligible for this entry:-

i) Senior School Certificate Examination (12 years course) of the Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi

ii) Indian School Certificate Examination (12 years course) of the Council of the Indian School Certificate Examination

iii) Intermediate Examination of any Indian University/Board recognised by a University/State Government/Government of India

iv) Pre-University (two years course) examination of any Indian University/Board recognised by the University or equivalent examination

v) Any other examination recognised as equivalent to the Senior School Certificate Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education

Note:- Candidates must also have studied English (Core or Elective) either at the High School or at the XII Class level and passed a public examination, obtaining at least 50% marks in that subject

(c) Physical Standard:-Candidates must have a height of at least 157 cms with co-ordinated weight, a well developed and proportionate chest with at least 5 cms expansion and have unaided eye-sight (distant vision) 6/12 6/18 and limits of Myopia should not exceed 3.0 Dioptres in either eye

(d) Should be an unmarried male Indian Citizen



- (a) Physics
- (b) Chemistry
- (c) Maths
- 11 Percentage of aggregate in Physics, Chemistry & Maths
- 12 Have you passed English as a subject? If yes indicate percentage of marks obtained in:
 - (i) X Class
 - (ii) XII Class
 (Enclose relevant Marksheet)
- 13 Details of previous SSB interviews, if any, give month, year SSB number Batch and Chest Number
- 14 Power of glasses if any:

Distant Vision	Left Eye	_____
	Right eye	_____
Near Vision	Left eye	_____
	Right eye	_____
Limits of Myopia	Left eye	_____
	Right eye	_____
- 15 List of documents enclosed: (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____

Declaration

- (a) I hereby solemnly declare that all the statements made in the application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief
- (b) I have never been debarred from appearing at any examination nor have I ever been arrested, prosecuted and convicted by a criminal court or involved in any other case registered by the Police
- (c) In the event of any information being found false or incorrect action can be taken against me

Signature _____
Name of Applicant _____
Permanent Address _____
Correspondence Address _____
Pin _____
Signature of Witness _____
Name and Address _____ Pin _____

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(a) Vacancies: 74

(F) Training Pattern: The course commences with effect from 28 Nov 88. Successful candidates will be entered as Cadets and undergo Naval Orientation training at Naval Academy Goa for 6 months, followed by a 4 years Engineering course at Naval College of Engineering Lonavla. After successfully completing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years of total training Cadets will be promoted to the rank of Midshipman and after a further period of six months they will be promoted to the rank of Ag Sub Lt. On successful completion of course the candidates will be awarded a B Tech degree by Jawahar Lal Nehru University.

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HOW TO APPLY.

Completed typed applications in capital letters as per format given alongside are to reach

DIRECTORATE OF MANPOWER AND RECRUITMENT, R & R SECTION, NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, ROOM NO 208, C WING SENA BHAVAN, NEW DELHI-110011 by Registered post on or before 11 Jul 88. The cover containing the application should be superimposed with the words 'APPLICATION FOR 10+2 CADET ENTRY SCHEME' (TECHNICAL BRANCH)

IMPORTANT:

- 1 Applications not accompanied by copies of certificates in proof of age and educational qualification will be summarily rejected
- 2 Applications sent in parts will not be entertained
- 3 Incomplete applications will not be considered and no correspondence entertained in this respect
- 4 One each self-addressed unstamped envelope (12 x 27 cms) and self-addressed Postcard must be forwarded along with the application
- 5 The candidature of applicants who are otherwise found eligible but not able to compete favourably with those detailed by Naval Headquarters for Services Selection Board interviews will be dropped and no further correspondence will be entertained.
- 6 Suitable number of applicants in order of merit based on their performance in the stipulated academic examination, will be called for the Services Selection Board interviews in July and August 1988. There will be no second Call/Postponement of the interview.
7. The terms and conditions given in this advertisement are subject to change and

should, therefore, be treated as guidelines only

Note:- Required enclosures must be properly tagged/stitched/pinned with the application form, with self-addressed postcard at the end. Naval Headquarters will not be responsible for loss of enclosures, if sent loose

APPLICATION FOR 10+2 CADET ENTRY SCHEME (TECHNICAL) NOV 1988 COURSE

- 1 Name (as shown in Matriculation Certificate)
- 2 Surname, last name and Expanded Initials
- 3 Father's Name
- 4 Date of Birth (Enclose photostat/attested copy of Date of Birth Certificate issued by the Board)
- 5 Marital Status: Married/Unmarried/Widower
- 6 Nationality
- 7 Religion: Whether SC/ST
- 8 State to which you belong
- 9 List of examinations passed (Matriculation and above)
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
- 10 Name of Board/University from where qualified the 10+2 or equivalent Examination
- 11 Percentage of marks secured in the 10+2 Exam (Enclose an attested copy of the Marksheet)
- 12 Percentage of marks in the following subjects of 10+2 Exam

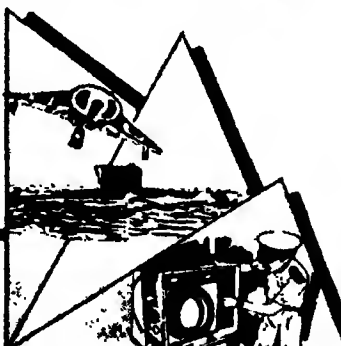
Attch self-attested passport size photograph

DECLARATION BY FATHER/GUARDIAN

10+2 Cadet Entry Scheme (Technical) in the Navy Nov. 1988
(Form of Certificate to be signed by the parent/guardian of candidate)

I (name) _____ father/guardian of (name) _____ who is a candidate for the 10+2 Cadet Entry Scheme in the Navy hereby certify that I fully understand that my son/ward will, if required, attend the Services Selection Board interviews with my full and free consent at my own risk and that I or my son/ward shall not be entitled to claim any compensation or other relief from the Government in respect of any injury which my son/ward may sustain in the course of or as a result of any of the tests given to him at the said Services Selection Board whether due to negligence of any person or otherwise

Place _____ Date _____
(Signature of Father/Guardian)
Place _____ Date _____
(Signature of candidate)



**BE A HIGH TECH ENGINEER
AT THE NAVY'S EXPENSE !!!**

The World

Super Power summit

The fourth summit between the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, ended in Moscow on June 1, 1988 with the two leaders exchanging documents on the ratification of the Intermediate range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and pledging to move towards the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

Mr. Gorbachev said the exchange of documents means that "the era of nuclear disarmament has begun." While the Soviet leader hoped that an agreement on strategic arms reduction would be concluded by the year-end, Mr. Reagan said it might take more time. The summit was described by Mr. Gorbachev as a "missed opportunity" because of the disappointment at the lack of progress towards reduction of strategic arms.

The two leaders in a statement later "expressed their joint confidence that the extensive work done provides the basis for concluding the treaty of reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms which will promote strategic stability and strengthen security not only of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. but of all mankind."

"Guided by this fundamental agreement, the U.S. President and the Soviet General Secretary agreed to continue their efforts in these areas energetically and purposefully," and instructed their negotiators to resume discussions on START on July 12, the joint statement said.

Both sides recorded progress on two key problem areas, air-launched Cruise missiles (ALCMs) and mobile land-based missiles. "The exchanges on START resulted in the achievement of substantial additional common ground, particularly in the areas of ALCMs and the attempts to develop and agree, if possible, on a solution to the problem of verification of mobile ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles)."

The statement also said the question of limiting long-range, nuclear sea-launched Cruise missiles had been discussed, but did not elaborate. The statement said the two countries "do not minimise the real differences of history, tradition and ideology which will continue to characterise the U.S.-Soviet relationship. But they believe that the dialogue will endure, because it is based on realism and focussed on the achievement of concrete results. "It can serve as a constructive basis for addressing not only the problems of the present,

but of tomorrow and the next century."

Mr. Reagan said he wanted a good treaty and no time-table could be set for it. Even if the treaty is not possible during his tenure, his successor would do that. Mr. Reagan said he was quite satisfied with the summit talks and his relations with Mr. Gorbachev have "deepened". He added, "We do have differences of opinion. But they are getting reduced with each summit. Every summit brings the two states closer."

The ceremony to exchange the INF documents was attended by the seniormost members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and leading members of the U.S. President's entourage. State flags of the two countries were placed on the big table in the Vladimir Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace. The Soviet and American officials present broke into applause as Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan took their seats at the table and signed the protocols on the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The INF treaty, the first in history to abolish an entire category of nuclear weapons, was ratified by the U.S. Senate a few days before the two leaders met for the summit in Moscow and 17 hours later by the Soviet Presidium. Under the treaty, signed in Washington on December 8, 1987, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are to destroy all their land-based intermediate-range missiles capable of travelling between 500 and 5,000 km.

In the first three years after the treaty comes into force, the Soviet Union must destroy its SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles. The United States must destroy its Cruise and Pershing-2 medium-range missiles—the weapons whose deployment in Western Europe caused popular protests in the early 1980s.

During an 18-month period, the Soviet Union must destroy its SS-12 and SS-23 shorter-range missiles. The United States must destroy its Pershing-1A shorter-range missiles and 72 warheads for West German Pershing-1A. The Soviet Union will eliminate a total of 1,752 nuclear missiles, both deployed and non-deployed. These include 826 medium-range weapons and 926 shorter-range ones. The United States will eliminate a total of 859 nuclear missiles, deployed and non-deployed. These include 689 medium-range weapons and 170 shorter-range ones. The treaty provides for detailed on-site inspection measures to ensure that neither side violates its terms.

Talks on limiting both sides' missiles had begun in Geneva on December 1, 1981. The Soviets had walked out in 1982 and the

talks resumed only in March 1985. The INF treaty is the first Super Power disarmament agreement to be fully ratified and enacted since the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) Treaty.

The exchange of Instruments of Ratification of the INF treaty between the two leaders ushers in the long-awaited era of nuclear disarmament. For the first time the two Super Powers will, under the treaty, actually destroy one class of nuclear weapons—the land-based missiles with a range of 500 km to 5,000 km. Previous arms agreements merely accepted the desirability of limits on nuclear weapons. The INF treaty will, of course, do away with barely five per cent of the awesome nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Zia dissolves Pak Assembly

The Pakistan President, General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq sprung a surprise on the people of Pakistan and the rest of the world on May 29, 1988 by dismissing the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammed Khan Junejo, and dissolving the National Assembly 22 months before its term was to run out. It was a totally unexpected move as Mr. Junejo had just returned from a week-long visit to China, South Korea and the Philippines when Gen. Zia chose to announce the decision.

The Legislative Assemblies of all the four Pakistan provinces were dissolved and their Chief Ministers dismissed on May 30, a day after Gen. Zia stunned the nation by dissolving the National Assembly and firing the Junejo Government. The Governments in all the provinces were formed by the Pakistan Muslim League, which was also in power at the Centre. The National and Provincial Assemblies were elected on a non-party basis and a majority of the legislators were compelled to join the Pakistan Muslim League, headed by the Prime Minister at the provincial level, the Chief Ministers headed their respective party units.

In developments reminiscent of martial law days in 1977, Gen. Zia announced at a hurriedly called press conference on May 29 that he would hold fresh elections within 90 days and that a caretaker Government would be named. The Pakistan President said the amended 1985 Constitution, which gave him sweeping powers, would remain intact. The Upper House (Senate) will continue to exist.

Gen. Zia said law and order had broken down to an alarming extent in Pakistan, resulting in tragic loss of life and property. The Junejo Government could not carry on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and an appeal to the electorate was necessary, he said.

The President said he wanted to remind the nation that when he took over in 1977, he had undertaken to hold free and fair elections and enforce Islam in the country, since it had come into being in the name of Islam. Islam had been enforced more speedily during his eight years of martial law than at any time during the 40 years of Pakistan's existence.

He had transferred all powers to the elected Government of Mr. Junejo, a feat which had no precedent in the whole world, he said. "Although politics had been restored, it was lame," and democracy which had been revived with all the powers, was ineffective," he said. But the first thing the democratic Government did after taking over was to convert the non-party Government into a party Government, and in order to keep itself in power resorted to corruption and favouritism, Gen. Zia said.

Under the amended Constitution, Gen. Zia retains the power to nominate the next Prime Minister as he had done in March 1985 after the partyless general elections, when Mr. Junejo, a follower of the Pir of Pagaro and a Muslim Leaguer, got the job. The same year in December Gen. Zia lifted martial law and now Mr. Junejo was supposed to be leading a fully democratic Government.

For over three years now the Pakistan military establishment has been trying to sell a very spurious democracy as the real thing. Mr. Junejo tried his best to disguise the fact that he was a puppet; all his pretensions have now been stripped away, and cruelly. He had no idea on his return from China, South Korea and the Philippines that he was going to be dismissed.

It is reported that for some time now, there have been acute differences between the Government of Mr. Junejo and Gen. Zia over the National Assembly's move to freeze defence expenditure, for instance. Mr. Junejo is said to differ sharply with the President with respect to the Afghan settlement, and his exit would give Gen. Zia a freer hand. Another area of friction could have been the former Prime Minister's repeated demand that the military ruler give up the post of the Chief of Army Staff.

The summary dismissal of Junejo Government by Gen. Zia brings into sharp focus the basic contradictions between democracy of any kind and the Army's dominance in Pakistan's political set-up. The latest developments in Pakistan mean the end of dyarchy in which the Army chose to share a bit of power with pliable civilian rulers selected by it. Dyarchy always suffers from inherent contradictions and these can be rather sharp when the partners in the game are the men in uniform who have

grown accustomed to wielding power and the civilians who are powerless to throw out the Army and at the same time are ready to live on crumbs the Army might pass on. It is one thing to raise slogans for the return of democracy and holding the elections under the 1973 Constitution, but quite another to force Gen. Zia to quit as Army Chief or President.

Mitterrand triumphs again

History was made in Paris when the Socialist President, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, won a decisive victory over his Right-wing challenger and the Prime Minister, Mr. Jacques Chirac, on May 8, 1988. His victory was as decisive as it was spectacular and widely predicted. He scored 53.9 per cent in the election to beat Mr. Chirac, who took 46.09 per cent in the worst result for the Right since the Fifth Republic was formed in 1958. Mr. Chirac, in keeping with French tradition, submitted his Government's resignation. The former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Michel Rocard, a moderate Socialist, was appointed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mitterrand, often described as Europe's supreme political tactician, now becomes the first French head of State to be elected by popular vote, for a second seven-year term. When he completes his second term in 1995, he will be nearing 80 and will have ruled France for 14 years. Mr. Mitterrand's second victory had a bigger margin than his first against Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing in 1981. The scale of the victory may soon be compared with that of Gen. de Gaulle in 1965 and of Mr. Georges Pompidou in 1969—the two most admired French Presidents in the Fifth Republic.

The Socialist President has been a prominent face on the French Left arena since the end of World War II, but in recent years he has moved markedly to the political centre. His first two years in office, 1981-83, involved implementation of long-held socialist ideas and were largely a failure. The radical philosophy of "rupture with capitalism" floundered on the rocks of economic reality.

After trying to spend their way of prosperity, the Socialists ran up the national debt without being able to stop run-away unemployment. The Government was forced to reverse its course and institute austerity. When the Right ousted the Socialists from control of the National Assembly in March 1986, Mr. Mitterrand needed to appeal to a wider electorate if he was to have any hope of re-election.

Ironically, after Mr. Mitterrand's popularity had fallen to historic lows at mid-term, it soared after the Right regained control of parliament, leaving him with little real power in domestic affairs. The French seemed to like the balance of power. Mr. Mitterrand quickly assumed the role of the wise grandfather. Mr. Mitterrand effectively neutralised the Communist Party after coming to power with its support in 1981. His

march into the centre scattered the Right, cementing the fundamental change in the political landscape he has long sought for France.

The main obstacle facing Mr. Mitterrand is creating a parliamentary majority in the National Assembly where Mr. Chirac's Centre-Right coalition has a four-seat edge. Mr. Rocard, the new Premier, is very much a moderate Socialist. But his Government does not contain any important non-Socialists. The key defence and interior ministries have gone to noted Left-wingers. It is to all intents and purposes a throwback to the Socialist administrations that governed until they lost their parliamentary majority in 1986 and were replaced by Mr. Chirac's Conservative coalition. As such, it is unlikely to survive for long. Mr. Chirac may have resigned as Premier, but the Conservatives retain an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

China, Bhutan pact on border issue

China and Bhutan have reached an agreement on the guiding principles to settle their boundary dispute. A joint communique issued in Beijing on May 15, 1988 after the fifth round of boundary talks between the two sides from May 10 to May 14 reiterated their desire for an early demarcation of the border.

The agreement should be welcome to India which has consistently backed the first independent diplomatic move made by Bhutan. But the principles agreed to between China and Bhutan may not be applicable to the Sino-Indian boundary issue as the dimensions of the two problems are quite different.

While China and Bhutan have to basically only demarcate their 500-km long traditional boundary and settle small matters like grazing rights, the Sino-Indian border dispute involves occupation of some 38,000 sq km of Indian land by the Chinese since their brief conflict in 1962.

The Chinese Premier, Mr. Li Peng, told the leader of the Bhutanese delegation, Mr. Om Pradhan, Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry, that the Sino-Bhutanese boundary question, which is nothing serious, can be solved through consultations.

The four guiding principles of the agreement reached are:

—Observing the five principles of peaceful co-existence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

—Treating each other on an equal footing and entering into friendly consultations on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation with a view to reaching a just and reasonable settlement.

—Taking account of the historical background based on traditions, custom,

usage and administrative jurisdiction while accommodating the national sentiments of the two peoples and the national interests of the two countries.

Pending final settlement of the boundary question, maintaining tranquility on the border and *status quo* of the boundary as before March 1959 and refraining from unilateral action, or use of force, to change the *status quo* of the boundary.

Although the four principles enunciated in the Sino Bhutanese joint communique may not be directly applicable to Sino-Indian dispute, the agreement might act as a catalyst in spurring renewed efforts towards arriving at an agreed set of principles to tackle the dispute between New Delhi and Beijing.

For when a Sino Bhutanese boundary agreement is reached 'eventually' as the Chinese say it would have India in the company of the Soviet Union as the only two nations with which Beijing has serious territorial disputes. And negotiations with Moscow, China says, are going on pretty well. One more border agreement with another of India's neighbours might as well be projected by China as a demonstration of its "reasonableness" in its dealings with neighbours.

NAM call to thwart N-holocaust

The Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Ministers have in Havana on June 1, 1988 declared that saving mankind from a nuclear holocaust was the highest priority of the international community. The non-aligned nations form the majority of the United Nations.

The Ministers said that the ongoing political dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union had brought about an improvement in the climate of international relations and opened up possibilities of making significant progress in the field of disarmament but crucial issues remained to be solved.

In the course of their 7,000-word communique they made various points, including references to great power rivalries, policies of spheres of influence and the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination which continued to endanger international peace and security. The Ministers reaffirmed the right and duty of every state to make contributions to disarmament negotiations without any strings attached to them.

The Ministers reaffirmed the urgent need to effectively implement the measures of the collective security system provided for in the UN charter and examine new initiatives. They stressed the need to establish a world order of peace and based on the purposes and principles of the UN charter, free from the use or the threat of use of force, respect for territorial integrity,

national independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of states and the right of self determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation; and against occupation, aggression, annexation, apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination.

The Ministers called for an agreement this year between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to reduce strategic nuclear arms by 50 per cent. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear weapon states into the process of nuclear disarmament, the communique said.

The Ministers called for a time-table for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons as a logical follow-up to the INF treaty and the proposed 50 per cent reduction in Soviet and American strategic missiles. In this context, "the Ministers considered it of utmost importance to ensure that the nuclear warheads and fissionable material released as a result of these treaties are not used for military purposes, that present and future nuclear disarmament treaties offer the necessary assurances against the recycling of fissionable material into weapons and that these nuclear warheads and other components of weapons covered by such treaties not be utilised for military purposes." The INF provides only for the destruction of the shells of the warheads. The guidance instruments and nuclear materials can be reused in other weapons.

Pending the attainment of general and complete disarmament, the Ministers considered it necessary for nuclear weapon states to immediately negotiate an agreement on the prohibition of the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons and to pledge not to be the first to use them. Non-nuclear weapon states should be given assurances against the threat or use of nuclear weapons by any nuclear weapon state.

The Ministers reiterated that the suspension of all nuclear tests was of paramount importance. The absence of agreement on certain aspects of the process, such as verification, should not be used as an excuse for further development and upgrading of these weapons of mass destruction. The Ministers noted that 1988 was the 25th anniversary of the partial test ban treaty. They affirmed their support for convening a conference at the earliest possible date to convert it into a comprehensive test ban treaty.

The Ministers once again called upon all states, in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons. Steps should also be taken without delay to ban the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. They expressed their profound concern at the increased production and use of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons, including binary weapons.

Soviets capture arms market

The Near-East and South Asia are the world's largest arms market, and the Soviet Union is their biggest single supplier, according to an official American report.

The report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service released on May 12, 1988 found that the United States ranks second among the world's 11 major arms suppliers to the Third World. The report ranks China fifth after France and England, saying the Beijing Government committed 79 per cent of its arms export to Iran and Iraq from 1984 to 1987.

The report, which charts arms agreement with the Third World from 1980 to 1987, found that the Soviets had increased their share of the Latin American arms agreements by 10 per cent over the past three years. In 1987, arms agreements with the Third World amounted to \$ 30 billion, the lowest since the peak 1980 total of \$ 60.5 billion. From 1980 to 1987, the value of all Third World arms contracts was \$ 306.5 billion, with the Near-East and South Asia accounting for over 67 per cent.

The U.S. arms agreements with the Third World rose to \$ 5.6 billion in 1987, from \$ 4.1 billion in 1986, constituting 18.5 per cent of the total.

Soviet agreements, which constituted 48.5 per cent of the total for the period, fell slightly in 1987, to \$ 14.6 billion, the report said.

Iran and Iraq, who have been at war with each other for over seven years, accounted for 20.9 per cent—or \$ 64.1 billion—of all Third World arms agreements from 1980 to 1987, according to the study.

The Soviets supplied 29 per cent of the combatants' arms, and China accounted for 13 per cent. The share of all European non-Communist countries in agreements with Iran and Iraq was 31 per cent, the study said.

China was Iran's second largest supply source, with 21 per cent of the total.

The Soviets were Iraq's single biggest supply source with 37 per cent of the total, and China's share was 10 per cent, according to the study.

The trend of arms contracts to Latin America underwent a major shift, the report found. From 1980 to 1983, the major West European countries as a bloc—England, France, Italy and West Germany—held 21.2 per cent of the Latin American contracts. Their share dropped to 10.6 per cent in the period of 1984-87, the report said.

The U.S. share in Latin America decreased very slightly to 9.6 per cent in 1984-87, from 9.9 per cent earlier.

The Soviet Union's share rose from 48.2 per cent in 1980-83, to 59.8 per cent in 1984-87 the study said. Out of nearly \$ 8.2 billion Soviet arms agreements with Latin America in 1984-87, 70 per cent were with Cuba.

How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Interviews with Professionals

Getting a fair deal

Meeting with professionals such as doctors, accountants, lawyers, counsellors and bank managers can present problems even to the most articulate and outwardly confident people. These consultations are, to all intents and purposes, interviews and should be treated as such. One of the reasons they are often confusing and unsatisfactory is that it is not always totally clear who is interviewing whom. You want advice, help, diagnosis, money or any number of other things, and you should be in command of the situation in order to get exactly what you want out of it. The person from whom you have to get these things needs to interview you simultaneously in order to get the facts on which to base a judgement of what you need and/or whether you should have it. Because they are experts and you are not it is easy for them to take the initiative. As a result far too many people emerge from their doctor, lawyer or bank manager feeling that they have not had a fair deal and have been treated as children rather than as adults who know their own mind. Worst of all they leave without what they came for. There may be some justification for this if you are trying to explain away your overdraft to the bank manager yet again. There is no justification at all if you are asking for advice, arranging a loan, seeking help and advice from a doctor or paying a lawyer good money for his or her time.

Do not get a reputation for time-wasting: If you feel you often get unnecessary short shrift in your interviews with professionals a question you must ask yourself is whether you have created an unfavourable impression by wasting their time in the past. Doctors encounter people who take up an undue amount of their time with trivial matters. Inevitably this affects their attitude to these people so that they tend to assume that all their visits are time-wasting. To a lesser extent bank managers and lawyers have the same problem. If you want to make the most out of your interviews with professional people, ensure that they will be prepared to take you seriously because they know you have not been a time-waster in the past.

Do not be timid: The opposite problem is experienced by those who are lacking in

confidence, who feel that they should not worry other people with their problems and who, if they finally make an appointment, tend to rush through it and come away without covering all the points with which they had really hoped to deal.

There are several basic steps you can take to make yourself more effective in dealing with professionals of all kinds. The principles are the same—decide exactly what you want, do your preparation thoroughly, be confident.

Decide what you want out of the interview

If you yourself do not know what you want out of the meeting you can hardly be surprised if the person you are dealing with does not respond in a satisfactory way.

Listing your objectives: The first thing you should do is write down clearly everything you want. Have a sheet of paper with the date and time of your meeting and make two columns, one for your essential objectives, the other for additional aims, which are desirable but not actually essential. This is not just a party trick. Actually formulating what you want and writing it down will clarify the situation amazingly in your mind, rather like trying to teach someone else something you have just learned.

For example, you might find when you come to make the list that all your objectives from a meeting with the doctor are essential such as 'appointment with specialist, something to alleviate symptoms, advice about unsightly scar on leg'. For a visit to the bank manager you might list as essential 'extending repayment period of loan' and as desirable, 'explaining and reducing unreasonably high bank charges on last statement'.

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

Take plenty of time to work out your list and jot down every single thing you can think of.

Talk problems over beforehand: If appropriate, discuss the aims of your meeting with a friend, relative or colleague. Other people can often offer good ideas or may have useful experience from which you can benefit.

Be honest: By their very nature meetings with doctors, lawyers, bank managers and similar professionals can relate to very personal matters, problems which are sometimes hard to face up to. You will not get the best out of the professionals you consult unless you have a realistic appreciation of what you want and intend to be open and honest enough with them to give them the facts they will need to help you.

Draw up a list of questions: When you have noted down every single thing which you wish to discuss use the information to prepare a well-ordered list of questions to take in with you. *This is absolutely essential.* If you neglect to do this the chances are you will come away from the meeting having failed to raise several of the topics you wanted to deal with. It is much easier to work your way through a list, particularly if you are dealing with things that may embarrass or upset you, than it is to try and create order out of a general conversation. The person you are dealing with will also find it far easier to be helpful if he/she is clear about what the problem is and what you want. If you seem to be well organised and in command of the situation then you are likely to get an equally efficient response.

Remember, your list of questions should leave plenty of room for writing down the answers you get (do not forget to take a pen).

Prepare all the facts and make them available: Inevitably you will have to present your accountant, doctor, lawyer, bank manager or counsellor with the information they will need in order to help you. Go to the meeting with all facts well researched and clearly written down. Facts are usually presented most simply and clearly in chronological order. (This will be easier if you have got into the habit of keeping a simple appointments diary.)

Take any relevant documents: Relevant bills and documents should be produced at the meeting, if they are available.

If you will need to relate what someone said or did, take time beforehand to remember it clearly and note it down

Ask for answers to be clarified : Take your time over your questions and any discussion which follows. Make sure you have fully understood what has been said to you. If in doubt ask the person to clarify it for you. Repeat what you think has been said so that any misunderstandings can be corrected

If words or phrases are used which do not mean anything to you ask to have them explained to you in layman's terms. You should not need to feel inadequate because you do not understand all the technical terms of someone else's profession.

Do not be intimidated or distracted : Do not allow yourself to be intimidated. This may be easier said than done but if you have a clear idea of the purpose of the meeting and have prepared a thorough list of everything you want to know then you must stick to your guns and carry on relentlessly until you have worked your way through it

Do not worry about the person who is coming after you. Once you have started your own meeting you should concentrate solely on yourself and what you want and not be distracted.

Being prepared for your meeting will save time and, therefore, in many cases, money. Solicitors and private doctors charge a set rate for their time to use it economically

Preparation will also enable you to get the best possible 'value' out of the expertise of the professional you are consulting who will have access to all the relevant facts and will be quite clear about what you are hoping to find out

Consultation with your doctor

As well as defining what you want and making a list of questions there are several additional steps you can take to ensure you get the best possible results from your appointment with a general practitioner.

(a) Make a separate appointment for every person who is to see the doctor. Do not turn up with an extra child to be fitted in to the same appointment. Being inconsiderate to the doctor and other patients will get you off on a bad footing.

(b) Wear clothes which are easily taken off and put on if you think the doctor will want to examine you.

(c) Make a note of your problem, and the symptoms you associate with it, including when they started/got worse

(d) Note down any other changes you may have noticed about yourself, even minor ones—you may not see the connection but they may be vital clues to the doctor.

(e) Keep a note of medicines or home treatments you have already tried and what effects, if any, they have had.

(f) Tell the doctor if you are allergic to anything, particularly any medicines.

(g) Tell the doctor if any close relatives have ever had similar problems.

(h) Women should make a note of the date of their last period.

Be honest : Honesty in answering the doctor's questions is particularly important. Do not cover up aspects of your lifestyle, such as heavy drinking, which you think may make you look less respectable. Most doctors are fairly unshockable, and they will need *all* the facts if they are to make a proper diagnosis

Extra questions to add to your list : At the conclusion of the meeting there will probably be three questions you will need to ask and which should come at the end of your own list

(a) The name of your illness or condition (if the doctor has reached any definite conclusions). Doctors do not always impart this information clearly to their patients.

(b) How to take your medicine (if any is prescribed). This includes knowing what time of day to take it, how long you should continue taking it (just until you feel better or until the end of the full course?), whether or not it has any side-effects (such as drowsiness), and whether or not it should not be taken in conjunction with certain foods or alcohol

(c) Does the doctor wish to see you again, and if so, when?

Make sure the answers to these, as well as any other questions on your list, have been clearly noted.

Interviews with solicitors

Choosing a solicitor : Not all solicitors are good solicitors, some are incompetent, lazy and disorganised. Fortunately, others are excellent and your aim initially is to find one of the good ones

Ways of ensuring you find a good solicitor include:

(a) Personal recommendation by someone whose opinion you respect

(b) Forming an opinion of the solicitor's office. Your business will be better handled by an efficient, well-organised, calm office than by one where the impression is one of barely contained chaos.

(c) A busy solicitor is usually a good solicitor.

(d) Finding someone who specialises in your problem. Most firms have people with different areas of expertise. Some firms deal in one particular area of law.

(e) Do not be alarmed if you are passed on from your initial solicitor (perhaps the one who did your house conveyancing) to another. This usually means the firm is giving you the person who specialises in your type of work, and this is a good sign.

When to change your solicitor : You are free to change your solicitor at any time and should do so if you feel your case is not being handled as you like. But remember that if you keep doing so you will

find people are reluctant to take on your case. If you are dealing with a matter which upsets you, you may not be as objective in your judgement as you would normally be and you may be oversensitive. Try to take this into account when coming to a decision.

You should certainly change if:

(a) The solicitor has an existing client or an interest of his/her own which would prevent him/her from working solely in your interests. (Any reputable solicitor will declare this immediately so that you can take your case elsewhere)

(b) You are not dealt with sympathetically (especially if it is a matter which is causing you emotional distress)

(c) There is evidence of incompetence (your file keeps getting lost)

(d) The solicitor hurries you through the interview so that you feel you have not explained everything fully.

(e) You do not feel the solicitor has reached the heart of the problem. You can generally tell this by the sort of questions you are asked

(f) You are not kept informed of events which happen as a result of the interview

Time is money : Modern solicitors' offices are no longer run in a leisurely way. Clients are charged for the amount of time they take up, including the length of the interview and any telephone calls. This makes it all the more important to arrive at the interview well prepared. Bring a list of all the questions and queries you want answered, leaving plenty of room to make your notes. Bring all relevant documents

When you are involved with other people (divorce or traffic accidents, for example) take ample time beforehand to think over your version of events and to write everything down.

Where relevant write down what you are aiming for (custody of the children, ownership of the house, damages for time off work, etc.) Do not wait until you are in the interview before formulating your aims.

A good solicitor will tell you if the expenses you are likely to incur (including the solicitor's own fees) will outweigh any financial benefit to be gained from your action. To be sure this point is covered, you should add it to your list of questions

Become informed : Your attitude, especially if you are not accustomed to dealing with lawyers, will alter considerably if you familiarise yourself with the law as it affects you. A little background knowledge will make you more confident and help you to draw up a list of really relevant questions. The libraries are well stocked with books on the law, many of them designed to help the lay person.

Interviews with bank managers

If the purpose of your interview is to raise finance, then your case will be helped

(Continued on page 34)

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Fundamental Rights

Cultural and Educational Rights

Under Articles 29 and 30, certain cultural and educational rights are guaranteed. Section (1) of Article 29 guarantees the right of any section of the citizens residing in any part of the country having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, to conserve the same. Section (2) prohibits any discrimination based only on religion, race, caste, language or any of them in the matter of admission to State or State-aided educational institutions. Section (1) of Article 30 provides that "all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice." According to Section (2) the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

These provisions are unique in their thoroughness. When provisions under Articles 29 and 30 are considered along with other provisions in the Constitution safeguarding the rights of religious, linguistic and racial minorities, it will become clear that the sole purpose of these provisions is to reassure the minorities that certain special interests of theirs, which they cherish as fundamental to their life are safe under the Constitution. These are in conformity with the right to religious freedom and an expansion to certain specific aspects of that right, like the freedom to maintain separate educational institutions, etc., already referred to.

One special feature of these provisions, however, is that the term 'minority' has been given a wide connotation. Here a minority is recognised as such not only on the basis of religion but also on language, script or culture. The importance of the provision will be evident in view of the existence of not less than a dozen well-developed languages within the territory of India. Interpreting the scope of Article 29, the Bombay High Court held that it embodied two important principles:

"One is the right of the citizen to select any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds. The State cannot tell a citizen, 'You shall go

to this school which I maintain and not to the other.' Here we find reproduced the right of the parent to control the education of the child."

The scope of Article 29 (2) came up for detailed interpretation before the Supreme Court in two cases, both of which were appeals from decisions of the Madras High Court, relating to admission to educational institutions maintained by the State. After analysing the facts in detail the Court said:

"It will be noticed that while clause (1) protects the language, script or culture of a section of the citizens, clause (2) guarantees the fundamental right of an individual citizen. The right to get admission into any educational institution of the kind mentioned in clause (2) is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of any community or class of citizens. This right is not to be denied to the citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. If a citizen who seeks admission into any such educational institution has not the requisite academic qualifications and is denied admission on that ground, certainly he cannot be heard to complain of an infringement of his fundamental right under this Article. But, on the other hand, if he has the academic qualifications but is refused admission only on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, then there is a clear breach of his fundamental right."

On behalf of the State it was contended that Article 46 charged the State with promoting, with special care, the educational and special interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and with protecting them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. But the Court rejected this argument on the ground that this was a Directive Principle—a non-justiciable right—and it would not override a Fundamental Right which was justiciable. It was the duty of the Court to enforce a Fundamental Right.

With the passing of the Forty second Amendment of the Constitution this argument of the Court has lost much of its force. According to the Amendment, where there is a conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, Parliament may by law give precedence to the Directive Principle.

Article 30 is a charter of educational rights. It guarantees in absolute terms the

right of linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and, at the same time, claim grant-in-aid without any discrimination based upon religion or language. The fact that the Constitution does not impose any express restriction in the scope of the enjoyment of this right, unlike most of the rights included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights, shows that the framers intended to make its scope unfettered. This does not, however, mean that the State cannot impose reasonable restrictions of a regulatory character for maintaining standards of education.

There were several decisions of the Supreme Court since 1959 interpreting the scope of Articles 29 and 30. These decisions lead us to the following conclusions:

(1) Articles 29 and 30 create two separate rights although it is possible that they may meet in a given case.

(2) Whether a particular community is a minority or not is to be judged on the basis of the entire population of the area to which the particular legislation applies.

(3) A minority can effectively conserve its script, language and culture by and through the establishment and maintenance of educational institutions of its choice.

(4) The language of Article 29 (2) is wide and unqualified and covers all citizens whether they belong to the majority or minority groups.

(5) The right of getting admission to an educational institution is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of a community or class of citizens. Hence this right cannot be denied to citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

(6) In the case of a minority based on religion or language, the right to impart instruction in its own institutions to the children of its community in their own language must be protected. In such a case, the power of the State to determine the medium of instruction must yield to the fundamental right of the minority to the extent it is necessary to give effect to that right.

(7) The words 'establish' and 'administer' in Article 30 (1) must be read conjunctively and if done so the minority is entitled to the right to administer an educational institution provided the said institution has been established by the minority and not otherwise.

(8) The protection implied in Articles 29 and 30 applies not only to educational institutions established after the commencement of the Constitution but also to those established before it.

The rights of the minorities, however, cannot be absolute. They must be subject to restrictions in the interest of education as well as in pursuance of socio-economic objectives embodied in the Constitution. The purpose of these rights was not to create vested interests in separateness of minorities but to maintain their individuality as well as distinct identity of their language and culture.

But the preservation of such distinctiveness should not result in the minorities remaining isolated from the mainstream of national life. As the nation makes progress, the barriers that divide citizens into majority and minority compartments should gradually disappear and the tradition-bound, rigid society in India should become transformed into a composite, dynamic and progressive society cherishing common national ideals and aspirations. Educational and cultural institutions should become the agents of such change rather than perpetuating narrow barriers between citizen and citizen.

Taking the rights guaranteed under religious, educational and cultural fields as a whole, it will be noted that these are couched in the most comprehensive language and the maximum possible freedom is guaranteed to the minorities, religious and linguistic. The special significance of these provisions is that while the impact of other rights in Part III of the Constitution is on the people of India as a whole, irrespective of religion, caste, race or language, that of these rights is only on the minorities. The democratic basis of the Constitution would have been lost if the minorities were not given adequate protection to preserve their religious beliefs and institutions of education and culture. The Constitution may then be branded as an instrument for the furtherance of the majority community and the language of the majority. Naturally, resentment against such a position would manifest all over the country, as religious minorities live in all States of India and linguistic minorities total not less than 400 millions. Moreover, such a position would have discredited the foundation of the national movement against foreign rule, in which every religious and linguistic minority in India was represented and solemn promises had been made by representatives of the majority community to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities against all forms of tyranny in a free India.

Right to Constitutional Remedies

A declaration of fundamental rights is meaningless unless there is an effective

machinery for the enforcement of the rights. Hence the framers of the Constitution were in favour of adopting special provisions guaranteeing the right to constitutional remedies. This is what Article 32 seeks to provide.

Article 32 has four sections. The first section is general in scope and says that "the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed." The second section deals, in more specific terms, with the power of the Supreme Court to issue writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warrant* and *certiorari* for the enforcement of any of the rights. The third section empowers Parliament to confer the power of issuing writs or orders on any other court without prejudice to the power of the Supreme Court in this respect. So far Parliament has not passed any law conferring the power of issuing writs on any Courts. The last section deals with the conditions under which this right can be suspended.

The first three sections of the Article, taken together, make fundamental rights under the Constitution real and as such "they form the crowning part of the entire chapter." This opinion of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court itself on several occasions. In a leading case the Court held:

"Article 32 provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III (of the Constitution) and this remedial right is itself made a fundamental right by being included in Part III. The Court is thus constituted as the protector and guarantor of fundamental rights and it cannot, consistently with the responsibility so laid upon it, refuse to entertain applications seeking protection against infringements of such rights."

However, the Court will not entertain application under Article 32 unless the matter falls within the scope of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution.

As the guardian of Fundamental Rights the Supreme Court has two types of jurisdiction, original and appellate. Under its original jurisdiction, any person who complains that his fundamental rights have been violated within the territory of India, may move the Supreme Court seeking an appropriate remedy. The fact that he may have a remedy in any of the High Courts does not preclude him from going directly to the Supreme Court.

We have already seen under Article 32 (4) that the Right to Constitutional Remedies may be suspended under certain circumstances. Those circumstances are dealt with in detail in the chapter on emergency provisions of the Constitution. Chiefly, those emergencies are on three counts: external aggression, internal

disturbance and breakdown of constitutional machinery in the States. Under such conditions the President of India is empowered to proclaim an emergency. During the period of emergency he may, by order, declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of any fundamental right shall remain suspended up to a maximum period of the existence of the emergency (Art. 359). Every such order should be placed before each House of Parliament as soon as possible.

(Continued from page 32)

immeasurably if you go into the interview with a clear and well documented proposition.

Take business/personal details: This includes:

- details of your product or service;
- a brief history of your business, how/when it started,
- how it has developed;
- plans for a new business, including your reasons for setting it up, the relevant experience of those involved;
- information on the main people involved, including yourself. What is their expertise, experience, business experience;
- contingency plans if you or other main people involved are sick/absent,
- who are your main anticipated customers,
- who are your main competitors;
- any anticipated market developments.

Take financial details: You should also supply detailed financial information and details of finance you require. This includes:

- details of present debtors, creditors, stock and bank balance,
- details of financial commitments, including loans, overdrafts, leasing, hire purchase;
- bank statements for the last twelve months if you are applying to a bank other than your own,
- recent audited accounts (or equivalent);
- details of amount required, what it would be used for;
- how long you would require it;
- details of projected expenditure. Do not forget hidden costs like legal fees;
- do you anticipate further loans and/or an overdraft? If so, over what period?
- cash flow projection for at least three months (blank cash flow forms are available at banks), including anticipated seasonal variations;
- details of any assets which could be offered as security (such as house, shares).

Although a loan may be important to you, do not forget that banks make their money by providing loans. They are not simply doing you a favour.

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

You will be pleased to learn that with this issue we are starting a new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests". This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. Being in that position he was associated with the change-over of the system of competitive examinations from essay type to objective type. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

Mr. Madan Lal is a retired senior Civil Servant of the Government of India, with a life-long experience in the field of services selections made on the basis of competitive examinations. He started his career at the I.C.S. Probationers' Training Camp at Dehra Dun. After independence, he joined the Union Public Service Commission and was associated with



Mr. Madan Lal

the work of examinations conducted by that august body for recruitment to the various Civil Services, including the I.A.S. examination. In 1974, he

took over as Director of Examinations under the Department of Personnel. In 1976, the Government of India constituted the Subordinate Services Commission consisting of three persons, the Chairman, a Member and the Secretary. Mr. Lal became the first Secretary of the Commission and was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. The Staff Selection Commission, as far as we know, was the first institution set up by the Government of India which made extensive use of the objective type tests in this country for recruitment to all Group C posts. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration if we say that this Commission did pioneering work in the field of objective type tests.

Objective type test in competitive examinations in India is relatively a recent phenomenon. Before the 70s, such examinations were largely conventional in nature in which the examinees were required to answer questions in written details. The last decade has seen progressively increasing usage of objective type tests in which large number of questions with answers having multiple choices are given to the examinee for selection of the correct answer. Why has this change taken place? What were the reasons that have prompted the examining bodies to switch over to this kind of examination?

To understand this, let us first examine the nature of these two different types of examinations. In the conventional examination, an examinee is required to answer four to five questions out of a set of eight to ten questions in about two to three hours. These questions cover the entire scope of the discipline or the course that the examination is trying to test. The questions are designed so as to test the knowledge of the examinee regarding the subject, the power of reasoning and ability to present logical and cogent answers and finally articulate the thought processes in the form of a well constructed essay. Such examinations test the examinee's understanding of the subject, logic of reasoning and reasoning ability, and ability

to articulate the thought process into writing.

In order to answer such questions the examinee is required to make and state assumptions, logically generate alternatives based on these assumptions, analyse these alternatives, and draw conclusions regarding the problem posed in the question. All this has to be answered in writing.

The objective type examinations or tests on the other hand test the abilities of reasoning power, logical analysis of the examinee and an ability to quickly reason and choose consistently right answers in a short span of time. He is required to answer 80 to 100 questions per hour. The examinee however, is not required to write the answers or to articulate the logic of arriving at the answers and is merely required to tick the right answer out of a set of plausible answers. This type of test or examination does not test the ability of the examinee to present logical arguments based on his reasoning and does not test the ability of the examinee to answer in a precise written form. It assumes that the examinee answering right has these qualities.

Why has this change in examination system in India taken place? The answer to this question lies in the very nature of the examination system. With a large body of

examinees to be evaluated the conventional system of examination requires a very large number of persons for the purposes of evaluation of the answers. To bring uniformity in evaluation among a large set of examiners is a very difficult task and, therefore the chances of the examiners not being able to discriminate between an outstanding answer and an average answer are very high.

It is also highly likely that the yardsticks of evaluation used by different examiners are different. Therefore if the number of examinees and examiners is large, the conventional examination system would fail to provide consistent testing of those sitting for the examination.

Moreover since the number of examinees in any competitive or university examination is very large the time required for the body of examiners to go through each and every answer with patience and evaluate them consistently is very large. Delays in announcing results to the satisfaction of those appearing in such examinations, resulted in a search for alternative systems of testing and examinations which could remove the problems of evaluation and delays in the announcement of results without sacrificing the objective of the examination, i.e., to test whether the student has requisite knowledge of the subject or not.

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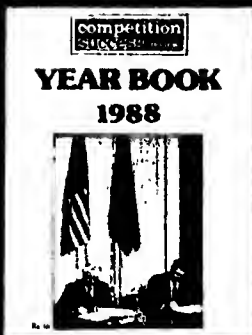
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Here you would naturally be interested to know the quantum of increase in the number of competitors that has taken place over the last three decades. Only two examples will suffice. To illustrate this point, there are the combined Civil Services Examination for the highest category of Civil Services, and the Clerks' Grade Examination at the lowest rung of the hierarchy of civil servants. In the early 60's, the number of examinees at each of the above examinations ranged between 7 to 10 thousand. For the higher examination the figure now is over a lakh while for the lowest level recruitment it is over six lakhs.

This phenomenal increase in the number of examinees left no choice to the concerned examining bodies but to take recourse to the objective type of testing either as a lever for screening or short-listing candidates for a final examination of conventional nature or even to make final selection on the basis of one or two papers, each having 150 to 200 questions of the objective multiple-choice type. And you should not be surprised when I tell you that these test papers, in most part, seek to test the examinees' general awareness in subjects like everyday science, history, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution and so on.

In short, the testing field is so extensive that unless an examinee acquires beforehand the knowledge of basic facts about the subjects concerned he can hardly hope to do well in such tests. Scores under 60 per cent will never guarantee final selection. So, what the readers of *Competition Success Review* need is batteries of tests on various topics/fields for preparing themselves in a systematic manner if they wish to succeed.

Objective type testing overcomes many of the shortcomings mentioned above concerning the conventional examinations. The tests do not require a large set of examiners because the answer sheets can be mechanically evaluated. There is only one right answer to a question and so long as the examinee has ticked that answer the marks are automatically awarded. Also, since the marking or evaluation is, by and large, mechanical, a very large number of answer sheets can be evaluated in the shortest time, thereby causing no delays in the declaration of results.

The disadvantage of the objective type of examination is that there is always a chance that some of the answers of the students may be right in spite of the fact that the examinee may not be really confident in choosing the right alternative. Thus, it is likely that without precise reasoning the examinee chooses randomly an answer which turns out to be correct. However, the probability of an examinee not knowing the logic or the right answer, scoring a consistently very high score is very low. This type of test of course does not test the ability of the examinee to present the

answers in a well articulated written form. It, therefore, does not test the ability of the examinee to write logical answers.

Thus, both systems of examination have their shortcomings, and therefore, in some competitive examinations in India, a part of the examination is objective, and another part of the examination of a conventional nature. This is largely done to overcome the defects of both the systems and really test the examinee in a fair manner.

Objective type tests.

How they are designed?

As a first step, experts in various disciplines gather material amenable to generation of suitable test batteries for testing abilities needed in the persons to be selected for the jobs for which competitive examinations are held. As has been stated above, the paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness has come to play a most important and pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted for recruitment to public services.

The main sources from which such material is selected are the relevant text books on various subjects, daily newspapers, periodicals, magazines, year books, encyclopaedias, etc.

Let me illustrate how questions for such tests are framed. Consider the following facts relating to demographic background of India.

"The first all-India Census, though not synchronously taken, was completed in 1872. Since 1881, Census in India has been taken regularly every ten years. Thus, the latest in 1981 marked the completion of 110 years of decennial Census taken in the country. The enumeration was conducted between 9th Feb. 1981 and 5th March 1981 (with reference point as sunrise of 1st March 1981) throughout the country. The Census could not be taken in Assam due to disturbed conditions at the time."

"According to the 1981 Census, the total population of India (including the projected population in Assam) was 68,51,84,692. This figure shows an increase of 25 per cent over the figure of 1971 Census. The proportion of rural population to total population was 76.69 per cent."

"The average density of population per sq km was 216, being highest in Kerala -665 and lowest in Arunachal Pradesh -8."

"There were 35.4 crore males and 33.1 crore females. Thus for every 1000 males, there were 933 females. Only Kerala had more women than men, that is, 1032 per thousand men. The lowest female ratio among the States was in Sikkim, i.e., 835 per thousand men."

"According to a Sample Registration System, the birth rate and death rate for 1984 (provisional) were as follows:

(i) Birth rate - 33.88 per 1000 population;

(ii) Death rate - 12.5 per 1000 population.

"The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 10,47,54,623

and 5,16,28,638 respectively. Madhya Pradesh had the highest population of Scheduled Tribes (1,19,87,031). Uttar Pradesh had the highest population of Scheduled Castes (2,34,53,339)."

The above short write-up is only a small bit of the total demographic background. However, even on this part we can generate a large number of questions. Let us see how many questions can be generated.

1. How many times has decennial Census been held in India so far?

(a) 9 times (b) 10 times (c) 11 times (d) 12 times

2. When was the first Census completed in India?

(a) 1862 (b) 1872 (c) 1882 (d) 1892

3. Census in India is held after every

(a) six years (b) 8 years (c) 10 years (d) 12 years

4. The latest decennial Census held in 1981 marked the completion of

(a) 90 years (b) 100 years (c) 110 years (d) 120 years

5. In which of the following States was it not possible to hold Census due to disturbed conditions?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Punjab

6. For which of the following States does the total population figure of 1981 Census include only the projected population of the State and not actual figure arrived at after physical enumeration?

(a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Punjab

7. According to 1981 Census, the increase over the total population figure of 1971 Census is nearly

(a) 15 per cent (b) 20 per cent (c) 25 per cent (d) 30 per cent

8. According to 1981 Census, the proportion of rural population is nearest to

(a) 65 per cent (b) 70 per cent (c) 75 per cent (d) 80 per cent

9. The total population of India on the basis of 1981 Census is nearest to the figure of

(a) 550 million (b) 600 million (c) 700 million (d) 750 million

10. When will the next Census be held?

(a) 1989 (b) 1991 (c) 1993 (d) 1995

11. According to the 1981 Census, which of the following States has the highest density of population per sq km?

(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) West Bengal

12. Which, according to 1981 Census, of the following States has the lowest density of population per sq km?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur (c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim

13. The total population of males according to 1981 Census is nearly

(a) 25 crore (b) 30 crore (c) 35 crore (d) 40 crore

14. The total population of females according to the 1981 Census is nearly

(a) 30 crore (b) 31 crore (c) 32 crore (d) 33 crore

(Continued on page 70)

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CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 70, 71, 72

First Prize

Thwarting Destabilisation Threats

Mr. Hemendra Kumar

Winston Churchill, the late Prime Minister of Great Britain, once as an opposition leader, remarked in Parliament, "We are granting independence to such wretched people that nothing would remain of that great country India but a mass of warring states in few years." His remarks were taken as a national affront by our leaders at that time and a lot of hue and cry was raised against it. The sane Indian statesmen counselled patience and urged to forgive and forget it as an outburst of a hurt, frustrated and defeated politician.

Towards Stability : Despite all odds India attained freedom on August 15, 1947 and took off well as a united nation despite tremendous problems. The country was fortunate in having the services of some of the greatest sons of all times in history who steered it to prosperity and stability at that crucial juncture.

The first and acid test of India's unity was that it adopted a common electoral system abolishing separate electorates for electing its law-makers. All the people — minorities of all kinds — submitted to this situation gracefully.

The second vital feature of our stability was that whenever there was a war all minorities stood like a rock behind the nation and were ready to sacrifice their all for the defence of the nation. Many members of the minority community showed exemplary courage in battlefields and won the highest award for gallantry conferred by the nation.

The third test of our solidarity was that religious minorities accepted willingly the secular basis of our Constitution and voted only for secular parties and thus kept themselves completely in national mainstream.

Threat of Destabilisation : For a decade it looked that we have realised the elusive and long cherished dream of one stable India — *Akhand Bharat* — and we also won the accolade of other nations for bringing about the next-to-miracle achievement. But as the time passed by, our cherished dream began to lose its charisma and the prophecy of Churchill began to loom ominously on us. Today the situation is that forty years after independence we are still groping and struggling with our backs to the wall for the stability and integrity of the nation. Many States of the Indian Union are clamouring for their bifurcation into independent States

and to our great horror some of the regions of the country seek complete autonomy even at the cost of bloodshed.

The irony is that when we were divided into scores of independent principalities, the concept of one India was ingrained in our souls, our gods, our music, our saints, our rivers and mountains, flora and fauna, our myths and fables and our awe and adoration to all life have kept us spiritually and mentally united and it was aptly said that India was a classical example of "unity among diversity". Further, now-a-days European nations divided by history,



Mr. Hemendra Kumar

language, race, custom, economic rivalries are building common markets, common defence strategies and even a common parliament, but we, who are already one — politically, economically and spiritually, want to live apart.

Something has seriously gone wrong which has brought us to the precipice of destabilisation. Those causes must be investigated seriously.

Causes of Destabilisation : The serious blunder we committed was that after attaining freedom we divided the Indian States on the basis of languages. These States are now almost becoming sub-nations within a nation and pose the greatest threat to destabilisation.

British regime in India played no less mean role in sowing the seeds of disintegration in the country. They introduced separate electorates in our political system which ultimately resulted in the division of our country on the basis of

religion into India and Pakistan. Division of the country on the basis of religion was the most unfortunate happening which did Muslims incalculable harm by creating a deep psychological barrier between Hindus and Muslims and kept them from coming together. They posed Muslims against Hindus and Hindus against Sikhs by playing with their sentiments. Muslims think themselves to be the past rulers of this country while Hindus writhe in anger to be an oppressed lot by Muslims in their own country. British rule has ended from India and we have forgiven Britishers for their vicious designs. Today we see the images of few self-seeking politicians and crazy kings of the past in the present Muslim generation and eruption of violence on the slightest pretext. The most unfortunate thing is that we seek barbaric retaliation on innocent persons of a community for the crimes perpetrated by the desperadoes belonging to their religion at some distant places. There is so much distrust between the two principal communities of India that every issue between them — be it a dispute over a dilapidated mosque or age-old ruined temple, or the issue of passing of their religious processions through the city — take a violent turn. All this has led Muslims to drift away from national mainstream and many take solace and even sadistic pleasure when the country suffers humiliation in any way, anywhere — even on a sports field.

One of the misfortunes of India is that both religion and region dominate over national interest. Here, a Bengali, a Punjabi and Tamil is Bengali, Punjabi and Tamil first and Indian afterwards. To make matters worse, each religion is divided into sub-religion and each sub-religion has some other sects. Then there are large numbers of so-called backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Most Indians are highly conscious of their religious identity and regard it as their duty to promote interests of their religions. This attitude of our brethren is most menacing and replete with serious consequences. When a particular region or community is denied the benefit of economic development, of plums of political offices or of government jobs, it becomes frustrated and plays in the hands of disgruntled and rejected politicians. Discontentment brews among them which is a potent source of destabilisation. It is an irony that religion

which should strengthen spirituality in us is a tool of disharmony and disintegration in India.

If we really want to thwart any attempt of destabilisation or disintegration of our country and maintain its integrity and oneness, we must identify the irritants which lead us to such a sorry state and remove them from our path. "Prevention is better than cure" and it would be more efficacious if we identify the sore of disintegration from its very inception and nip it in the bud. We should strictly adhere to certain guidelines and observance of certain norms if we are genuinely sincere in maintaining the integrity of our country.

Measures to Achieve Stability : 1. Ban on Regional and Communal Politics : The greatest danger for the stability of the country is posed by political parties based on religion, region and caste. These parties are the conglomeration of either disgruntled politicians or spent force in politics. They raise the cry that their region is being neglected politically and economically, their caste is discriminated against and their religion is in danger and thus arouse the sentiments of the masses to the great detriment of the country. There must be strict laws not to permit the existence of such parties.

2. Sometimes these parties get moral and material support from foreign powers inimical to the progress of the country. Government should ever be vigilant about this nexus and deal such links with iron hands.

3. **Equitable Distribution of Wealth and Opportunities :** Regional discontentment in the country, on no account, should be allowed to simmer. The major cause of discontentment among the people is that they rightly or wrongly believe that their region is being neglected or discriminated against in the distribution of the fruits of economic development and the plums of political offices. It is the solemn duty of the government to ensure through expert planners that each region of the country should be equally developed on the basis of their area, population, economic background and facilities available. Fruits of economic development must reach the people of all regions.

4. Recruitment to the jobs, specially government services, is also a potential source of dissatisfaction among the people. Merit – not the basis of religion, region or caste – should be the only criteria for higher posts. Candidates should be selected through a board comprising of men of proven integrity and erudition.

Unemployment breeds resentment among youths, therefore, work should be created for every citizen of India. The right to work should be guaranteed by the Constitution. A useful proposition advocated by many may be implemented in this direction, i.e., "one government job for every family".

5. Territorial, language and water disputes between warring States should be settled by a special bench consisting of legal luminaries of the country. Their verdict should be binding to abide by the States. Water resources of the country should be commonly pooled for all India and its distribution to each State should be made by a common yardstick.

6. **Delinking Religion from Politics :** Religion in India is one of the latent sources of destabilisation of the country because religious authorities hold a unique command over the votaries of their religion. Religious authorities should not be allowed to seek political offices, and religious places should be prohibited for political purposes. Religious processions – through public places – be it a Moharrum procession or Ramlila procession should not be permitted to be paraded. These processions very often turn violent and take a toll of lives. Writings which inflame caste, religious or regional emotions must be strictly banned from being printed. Stringent action should be taken against such writers. Communal senas should be liquidated. One of the recent causes of turmoil has been the dispute over a mosque or temple. The ownership of a mosque or temple which has been in the custody of a community for a long time should not be disturbed. We must bear in mind that religion-based politics destroys rather builds the nation.

Correction of History Books : Our history books also create bad blood between the communities. They have been written mostly by British historians keeping the

interest of their country in mind but blindly imitated by their Indian counterparts. These books highlight our defeats, our divisions and our humiliation by the foreign rulers. Such books leave an indelible impression of hostility on young impressionable minds. It is not argued that history books should be rewritten in the national interest but at least the other side of the picture must also be depicted. For example, in the first war of independence in 1857 Hindus and Muslims jointly confronted their common enemy. The Moghuls used to bank upon more on the Hindu Rajput princes for support and honoured them at the imperial courts more generously than Indian Muslims. The Marathas supported Moghul monarchy for at least a hundred years before its subjugation at the hands of the British. Similarly, Guru Nanak sang the distress of whole of Hindustan at the time of Babur's invasion. Revision of history books, not its tampering with the facts would go a long way in bridging the gulf of hatred and suspicion between the two communities.

Emotional Integration – A Necessity : There must be a common language for the whole country in which persons residing in any part of India may converse with each other. At the same time regional languages must be given full opportunity to flourish. The barrier of domicile or knowledge of regional languages of States for getting admission in a technical college or for seeking an employment in a State must be abolished. Tourism plays an important role in national unity. Tours of "Bharat Darshan" should be encouraged by the government. Annual competitions of sports, debates, dramas and cultural programmes should be organised regularly on all-India basis. These measures would bring an emotional integration of the people.

Our Duty : Our country has won independence after centuries of subjugation in a hard way after making supreme sacrifices. Now, it is our pious duty to safeguard its stability, integrity and freedom by ever remaining vigilant. We must settle all our differences and disputes relating to religion, language, region or other political and economic grievances by peaceful and constitutional methods.

Second Prize

Curbing Communal Violence

Mr. Gurdeep Singh

Men, it is said, "wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it but never live for it." This statement not only epitomizes the chauvinistic attitude of man but also brings out something more. It brings out the sermon of now-a-days mullahs, pundits and head priests who are marionettes in the hands of demagogues, or is it the other way round, nobody knows. One only knows the blood spilling opera being performed in the

alleys and by-lanes of towns and cities. The charged and incendiary atmosphere, pent up feelings, hatred and fanaticism being poured into the streets. Blood thirsty vandals, Frankensteins roaming in search of the kill. Murder and mayhem has thus been a macabre recurring ritual over the last few years. To understand and curb this 'blood for blood' theme we have to understand the historical, sociological and

political perspective of the country and then only can we strike the target with all our resources. This is because communalism is basically an ideology and rioting is just its progeny.

Historically India has been a multilingual and multinational nation. Different religious strains, languages mixed with geographical diversities have given it a characteristic charm. But this is just one side of the coin,

the other side is equally obnoxious. It is natural that under such circumstances regional parties and feelings will emerge and dominate. Right from the Magadh rule till the advent of Britishers we have never been a single nation but have been segregated, fighting against ourselves at the behest of outsiders. Sociologically, ours has been a conservative and orthodox society. The shady reflection of the *Varnas* is still not erased from our society. This has led to bitterness and juxtaposed with poverty has led to insecurity. Coming to the political aspect we observe that our system is termite ridden. The power hungry attitude of the politicians has led to neglect of important aspects like social upliftment of people, eradication of poverty, illiteracy, etc. For them the concept of 'of the people', 'for the people' is preposterous. These sycophantic demagogues go about their ritual of foreign tours and ceremonial dinners with reckless ease, and are apathetic to the denizens. In fact it looks as if we have entered a time machine and are again confronted with slavery and serfdom, more emotionally than physically. Power is everything and human dignity is thrown to the winds. But is there no way out? Can this time machine not be broken? Can a way not be found out of this quagmire? Whatever be the remedy we must remember that it must strike our basic values rather than being a superficial sweep.

Basic values are defined as the inherent ideals of the human race. These are not anachronous but immortal. They have been made as they are over a long period of human existence. For our society it would not be wrong to say that they have been eroded by hostility and antipathy. One cannot think of ideals if most of the people are hungry and below poverty line. In this context economic upliftment is a very important prerequisite for containing communal passions. This is so because these so-called 'poverty stricken' people act as recruits for mischief-mongers and anti-social elements. It is not that they have ill-will against anyone, but survival and hunger can make a man blind to everything. Our economic planning illustrates that we are moving in circles. A rigid framework, proper utilisation of funds, supervision committees, advisory panels and expert analysis will go a long way in improving the situation. Policies must be target-oriented rather than mere file work. Time limit must be set and red tapism must be curtailed. Punishment, mainly in monetary terms, must be inflicted on callous and incompetent officers. Centre and States must cooperate in implementing the schemes. Each member of the Planning Commission can be given a specific region, where in cooperation with members of the State Assembly the implementation is done.

Education, as some people call it, is an enlightenment process. It can help a lot in rejuvenating the charismatic influence of the basic values. When it means to

educate' it does not pertain to teaching technical subjects or science alone but the story and facts of human existence. Its survival is on the bonds of unity and friendship. Education must pertain to mind training and discipline. Rabindranath Tagore's ideas regarding the intermingling of aesthetic and intellectual education must be rediscovered. The spiritual dimension has to be incorporated where there is study of our traditions, values, languages and religion. Today we miss leaders like Gandhiji, who almost single-handedly fought and won against communalism in late 1947. Such great leaders have to be portrayed again then only we shall be able to come out of this wildness and chaos, which we feel like vacuum today. The curriculum of primary and secondary schools must include a separate subject on religion and languages plus special plays and lectures must be organised every week. This will



Mr. Gurdeep Singh

make enlightened citizens rather than conoclasts

Media is not only a pillar of democracy but also a mass contact agent. The general cafeteria nature of newspapers now-a-days, however, is eroding this belief. Communal passions are inflamed by it more than often. A national policy on what should be published and what not should be initiated without gagging the press or putting curbs. Sensitive news must be looked upon by a panel of editors before passing. Communal violence and its perpetrators must be strongly condemned. Audio-visual media is more effective for the mostly illiterate and quasi-literate population of ours. Television which now has a big network around the country must telecast serials, discussions, interviews, etc. Cinema must reflect and magnify nationalistic feelings. An award can be instituted for the best direction in this field, to encourage direction. Top actors can be encouraged and if that is not enough requested to act in such films. Documentaries, small clippings, etc., of our freedom struggle can be shown by mobile units in sensitive areas and villages. All this has to be done right now because curbing communal feelings is not

an instantaneous process but a long drawn one, its procrastination being at our own peril.

Regionalism, as one sees, is nothing but the decentralisation of nationalistic feelings. It is not harmful unless it takes an aggressive form. To avoid this the Centre must again cooperate with the State Government. A decentralised peace programme must be started in cooperation. The peace programme must start at the village level. In the case of villages all the elderly members can be the members of a committee called general awareness committee for villages, in short GACV. The city must, in turn, be divided into mohallas or zones. Each zone can have two representatives above the age of 45 years. All zones can constitute the general awareness committee for city, in short GACC. The members of GACV and GACC in a district can elect members to the peace committee. This can be at the district level. At the State level the members of peace committee can elect an apex body. Each can have three members. The members of all the apex bodies can constitute a tribunal. The function of the peace committees and general awareness committees would be to maintain peace and harmony, organise cultural functions, seminars, lectures, etc. The entire set-up can be made voluntary. Retired people can come forward and guide the younger people. The main function of GACV committee would be to see that 'caste' factors do not lead to communal tension as in Bihar. Punishment to be meted to the people who incite communal passions would be decided by the tribunal's judiciary branch.

The police and intelligence agencies are mute spectators to the communal frenzy. They must be made an independent thinking and planning body. Otherwise, they have to act under the directions of politicians, who try to make political capital out of the situation. The trouble prone areas of the city must be identified. A police intelligence room must be in that area in addition to the police station, to sniff sinister activities and clandestine meetings. This intelligence room must be in radio link with all mobile and night patrols. It must also be in constant contact with the main control room and must readily cooperate with GA committees in putting down tension. It has been observed that trouble brews up in the old city area. Young boys from this area, if they are willing, must be recruited in army and police. An efficient intelligence network can be laid. Communalisation of police force must be avoided by maintaining highest standards.

Flexible and lax laws are dangerous both democracy and tranquillity. Laws must be strict and rigid. People caught indulging in communal violence must be given strict punishment. They must not be exonerated for lack of evidence. While dealing with such cases the concerned police officials must be allowed to work under an independent authority rather than a minister. The

Independent authority must be headed by a judge. Curfew must be imposed on sensing the smallest spark.

After independence we opted for a socialist, democratic and secular government. For some years everything went well but as time elapsed certain loopholes have become visible. The latest Lok Sabha elections have illustrated that the absence of a strong opposition can be dangerous. Absolute majority though is a sign of strength but if supplemented with opposition disunity can wreck our democratic set up. The communal turn, which our politics is taking, must be opposed by one and all. The charisma which was once associated with our leaders is lacking. The 'fast in - fast out' 'politicians', not to deliberately write 'leaders', have become sycophants. This distinction between leaders and politicians

has given a pugnacious tilt to our politics and unlike the Leaning Tower of Pisa the tilt is rapid.

The government is banking on the policy of 'divide and rule'. By doing this it is not only burning the delicate fibres of unity but also fomenting communal disparities. All this, however, does not mean that we must go in for a two-party system, but it means that some practical changes have to be made in the Constitution to prevent the country from becoming a police state.

Communal parties and groups are mushrooming in our country at a rapid pace. Most of these groups have funds coming from abroad. This shows that some countries who cannot see India becoming a world power are bent upon destroying its basic democratic and secular set up. If we want to survive we must fight against these forces of destabilisation. It is aptly said that

men who lose the will to fight, 'perish'. The pre-independence spirit of struggle and sacrifice has to be revived. He must rise and crush these forces of division. But who is 'he'? Is he the police, politician or the worker? No, none of these. He is the 'Indian'. The same Indian who lives in a small suburb, in a big city or in small hamlet. It is he who has to rise. Since hundred years he has been in chains. Independent India has not given him the security or the dignity which he deserved as the citizen of this country. A little peep in our history proves that whenever we have fought between ourselves a foreigner has set foot on our soil to take advantage of it. The time has come when history is going to repeat itself and when it does we will regret what we are doing today. Let us thus seek the blessings of God and fight against the dark clouds across the horizon.

Results of CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 70, 71, 72

First Prize

One Air Ticket Delhi-Singapore-Delhi
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Mr. Hemendra Kumar
E-16, Scientist Apartments
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Second Prize

One T.V. (Rs. 3000)

Mr. Gurdeep Singh
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All other prize winners are being informed by post.

CSR Puzzle-Cum-Essay Contest No. 67, 68, 69

Third Prize

Should India Go In For Atom Bomb

Miss Shikha Mathur

The magnificent edifice of India which has stood on the firm foundations of peace and *ahimsa* now finds itself in the midst of a grave challenge and an ever increasing peril to its security and safety. The country confronts now realities, new challenges, new uncertainties in a turbulent environment of fast changing international scenario. The two Super Powers have between them about 50,000 nuclear warheads in their stockpiles which can blow this beautiful lively planet of the solar system into a burning ball of fire at the slightest rap of the knuckles. Greater threats to India arise from her next door neighbours who are steadily heading towards becoming nuclear powers. Pakistan is merely "two scrow driver turns away" from a bomb and China has nuclear weapons and the capacity to hit any target in India. Under such a growing menace can India bid goodbye to nuclear power once and for all or should we, on the recommendations of the Atomic Energy Commission make an atom bomb, thereby subjecting "our people the worst possible fate on earth?"

Indeed, Indians should congratulate themselves on getting along for forty years without an atom bomb. But can we continue to safeguard our nation and ensure our survival without making an atom bomb to serve as a deterrent as well as an effective defence? "If the nation lives, we live, if the nation dies, who lives?" Therefore, to protect India's hard won freedom, a prudent security policy demands the retention of a deterrent nuclear force to meet all exigencies. But how can India overlook its commitment to non-violence and peaceful co-existence? Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of non-violence gave the answer when he said: "Non-violence presupposes the ability to strike." That implies that India should never be at a disadvantage due to its inability to strike; but is there no substitute for the atom bomb to ensure military preparedness?

The Night After : The very option of going nuclear fades into an abyss when we imagine the fatal consequences of a bomb. Nuclearisation of India and Pakistan and the subsequent arms race will prove catastrophic for the entire sub-continent. There is nothing like "limited nuclear bomb because it cannot but cause unlimited destruction." Even the "creators of the bomb" cannot predict the overall outcome of a nuclear holocaust. An atom bomb is not like a

missile which damages only a limited target, its effects spread far and wide. Though the immediate effect of a detonation would be seen over a limited area where



Miss Shikha Mathur

there would be an instant vapourisation of man and all living things into a mist, nuclear mushrooms rising high in the sky carrying millions of tonnes of burning debris and toxic storms, cyclones and widespread fires would devastate cities and townships beyond recognition. The intense nuclear fallout will lead to unprecedented climatic disturbances.

Even if India launches a defensive-first-strike against any State, their close vicinity will not leave India unaffected. Moreover, the long-term impact of the bomb is more pronounced and perennial subjecting a vast area to prolonged darkness and low temperature of a "nuclear winter". The persistent radioactive fall-out may be over the high Himalayas causing down a tempestuous deluge of glaciers, stones, mud and water swallowing everything in its reach. Millions of human lives will be lost, millions will suffer burns from severe exposure to radiations who will die for want of medical treatment. A total breakdown of administrative, medical, civil and agricultural facilities will create an infernal atmosphere "where those who live will envy the dead." Population will be continually absorbing radiation with such long-term

First and Second Prize winning essays of Contest No. 67, 68, 69 were published in June 1988 Issue of CSR.

deterious effects that life of future generations yet unborn will be endangered.

Neither Victor nor Vanquished : An atom bomb does not spare anyone because it has its own logic. It is a vehicle of indiscriminate destruction and ruination, no matter who fires it. Therefore, there emerges neither a victor nor a vanquished. It is MAD (as M.V. Kamath explains) — "Mutually Assured Destruction". Then why should India go for it? What meaning does national security hold if the people of India have to live under constant threat of facing such unbearable sorrow, misery, pain and anguish? Have the stockpiles of nuclear weapons brought a sense of security to the citizens of the U.S., U.S.S.R., France or U.K.? NATO and Warsaw states are nowhere near a peaceful settlement. This is because doctrine of deterrence has no validity at all. E.P. Thomson, an outstanding British historian and distinguished leader of European Peace Movement explains that "the next thing after deterrence is a dogma called 'balance'. This starts the arms race which is diabolically insane!" Albert Einstein had visualised that "every step appears as the unavoidable consequence of the preceding one" and this sets the fly-wheel of arms race in motion which soon gains such an enormous momentum that it seems an impossible task to bring it to rest.

India should, therefore, relinquish the notions about force of arms as the basis for national security about admissibility of wars and conflicts, about atom bombs, as something on which peace can rest. An atom bomb will not offer a final solution to the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan nor solve the Sino-Indian border problem. India's nuclear bomb will rather isolate us from our neighbours — Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh—who will run to some other powers for their security. India will lose the respect and the pre-eminent status which it enjoys in the sub-continent now mainly because of her non-aligned foreign policy based on the cornerstone of Panchsheel which emphasises on (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (ii) Mutual non-aggression, (iii) Mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs, (iv) equality and mutual benefit, and (v) peaceful co-existence. In its attempt to gain hegemony in the sub-continent by making an atom bomb, it will be looked upon with suspicion

and doubt. History reveals that those who wanted to dominate the world by force broke against the rock of moral law and came to their end. The Pharaohs, the Caesars and the Hitlers tried to use their might by the use of violence but failed, but Jesus Christ, Lord Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi are still worshipped and admired for they treaded on the path of love and peace. We should not speak the truth or love our neighbour only on the condition that he does it. A great nation like India can leave new footprints on the sands of time by leading the way in a freer, juster and friendlier world.

National Pride and Prestige: Nuclear power those days is associated with national pride and prestige. The irony is that countries who have acquired piles of nuclear arsenal to blow up the entire planet get designated as 'developed' while those whose establishments can blow up each other are 'developing'. The U.S. and U.S.S.R. are hailed as 'Super Powers' because they have the power to obliterate life from the face of our beautiful planet – earth. I would prefer an 'undeveloped and backward India' if acquisition of arms is the only criterion for determining the strength of a nation.

The advocates of nuclear bomb associate the nuclear arsenal with national pride and jingoism, overlooking the fact that the philosophy of peace does not rest on a concept of *diktat* and imposition of one's own priorities but a concept of reciprocal and mutual adjustment and understanding. India and Pakistan have such a close affinity because of their common cultural, social and linguistic heritage. The sense of insecurity prevailing in the world should bring all the nations in the sub-continent together so that, they can frustrate any inclination to the use of nuclear weapons by their strong and united public opinion. It is imperative that these nations abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armaments and embrace the objective of common security by disarmament. Each nation should look upon those who would become victims of their atom bomb, as people like ourselves who are anxious to lead a quiet and respectable life. They are like us fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and children who wish to float in the ocean of love and happiness during their journey through life. They are men like us with energy and spirit of sacrifice eager to

rectify the injustices of the world. Thousands of hibakusha, survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki endured the unendurable and suffered what is insufferable to teach the world, to resolve, to pave the way for a grand peace for the generations to come. Sonkichi Togo, a survivor of the Hiroshima blast of August 6, 1945, who died at the young age of 36 had dreamed;

"That those swines in man's shape who do not know how to use power from the earth's center except for slaughter survive only in illustrated books."

That the rich harvest of science be conveyed in peace to the people like bunches of succulent grapes wet with dew gathered at dawn."

Can't we make his dream come true? Can't we make a historic choice of proceeding towards activities of social and economic development rather than allowing the given legacy of the perverse logic of confrontation and force to push ourselves into the precipice of nuclear self-annihilation! We should embark upon a common struggle against poverty, underdevelopment, and backwardness. Mankind's material and intellectual potential must be used to solve food and demographic problems, to eliminate illiteracy and protect the environment through appropriate use of earth's resources.

Problem of Limited Resources : India's option for the atom bomb will steal food, shelter and clothing from many more hands. Funds which could be used for economic and developmental purposes will be channelled towards making of weapons, building up the required complex and elaborate back-up infrastructure. Thousands of engineers, scientists and researchers will leave the more useful and productive sectors of industrial development. Nuclear arms are said to be less costly than conventional weapons but will making of the bomb enable India to do away with its big army or conventional aircrafts? Due to the all-pervasive destructiveness of the bomb, traditional military operations will remain, so the bomb will be an additional expenditure. Their vigilant maintenance and safety will take large funds and flitter away our limited resources. Thus, millions and billions of rupees will be directly and irrevocably deducted from the national income, just to drift towards a disaster where Death will be on a scale unknown to mankind – much

more than the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thus, anyone who pleads for or even condones the fabrication of nuclear weapons under any circumstance whatsoever, must be a misanthrope – a hater of humanity. Albert Einstein saw the bomb as an "absolute evil". It is Death, a shatterer of worlds. It will spell a kind of incineration which will leave nothing unconsumed.

A boomerang ! : If India acquires an atom bomb, it will only act as a boomerang – and it will be impossible for India to co-exist for a historic length of time; either the bomb will trigger, devouring everything in its flames or the military lobbies will acquire more and more of them, thus exposing our land to environmental exhaustion and our people to societal paralysis. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the philosopher statesman of India describes the present crisis not as a material, economic or intellectual crisis but a "moral and spiritual crisis". Let India be not swayed by her passions, vanity, honour and short-term interests but by logic and reason. Deuteronomy tells us: "I have set heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you – life and death, blessing and curse; therefore, choose life that both thou and thy seed may live."

There is no magic or short-cut formula for world peace. We need a march forward step by step by reaching limited agreements, improving political climate, strengthening confidence among nations and fostering the policy of live and let live. If every nation was to acquire small nuclear force, the world's doomsday would not be far. We wish for a world free from force and threat of nuclear self-annihilation, a just and democratic world where the right of every person will be guaranteed and the interdependence of the states will rest on law and morality, peace and confidence because "there is no reasonable alternative in today's world to the policy of international cooperation and interaction." Though India alone cannot destroy the orgies of nuclear weapons in the world, we would do well to transcend our petty patriotism and bring universal awareness of the common destiny of the same, small and fragile though extremely beautiful spaceship – "earth" – whose safety everyone should make his concern. Let a 'nuclear free India' spread a true and sincere concept of world brotherhood as an extension of the Indian ideology of "Vasudheva Kutumbakam!"

Third Prize

How To Preserve The Hard Won Freedom

Mr. S. Kumaraswami

In the ancient days, India was ruled by King Alexander, Samudragupta, Ashoka, Babar, Aurangzeb etc., etc. Nationhood did not exist. The British came to India in 1600 under the name of East India Company. By tactics, by creating diverse forces, by

corruption and finally by arrests, shooting, etc., the British ruled India. Only at the time of the British rule India gained nationhood. Mahatma Gandhi was born. A.O. Hume created Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajaji and the

ironman of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, resorted to peaceful violence and forced the British to move back to London. But India was partitioned as India and Pakistan. India got independence on August 15, 1947.

Days are different in 1988. Democracy

exists, not in its true sense, but in the name Everywhere, there is corruption, terrorism, language and religious troubles, besides arson, looting, theft in houses and banks, and murders. All these evil factors gain day by day. The President, Mr. Zail Singh, in his address to the joint session of the two houses of parliament on February 22, 1987 appealed to all patriotic and democratic people to unite and outcome the bad elements, misleading the masses in the name of religion, region, caste, community, power, language, etc., etc.

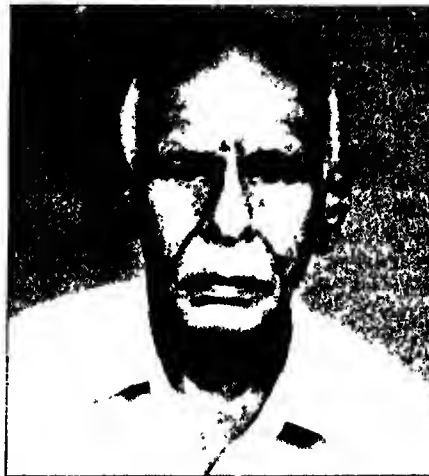
In the martyrdom of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, let us give the quietus to all separatist tendencies. It is insane and dastardly assassination. Indiraji is one of immortal martyrs. It is very very bad to think or rather even imagine that in this sacred land both Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi had to fall victims of religious fanaticism. Indiraji is no more. But, I am only too confident that her vision of a united and strong India will continue to inspire us and the generation to come. India is the largest democracy in the world. Violence and politics of assassination do not find place in democracy (But the converse takes place on date.) India's democratic traditions are several centuries old. Hence, the present day politics has brought India to shame.

The politicians and the various political parties should work for national interest and for the welfare of the people. Gaining power and consequently riches is the slogan of the current day. This should be wiped out. The recent election results in Kerala, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir show that the electorate is becoming clever and will not tolerate inefficiency, corruption, high-handedness and nepotism. Let us all learn our current lessons and improve.

Rajaji said: "A government by the majority without an effective opposition is like driving a donkey on whose back you put the whole load in one bundle. The two-party system steadies improvement by putting a fairly equal load into each partner. In the human body, the two eyes and two ears enable a person to place the objects seen and heard. A single party democracy soon loses its sense of proportion. It sees but cannot place things in perspective, or apprehend all sides of a question." The worst corroding elements in politics are casteism, communalism, regionalism, corruption, power and domination. These evils exist or, rather I can boldly say, they are allowed a free play, without any hindrance, to obtain political gains. Of all the forms of governments, democracy would suffer most, if the good chose to be indifferent; power will flow into the hands of those unworthy who do not deserve it. Let the voters exercise their choice for a united India. Let them have a secular and equalitarian outlook, have a clean, incorruptible efficiency. Those who were elected should not defect from one party to another. They must have a good intelligible moral background to enable them to boldly

discharge their duties, as true representatives of the people of India as a whole and not only of their group or parties.

Anthony Eden, a former Prime Minister of Great Britain, said: "Of all the experiments in government which have been attempted since the beginning of time, I believe that the Indian venture into parliamentary democracy is the most exciting. A vast sub-continent is attempting to bring into its fold and hundreds of millions, a system of free democracy which has been slowly evolved over the centuries, in this small island of Great Britain. The Indian venture is not a pale imitation of our practice at home, but a magnified and multifarious reproduction of a scale we have never dreamt of. If it succeeds, its influence in Asia is uncalculable for good. Whatever the outcome, we must honour those who had attempted it." Jawaharlal Nehru said "India opted for parliamentary democracy deliberately and after long argument. We



Mr. S. Kumaraswami

chose the parliamentary form of government because it is a peaceful method of dealing with problems." Jayaprakash Narayan said: "Will all their works of a Rajaji, a Gandhi, a Nehru, a Patel, a Rajendra Prasad, a Maulana Azad be reduced to ashes? Indian democracy must rise from its grave."

My strong personal opinion is, women can mould our future and bring fresh light for India. Our women of ancient days have brought glory to our country. A woman is the queen and heart of her home. She possesses strong points of intelligence, discipline, spiritual capacity, eagerness to improve herself, her household and her country. Our women must be educated, they are by far better judges than men. They will save India and maintain its democratic system; democracy invites enlightened educated, responsible citizenship.

We must be proud of the fact that the people of Punjab have always been in the forefront to defend the unity and integrity of India; the whole of India must follow Punjab. The Punjab crisis is a test of our patriotism; let us rise to the occasion. All of us, men, women and children should imbibe the spirit of the people of Punjab in dealing with

terrorists. Our future depends on our action in this patriotic direction. All patriotic, secular, democratic and progressive forces must unite and must build the strength of the people who should leave the bad elements misleading in the name of religion. Unity in diversity can be achieved only by fighting all divisive forces. In spite of our Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's assurance that nothing will shake the people of India, the opposite factors exist throughout India. Hence, these empty assurances have proved futile. Should we not realise at this critical juncture that if we are truly patriotic, we should unite, leave off all bad habits and save our country? We must clearly remember forever the fundamental fact that during our fight for freedom and struggle against the British the idea of Indian Nationhood gained ground; democracy implies enlightened, educated, responsible and a duty conscious citizenship. On date, in the name of democracy people resort to violence and terrorism. India cannot survive, if terrorism is allowed free hand.

The editorial of *Hindu* of March 25, 1987 says: "It is very important to a developing country such as India that the democracy must be eventually structured and made achievement oriented. A healthy true spirit among the officials should be promoted which is not certainly impossible, if they are left free to administer the law instead of being compelled to carry out the partisan wishes of passing superiors. The means applied to bend the civil servants to submission are known to everybody. There is frequent arbitrary use of power of transfer, suspension and promotion. This power has to be exercised with great care." A culture which gives the officials a liberal and balanced frame of mind will go a long way in keeping the atmosphere corrupt-free. This observation is too true, and is prevalent not only in the Centre but also in all the States of India on date. This note deserves a careful study and consideration by the public and the Government.

We can preserve a democracy by observing the following:

(a) We must calmly do our best for the country and not waste our energy in unworthy directions.

(b) We must be firm in our belief that no power can withhold from anyone anything he really deserves.

(c) We must be absolutely honest.

(d) There should be complete cooperation between the Centre and the opposition; true friendship between these two will strengthen our democracy.

(e) Corruption should be driven out from the highest top to the lowest bottom.

(f) All men and women should be educated; illiteracy must be a thing of the past, ninety per cent of the people should be literate.

(g) All religions must cooperate with one another.

(h) Language policy should not find

(Continued on page 70)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Important Factors in Interview

Success in interviews can be surely and certainly obtained by clearly understanding its technique which extends to its nature, scope, methodology, application and essentials. The interviewee or the candidate must know what the interviewers or the Interview Board is attempting to find out on his or her part. After getting to know these basics, the art then must be mastered by purposeful, systematic and dedicated training. Sustained and proper training gives knowledge and confidence to the candidate. The aim of the employment interview is to assess the suitability of the candidate for the job for which he has applied. Therefore, when you are appearing for any selection/employment interview, you must make it a point to know as much as possible about the job for which you are being considered. In the case of the Civil Services, you must know what an IAS officer is required to do and how far you honestly feel that you can till the bill. The UPSC handout does give you some idea about the nature and scope about the IAS interview. Talking to the IAS as well as other interviewees with a measure of success, will help you to get fair insight and knowledge. However, perception differs from individual to individual and in the ultimate analysis you have to draw your own conclusions. It is in this context that one should seek the right coach or guide. Above all, the *Competition Success Review* presents the right approach and literally unfolds the secret of the interview so that you could score sure success in the interview.

The task of the Interview Board or the interviewers is to evaluate the personality traits of the candidate from the answers given to questions posed to him during the interview. The Board will also draw conclusions by observing the reaction and attitudes of the candidate when he is required to answer the questions. Hence, a lot depends on the candidate's ability to express himself fluently, clearly, crisply and convincingly. You should be able to convey your thoughts and ideas with clarity, conviction and force. It is very important to bear in mind that the IAS interview is not a mere question and answer session. For most of the questions, there will be no such thing as the right answer, as is the case with the school, college or university examinations. During the interview, the Board is interested in your views, comments, opinions etc. and it would

expect you to argue your case convincingly, substantiating them with facts, figures, precedents, authorities and so on. It will also closely observe the way or the manner in which you react and respond to their questions, how systematically, logically and coherently you present your views, thoughts and ideas. They create a situation by posing you a question and thereafter watch how you react to the situation. When one is confronted with a question and consequent situation, he or she has to react in a positive and purposive manner.

In a nutshell, at the interview the level of your leadership ability is evaluated. The emphasis is not so much on text book knowledge, but one should not forget that knowledge is one of the basic attributes of leadership. To start with, therefore, we must be clear in our minds as to what are the important ingredients or attributes of leadership. For the purpose of interview in general and the IAS or Civil Services interview in particular, the leadership factor covers the following aspects:

(1) *Intelligence*: ideas, knowledge, grasp, understanding, power of expression, clarity of thought, vision, imagination, etc.

(2) *Organising ability*: resourcefulness or problem solving ability, determination of priorities, planning, selection of goals, etc.

(3) *Dynamic qualities*: keenness, enthusiasm, urge, dash, drive, self-motivation, interest, involvement, courage, enterprise initiative, determination, stamina, stability, perseverance, capacity to withstand stress, flair for action, liking for outdoor activities, ability to perceive and utilise opportunities, speed of action, etc.

(4) *Character*: loyalty, integrity, honesty, sincerity, dependability, patriotism, acceptance of basic human values, fair mindedness, etc.

(5) *Social qualities*: friendship, warmth, cheerfulness, courtesy, cooperation, adaptability, team spirit, *esprit de corps*, ability to mix with others, etc.

(6) *Influencing or motivating ability*: ability to convince and carry others, ability to create a strong and favourable impact on others or on one's team-mates, ability to inspire and lead others, ability to coordinate and work successfully with the team, etc.

Live Presentation

To illustrate how personality traits and leadership qualities as described above are observed and evaluated during the interview, we are now happy to present to our readers the tape-recorded version of a

'live' interview conducted at our Competition Success Institute. In order to appreciate the finer aspects of the interview and understand the ingredients, the comments from our experts in the Board have been incorporated at appropriate places. We request the aspirants to note carefully the salient features of this 'live' interview and then undergo several practice interviews with suitable persons to derive full benefits. We are certain that knowledge plus practice will usher you into the world of success.

The Candidate

Madan Mohan Chaddha, is a young man of fair height, lean build and medium complexion, appearing for the IAS interview. He keeps long hair which is well shampooed and combed and sports a thin moustache which suits him well. He has taken care to dress himself up appropriately to meet the demands of the formal occasion. He wears dark blue trousers, light blue shirt and a matching black and blue striped tie. These give him an impressive appearance. His high-heeled shoes are polished and shining. He has taken care to have the hygiene aspects attended to with clean and closely cut finger nails, well shaven face, etc. His bearing matches with his turn out. He holds himself erect, keeps his back straight and walks with firm, confident steps. Before the interview he stays cool, composed and collected. His firm steps and deliberate movements reflect self-confidence and determination. His eyes are alight with enthusiasm, interest and warmth. He enjoys a cheerful disposition with his friendly smile and pleasant attitude. We find him fully at ease while meeting and mixing with other candidates, who are all strangers to him. There are also a couple of lady candidates present and he has no hesitation or inhibition in greeting them or talking to them. His deep voice conveys understanding, mutual respect and sincerity. He makes it a point to listen to others fully and attentively. When his turn for the interview comes, he bids goodbye to those with whom he was then engaged in a lively discussion and proceeds briskly towards the interview room. Before getting in, he gently knocks on the door to conform to etiquette. After going in, he gently closes the door and walks up to the desk behind which the Chairman and Members of the Board are seated. On approaching the chair meant for the candidate, he comes to a smart halt, stands to attention and proceeds to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board in an audible, clear and pleasant voice.



HE'S IN LOVE . . .

He hated algebra in high school.

But now he's into algorithms.

Diagrams bored him to distraction.

But now he's into flow charting . . .

And this is no casual infatuation . . .

He's an Apple Computer student.

And he's in love with computers.



COMPUTER EDUCATION

♥♥ COME, FALL IN LOVE WITH
COMPUTERS. ♥♥



ACCREDITED TO NCC (UK) FOR ONE YEAR N.C. DIPLOMA

(HARRA

Chaddha: *(With a cheerful smile on his lips and radiating warmth and interest in his eyes and looking up to the Chairman and Members of the Board)* Good morning to you all, Sirs. *(He remains standing at attention position).*

3rd Member: *(A senior retired military officer of high rank)* *(Appreciating the military training and smart attention position of the candidate)* Please stand at ease and also please take your seat. I could see that you have benefited a lot from your NCC training.

Chaddha: Thank you, Sir. *(He smartly takes his seat and then proceeds to comment on the observations of the third Member).* It is true that I liked and enjoyed the NCC training, Sir. It definitely gives one a lot of confidence and poise. However, I could not continue in the NCC for long since my first priority was sports. With sports practice in mornings and evenings, I really could not do justice to NCC.

3rd Member: In your dossier, you say your hobby is amateur dramas. If you had no time for NCC, how could you act in dramas?

Chaddha: The drama rehearsals were mostly during nights, Sirs. And to ensure attendance our dramas were staged on Sundays and holidays. Even during NCC camps and sports camps I took part in variety entertainment programmes.

Chairman: The third Member mentioned that the NCC training had done you a lot of good and you agreed with him. Can you tell us some of the good points you learnt from your NCC training?

Chaddha: NCC and military are built entirely on team work, proper planning, coordination, contingency plans and thorough organisation. Nothing is left to chance and an attempt is made to anticipate and cater to all eventualities. Such planning and organisation and thorough preparation instil tremendous confidence and enable one to meet all challenges with hope and optimism. As I said, one learns to function as part of a team with cooperation, understanding, and proper appreciation of the responsibilities of others. Total physical fitness is another important factor. You follow strict good habits from sleeping to working and make full and proper use of the available time. These, in my view, are some important benefits.

Chairman: Do you feel compulsory military training will ensure good discipline in your university, college and school campuses?

Chaddha: Military training can certainly help but that alone cannot guarantee or ensure student discipline. The politicians, teachers, parents and others must set the example. We cannot preach one thing and practice another thing.

Chairman: How would you promote discipline among the youth, particularly the educated student community?

Chaddha: First and foremost, our politicians and leaders should leave the

students alone. They should not encourage students to take active part in politics. Next, the leaders, politicians, teachers and others must set good examples by conducting themselves with discipline and decorum. Lastly, there is the influence of the films. All these should be tuned to promote discipline among the students and youth.

Comments: *This candidate has created a very favourable initial impact. The first plus point has been his smart turnout and bearing. His dress, grooming and conduct have been very good and highly endearing. Secondly, his cheerful disposition, pulsating enthusiasm and sincerity have been major favourable factors. Next, he speaks fluently, clearly and audibly with poise and self-assurance. His grasp is sharp and excellent and he reveals good anticipation and sense of timing. He understands the significance of the questions correctly and his replies are comprehensive, relevant and satisfying. The third Member and the Chairman had probed the candidate at some length and he has answered their queries fully and factually. Very subtly he cashed on the opportunity afforded to him and displaying tact and initiative he had drawn attention to his several strong points like sports activities, NCC training, good habits, organising ability, self-discipline, etc. There is also marked team spirit and esprit de corps on his part. Thus from the responses and reactions of the candidate, the Board has been enabled to draw favourable conclusions on certain important personality traits of the candidate.*

2nd Member: Mr. Chaddha, I see you have studied political science and also offered it as an optional subject in the IAS written test. What are your views on the concept of the basic structure of our Constitution? Do you support the view that these basic structures cannot be changed or amended?

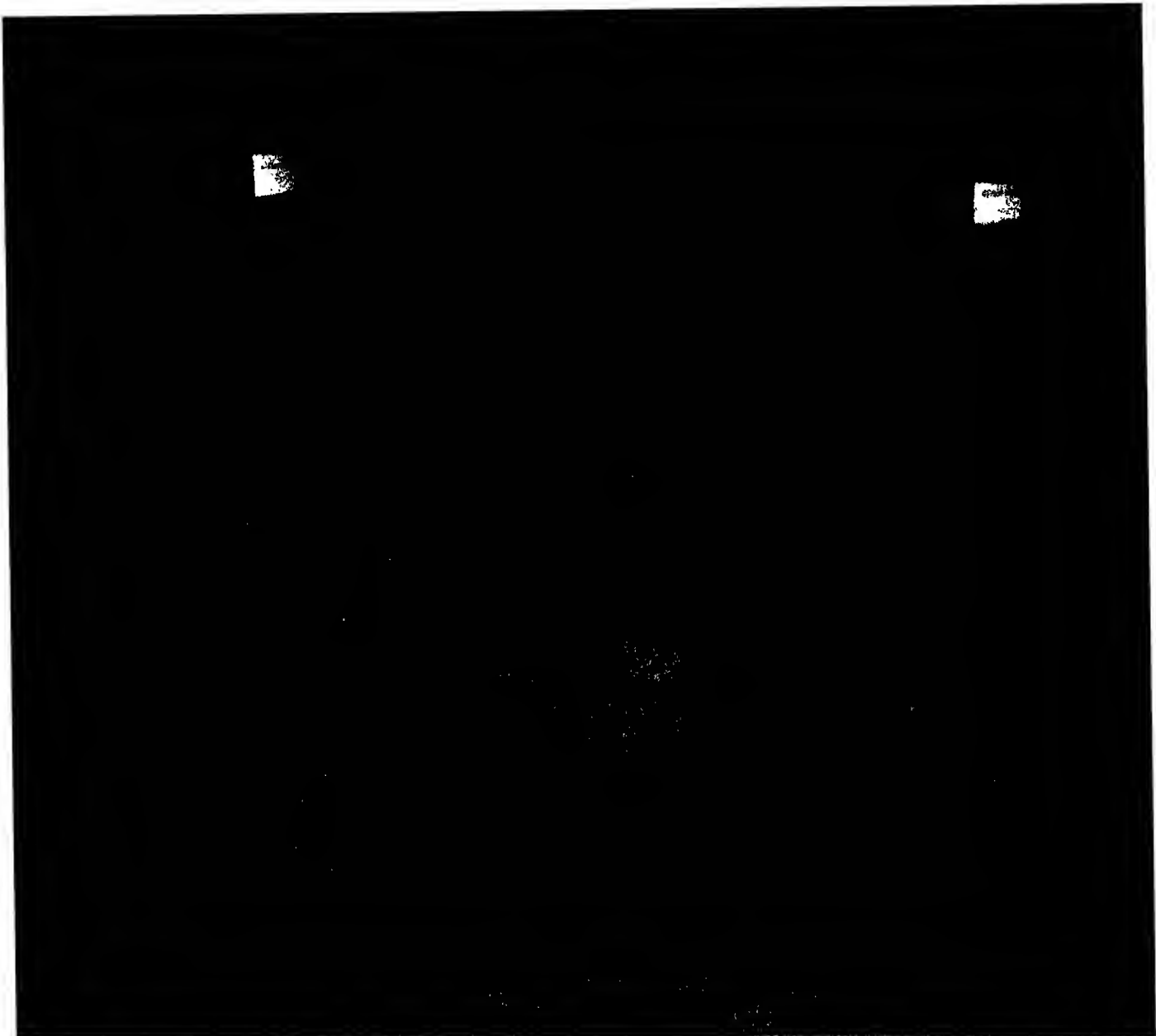
Chaddha: To start with, our Constitution, as it exists today, does not speak of or refer to anything like basic structure of the Constitution. It lays down the Directive Principles, lists the Fundamental Rights and outlines how the Constitution can be amended. Our Constitution also confers on the judiciary the right to interpret the Constitution and the right of judicial review. The learned authors of our Constitution borrowed heavily from all the then existing constitutions in the world though our Constitution is patterned on the British Parliamentary model. But the major difference between the two is that in England the Parliament is supreme and in India the Constitution is supreme. The Indian situation has created major problems and there is a tug of war between the legislature and the judiciary in India. In the famous Golaknath case, a Special Bench of 13 Supreme Court Judges upheld the validity of the 24th Amendment and ruled that the Parliament can by due process

amend any part of the Constitution but the judiciary would be entitled to decide on the basic structures of the Constitution. These powers of the Court were taken away by the 32nd Amendment to be restored again by the 34th Amendment. Thus as per Court pronouncement something as basic structure exists, but the same has not been precisely spelt out by anybody so far. In my view, no one has the right to bind future generations to rigid rules and laws considered appropriate by the present generation. At the same time a nation's constitution should be a stable document and should not be trampled at will. We have to strike a balance between total rigidity and complete licence. Perhaps, the procedure outlined for constitutional amendment in the Constitution itself was sufficient. Under the circumstances, we can speak of basic structure and give adequate thought before amending it. But to say this cannot be amended is not correct. People will get what they want. If we do not provide for evolutionary changes, the whole constitution may get thrown out.

Comments: *The candidate reveals extensive and in-depth knowledge of his special subject. He takes firm and decisive stand without fear or favour on major issues and argues his case strongly according to his perceptions and convictions. One notices courage and intellectual integrity on his part. He goes by logic, facts and rationality and not by emotion, feeling or personal opinions. He has grasped the essentials fully and presents his views objectively and convincingly. He is ready to take risks and accept challenges.*

4th Member: The Seventh Plan refers to agricultural growth and links it to creation of additional employment opportunities. Do you agree with this strategy? Do you think agricultural growth will create adequate employment opportunities to end the existing unemployment?

Chaddha: If we go by the experience of the industrialised and developed countries, this strategy may not be valid. Agricultural growth can take place by intensive cultivation as in Japan, America, and elsewhere. It can also take place by increasing the area under cultivation. For our Green Revolution we tried both methods and succeeded. But the scope for bringing more areas under cultivation will become increasingly limited because of soil, terrain, water and climatic constraints. Thus desert areas, mountain ranges, stony plateaus, drought prone regions, etc. could not easily be brought under cultivation. Cost-wise, it will not be viable. Hence, greater emphasis will be placed on intensive cultivation which ultimately would mean large scale mechanised farming. Thus, in the long run the scope for employment in agricultural activity will become increasingly less and the people will have to move from agriculture to industry. With industrial revolution this has happened in the western countries. In the future only greater industrial growth can



SHE'S IN LOVE . . .

She hated theorems and riders.
But now she's into systems design.
Arithmetic made her fall asleep.
But now she's into financial accounting.
And this is no passing flirtation . . .
She's an Apple Computer student.
And she's in love with computers.



COMPUTER EDUCATION

♥♥ COME, FALL IN LOVE WITH
COMPUTERS. ♥♥



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CHAI

Improve Your Appearance

Personality Development—internal and external. Through its various features on Personality Development, *Personality Development Success Review* has been providing guidance for development of all internal aspects of your personality. On the persistent demand of our readers, we are adding this new feature to help you develop and enhance the external aspects of your personality and achieve success.



Juhi Chawla,
Miss India
1987, is a
busy model,
film and TV
actress.

Photo. Vikas Vats

HOW TO FALL IN LOVE AND GAIN AN INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER DIPLOMA IN THE BAY

At Apple Computer Education our premise is simple - People perform best in disciplines that they love. And the disciplines that they love are usually the ones where they have inspired teaching. Nowhere is this more significant than in computer education.

In a swelter of claims and counter claims, come, assess the facts:

1. Apple offers an international course designed by NCC (UK), established by the UK Government. The NCC Diploma, developed in Britain through years of experience.

2. Apple imparts indepth computer education that goes beyond casual exposure to programming languages and software packages.

3. Apple teaches students to think algorithmically, laying a sound conceptual basis to programming and systems analysis.

4. Apple has a multi-disciplinary faculty can offer individualised attention to students diverse backgrounds.

5. Only Apple teaches its students to face international exam set each year by NCC, an internationally acclaimed body.

And yes, there are plenty of computers, excellent classrooms, a rich library. But more than that has an inspiring faculty that will make you fall in love.

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Further, the Kawasaki Bajaj KB100 RTZ comes to you from two giants of the two-wheeler industry. Kawasaki, makers of the 'Ninja series', the world's fastest motorcycles and Bajaj Auto, India's No. 1 two-wheeler company with a 500 strong service network.

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The Thompson Group



ELITE

FABRICS

By Looking Better

'You do not have to be born beautiful to look attractive'. Make the most of whatever looks you have, by building up your own 'style', with intelligent use of make-up, hair styles and the clothes you wear. Looking better is not simply using make-up aids, but it involves many things—exercise for fitness, nutritional diet control and good food habits, improving your body posture and even the way you walk and talk.

The most fundamental part of beauty is awareness of your own 'self'. Every person has some characteristics which are unique to his/her own self, the way he/she sees the world, his/her own set of needs and desires, the socio-economic surroundings and his/her own brand of creativity.

To be beautiful you must be what you are. Your "self" is far more interesting and attractive than anything or anyone you might pretend to be. Never try to look for yardsticks in others to measure your own beauty. Begin by letting yourself be aware of the fact that you are an individual quite different from anyone else in the world.

Accept your body and its limitations. If you are short, don't dream about being tall, but work towards looking good by keeping yourself proportionate and fit. Analyse carefully your shortcomings, systematically plan the changes you want and then go about achieving them whole-heartedly.

Following are few of the guidelines you can start with while on the path to make yourself look and feel beautiful.

The single greatest improvement you can make in your personality is by developing your self-confidence. Without it, you go through the life being imposed upon by others, never developing your own individuality to its highest potential. With it, you are filled with a dynamic lust for living—creating a magnetism that is irresistible to others.

Self-confidence is the outward sign of your inner strength and self esteem. It is literally a faith in your own self to take your own decisions, and being brave enough to defend that in which you believe.

This in turn will help you to develop your own 'style', your behaviour, your mannerism, selection of your clothes,



Shikha Swaroop—Miss India 1988

your make-up, your mental outlook, and will reflect a vibrancy that would be communicated to all those around you.

Second change required to be made, is by rearranging of your priorities. Most of the people will do monumental amount of work on the job, but do not put any efforts into taking care of themselves. Many claim that they are too busy trying to get ahead in their careers and have no time for efforts on looking good. Well, we do not advocate an obsessive pursuit of perfection. Nonetheless, you should find a beauty routine 'you' can live with that yields the maximum benefit with the least expenditure of time and/or money. It could be, for example, that you don't have time to swim, or do weight training or set your hair style everyday, even though you know that these will help you look and feel your best. Instead of doing all these you may just jog or skip for 10 minutes everyday and just wash your hair properly to have that sheen and bounce.

Thirdly, you must overcome your psychological stumbling blocks before you could start looking pretty. Try and change the ideas and behaviour

patterns or assumptions on your self and your life that are restricting your free expression. These may be "I'll never be thin because I've been fat all my life", or "I'm too old to try new things", or more deeply embedded notions like "I never do my thing right", or "things never go well for me". Well, all these notions have no basis and are only assumptions, you will gradually find them falling away so that you will be more free to be whatever you want to be.

Apart from making these changes inside you, put in some more efforts to enhance on your 'outside' looks. Many people resist expert guidance and so are cheated of the benefits it can bring. In fact what you should do is to learn of all the techniques which will enhance your physical appearance.

Make-up — Shadowing, blending and contouring—are skills anyone can learn with time, patience, and some expert guidance. Some women are not even aware of all that cosmetics can accomplish, others might expect far too much from them. Make-up should be balanced in such a way as to camouflage the weak points of your face and highlight the strong ones.

Skin — Keep your skin healthy and glowing. It has a natural radiance which conveys your general condition of health and well-being. Exercise preventive care for skin to avoid any severe problems, by exercising regularly and controlling your diet.

Hair Styles — Everyone must utilise the power of hair styles to boost the beauty outlook. Select a hair style that will go with natural inclination of your hair and not against it. Select a hairstylist who will give you the information about your hair texture and the kind of styles you could select. Then be your own judge and make the right selection.

Dressing up — No one can deny the persuasive power of clothes and how they change your outlook. A stylish image and tastefully assembled wardrobe require proper planning.

In our subsequent write-ups we will discuss in detail all these different factors that enhance your 'outlook'.

— Ravi Malhotra

The men who succeed
are the efficient few.
They are the few
who have the
ambition
and will power
to develop
themselves.

competition
SUCCESS review

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Special
Feature

1. Persons with Abbreviated or Alternative Names

Original Name	Abbreviated or Alternative Name	Original Name	Abbreviated or Alternative Name	Original Name	Abbreviated or Alternative Name
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Badshah Khan, Frontier Gandhi	George Bernard Shaw	'G B S'	Rajinder Singh, Maj Gen.	Sparrow
Adolf Hitler	Fuhrer (also Fuehrer)	Jawaharlal Nehru	Chacha; Panditji	Samuel Langhorne Clemens	Mark Twain
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Lokmanya	Jayaprakash Narayan	'J P.'; Loknayak	Sarojini Naidu	Nightingale of India
Benito Mussolini	Il Duce	Joan of Arc	Maid of Orleans	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah	Lion of Kashmir (Sher-i-Kashmir)
C F Andrews	Deenabhandu	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Man of Poace	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Bangabandhu
C N Annadurai	Anna	Lala Lajpat Rai	Punjab Kesari; Lion of Punjab (Sher-i-Punjab)	Subhash Chandra Bose	Netaji
C R. Das	Deshbandhu	M K Gandhi	Bapu; Mahatma; Father of the Nation	T Prakasam	Andhra Kesari
C. Rajagopalachari	'C R.'; Rajaji	M S Gowalkar	Guruji	T T Krishnamachari	'T T K'
Dadabhai Naoroji	Grand Old Man of India	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Mahamana	Vallabhbhai Patel	Man of Iron; Strong Man of India
Duke of Wellington	Iron Duke	Napoleon Bonaparte	Little Corporal; Man of Destiny	Walter Scott	Wizard of the North
Dwight David Eisenhower	Ike	Otto von Bismark	Man of Blood and Iron	William Ewart Gladstone	Grand Old Man of Britain
Earl of Warwick	King Maker	Queen Elizabeth I	Maiden Queen	William Shakespeare	Bard of Avon
Erwin Rommel	Desert Fox	Rabindra Nath Tagore	Gurudev	Younger Pitt	Grand Commoner
Florence Nightingale	Lady of the Lamp				
Francisco Franco	El Caudillo				
Geoffrey Chaucer	Father of English Poetry				

2. First in India

First British Governor General	Warren Hastings	First Indian man to swim across English Channel	Mihir Sen	First Talkie Film	Alam Ara (1931)
First British Governor General of Independent India	Lord Mountbatten	First Indian woman to swim across English Channel	Miss Arati Saha (now Mrs. Arati Gupta)	First Test-tube Baby	Indira
First Commander-in-Chief of free India	General K M. Cariappa	First man to climb Mount Everest	Tenzing Norgay	First Viceroy of India	Lord Canning
First Cosmonaut	Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma	First man to climb Mount Everest without oxygen	Phu Dorjee	First Woman Central Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First Emperor of Mughal dynasty in India	Babar	First Man to climb Mount Everest twice	Nawang Gombu	First Woman Chief Minister of a State	Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
First Field Marshal	S.H.F.J. Manekshaw	First Muslim Woman to sit on the throne of Delhi	Razia Begum	First Woman Governor	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
First Governor General of Indian Union	C. Rajagopalachari	First Nobel Prize Winner	Rabindra Nath Tagore	First Woman Minister	Mrs. Vijaya-lakshmi Pandit (of U.P.)
First Indian ICS officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore	First President of Indian National Congress	W.C. Bonerjee	First Woman Speaker of a State Assembly	Bachendri Pal
First Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	Sir. S.P. Sinha	First President of Indian Republic	Dr. Rajendra Prasad		Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
					Mrs. Indira Gandhi
					Mrs. Shanno Devi

3. First in the World

First American President to visit India	Dwight David Eisenhower	First Man to climb Mount Everest	Tenzing Norgay (of India) and Edmund Hillary (of New Zealand)	First President of Chinese Republic	Sun Yat-sen
First British Prime Minister to visit India	Harold Macmillan	First place where atom bomb was dropped	Hiroshima	First President of U.S.A.	George Washington
First Chairman of Central Government of People's Republic of China	Mao Tse tung	First Man to reach North Pole by overland journey	Robert Peary	First Prime Minister of Great Britain	Walpole
First Chinese pilgrim to visit India	Fahion	First Man Cosmonaut in space	Yuri Gagarin (of U.S.S.R)	First Russian Prime Minister to visit India	Nikolai A. Bulganin
First European invader of India	Alexander the Great	First Man to walk in space	Alexei Leonov (of U.S.S.R)	First Woman Cosmonaut in space	Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova (of U.S.S.R.)
First European to visit China	Marco Polo	First man to set foot on moon	Neil Armstrong followed by Edwin Aldrin (of U.S.A.)	First Woman to climb Mount Everest	Mrs. Junko Tabei (of Japan)
First Governor General of Pakistan	Mohammed Ali Jinnah	First Person to sail round the world	Ferdinand Magellan	First Woman President of a country	María Estela Peron (of Argentina)
First Man to reach South Pole	Amundson	First Man to climb Mount Everest twice	Nawang Gombu	First Woman Prime Minister of a country	Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike (of Sri Lanka)

4. Important Places

Abadan : It is known for Iran's oil refinery, one of the world's biggest. It was reported in flames during the war between Iraq and Iran.

Abu Simbel : Known for the ancient rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II, is located on the Nile river (near the site of Aswan Dam) in Egypt.

Adam's Bridge : The 17 mile long bridge is a line of rocks and sand banks between India and Sri Lanka.

Agra : Located in U.P. on the bank of Yamuna, it is famous for Taj Mahal, Fort and Pearl Mosque. Sikandara, the tomb of Akbar, is also located here.

Aga Khan Palace : Located in Pune where Mahatma Gandhi and his wife Kasturba Gandhi were interned. Kasturba died in this palace.

Ajanta and Ellora : Located near Aurangabad in Maharashtra State are famous for Buddhist cave temples which are richly ornamented with sculpture and carved with paintings of exceptional skill.

Ajmer : Located in Rajasthan, it is a pilgrim centre for Muslims. The tomb of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti, the 12th century Sufi saint who was a descendent of Hazrat Ali, is located here. Khwaja was popularly known as "Garib Nawaz".

Al-Aqsa Mosque : It is considered to be Islam's third holiest place, located in the walled city of Jerusalem.

Alexandria : A renowned city and sea port of Egypt founded by Alexander the Great.

Allahabad : Located near Hajj Pir Pass in Pakistan-held area of Jammu and Kashmir, is the place where Pakistan has set up another institute of guerrilla warfare. According to intelligence sources, the institute has been established with U.S. assistance to impart guerrilla training and is very near to the line of control.

Allabet : The site of first offshore oil in India near Bhavnagar in Gujarat State.

Allahabad : A famous town in Uttar Pradesh; important place of Hindu pilgrimage, confluence of three rivers—the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Saraswati.

Alwaye : Located in Kerala, it is known for the FACT unit manufacturing fertilisers and monazite.

Amarnath : It is in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and is situated at a height of about 13,030 feet; about 28 miles from Pahalgam; famous Hindu pilgrim centre.

Amber Fort : A huge historic fort situated near Jaipur in Rajasthan. It contains finest specimens of Rajput architecture.

Amman : The Jordanian capital, built in seven hills, about 1,000 metres above the sea level, was the venue of the first full summit of the Arab League in November 1987 where a galaxy of Arab leaders, including one Christian—President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon—met since it met last in Fez, Morocco, in 1982.

Amritsar : The north-west border town of India is known for the Golden Temple and Jallianwala Bagh tragedy of April 13, 1919. The city which was founded by Guru Ram Dass, the fourth Guru, celebrated its 400th anniversary in October 1977.

Anand : Located in Gujarat State; is famous for cooperative milk dairy, AMUL butter and milk powder being the chief products.

Anand Bhawan : Located in Allahabad, it was the residence of Motilal Nehru. After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, it has been dedicated to the Indian National Congress.

Anandpur Sahib : Located in Ropar district of Punjab, it is the historic birthplace of Sikhism and is known for the Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib.

Angkor : It is a ruined city of Kampuchea. Beautiful specimens of ancient Indian art and culture are found here.

Angkor Vat : It is the magnificent temple

complex of Kampuchea. Built to the Hindu god Vishnu by the Khmer King Suryavarman II in the period of 1113-1150, it is the largest religious structure in the world.

Ankleswar : It is located in Gujarat State, oil has recently been struck here.

Aswan Dam : Constructed across river Nile in Egypt, it is one of the biggest dams in the world.

Aurangabad : A town of Maharashtra State, it is known for Ellora and Ajanta caves which are approachable from this place. It also has the tomb of Aurangzeb and his wife. The town is famous for saris.

Auroville : The 19-sq km "City of Dawn", is located some eight kilometres north of Pondicherry on the Tamil Nadu coast.

Avadi : Situated near Madras in Tamil Nadu, it is known for the location of Government-owned heavy vehicles factory.

Ayodhya : An ancient town of great antiquity in Uttar Pradesh and the birth place of Lord Rama. The 'Ram Janma Bhoomi' temple here, according to historians, was demolished by the Moghul ruler Babar in 1526 AD. The temple remained sealed and heavily guarded by police under the supervision of a receiver appointed by a civil court since 1949, following a dispute between the two communities. Under a court order the locks were opened in January 1986. The holy city was in the news when in a stampede near "Ram-ki-Pauri" at this place on November 9, 1986 at least 50 pilgrims were killed and several seriously injured. The stampede occurred when the barrier ropes, put up to control the movement of the pilgrims, gave way.

Azores : A group of small islands in North Atlantic, under Portugal's rule with a population of 400,000 did not want independence and preferred continuance of Portuguese rule.

Babylon : Located 88 km south of

Baghdad: Iraqis are working feverishly to salvage the remains of this ancient centre of the arts, science and trade, which has been laid to waste by water, winds and man. There is nothing left of the ancient Hanging Gardens or the Biblical Tower of Babel. Around 699 BC the city was destroyed by the Assyrians, but was extensively rebuilt on a grandiose scale during the reign of King Nebuchadnezzar, who flourished from 605 to 563 BC. Alexander the Great died here in 322 BC.

Balkonour: Situated in the boundless steppes of Kazakhstan in U.S.S.R., it is the cosmodrome from where the first Indian cosmonaut, Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma, was launched into space aboard the Soyuz T-11 on April 3, 1984.

Balladila: Located in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh, it is known for the iron ore project.

Bangkok: The largest city and capital of Thailand which was once known as the Venice of the East, is sinking at the same rate as "the growth of a child" and will be two metres lower by 2000 AD if nothing is done. According to a Thai Government report, the city was sinking five to ten centimetres a year. This was due to the subsidence caused by excessive use of waters from artesian wells.

Bansagar Project: Located on the Sone river in Madhya Pradesh, this project is expected to be completed by 1990.

Barauni: Situated in Bihar, it is known for a big oil refinery.

Barrancas: A small township in north-western Mexico is becoming the world's first urban settlement to be exclusively powered by solar energy.

Berlin Wall: The 45-km wall that divides the city of Berlin celebrated its 25th anniversary on August 13, 1986. It is a mean and monstrous erection bisecting an otherwise beautiful city, once the capital of united Germany. The wall was built twenty-five years ago to keep East Germans from crossing over into the more prosperous West Germany.

Bethlehem: It is in Israel and is the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

Bhakra: It is in Punjab and known for Bhakra Dam built across the Sutlej river.

Bharat Bhawan: Located in Bhopal, it is the beautiful multi-arts complex designed by Charles Correa. It was in the news for the Vibha-Karan episode.

Bharatpur: Located in Rajasthan, it is known for the famous Ghana bird sanctuary which stretches across 2,900 sq km.

Bhilai: It is situated in Madhya Pradesh and is known for the big steel plant set up with the assistance of Russia.

Bhubaneswar: It is the capital of Orissa, famous Lingaraja Temple is situated here.

Big Ben: It is the big clock installed in 1859 on the tower of British Parliament House Building in London.

Bijapur: Located in Karnataka, it is known for the Gol Gumbaz. It was the capital of Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur.

Bodhi Gaya: Located in Bihar, about 15 km from Gaya, it is one of the most sacred places for both Buddhists and Hindus. It was here that the quest of Prince Siddhartha ended, after nine years of seeking the Truth, and the saga of Buddha began. At the foot of the Bodhi tree here, Shakyamuni Gautama attained Mahaparinirvana and became the Enlightened One. The Bodhi tree seen today springs from the original tree under which Gautama attained supreme knowledge. The Pilgrim city was in the news for the first ever conference of Buddhist nuns on February 11, 1987.

Boddam: An island in the neighbourhood of Diego Garcia, a U.S. military base, is being developed by the British into a naval port where nuclear submarines and ships will be stationed. India will be within striking distance from the new base as it is from Diego Garcia, where U.S. B-1 bombers with nuclear warheads are ever ready on a maze of runways.

Brihadeeswara Temple: Built by Rajaraja Chola in Thanjavur, his capital, it is the biggest and the most majestic of all shrines in an area dotted with aesthetically stunning structures. The "vimana" has 13 tiers and stands fully 58 metres high. The brass "kalasa" (the top of the "vimana") is 3.8 metres tall. It rests on a granite block weighing 81 tonnes.

Bombay: It is the capital of Maharashtra State and is known as the Gateway of India. It has natural harbour and is known for Prince of Wales Museum, aquarium, planetarium, oil refineries and fertiliser factory. Elephanta, known for rock-cut temples is located near Bombay.

Bombay High: It is India's most promising offshore area in the Arabian Sea near Bombay. India's first self propelled drilling ship "Sagar Samrat" had started exploration of oil here.

Brunel: An oil-rich Muslim Sultanate on the Pacific island of Borneo, became the 159th member of the United Nations on September 21, 1984. A former British protectorate, it attained independent status as a sovereign nation on December 31, 1983.

Buckingham Palace: The London house of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. It was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The palace is not open to the public.

Buland Darwaza: Near Agra, it is a gateway to Fatehpur Sikri, which was built by Akbar the Great. Its height is 186 ft and is the highest gate in the world.

Burkina Faso: Formerly known as Upper Volta, the West African State was in the news when the 37-year-old flamboyant and radical President, Capt. Thomas Sankara, was killed after he was overthrown in a military coup led by his chief adviser, Capt. Blaise Compaore, in Ouagadougou on October 15, 1987.

Cabora Bassa Dam: Located in

Mozambique, it is the largest hydroelectric project in Africa and in terms of potential electric power, it is the sixth largest in the world. The dam, which was built by Portuguese colonialists almost exclusively for South Africa's needs, is an awe-inspiring sight, with massive stream of water gushing from its floodgates at an average of 6,000 cubic metres per second. Behind the lake stretches an enormous artificial dam. It has a total surface area of 5,503 sq km and extends almost as far as the Zambian border, a distance of some 250 km.

Calcutta: It is the capital of West Bengal State and is an important commercial and industrial centre of India. It has big port and is known as "City of Palaces". The important places of Calcutta are Planetarium, Victoria Memorial, Dakshineswar Temple, Diamond Harbour, Howrah Bridge, Belvedere House (the seat of National Library).

Campbell Bay: The southernmost island of the Andaman and Nicobar group, which is situated about 480 km from Port Blair.

Camp David: The U.S. President's retreat in Maryland. It was summit site in which the U.S.A. officially labelled itself as a "partner" with Egypt and Israel in the Arab-Israeli peace settlement in West Asia.

Cape Comorin: Located in Tamil Nadu, is the place where Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal meet the Indian Ocean. The southernmost tip of India, it is also known as Kanyakumari. It is a picturesque spot and the visitors enjoy the sun-rise and sunset at this place. It is also famous for the Vivekananda Rock Memorial.

Cape Kennedy: Located in Florida (U.S.A.) is the missile launching centre and headquarters of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). It has been named after John F. Kennedy, the former President of the United States of America.

Capitol, The: Located in Washington, it houses the Senate (the Parliament of United States of America).

Chashma: Located 320 km north of Rawalpindi is the site where Pakistan's nuclear power project is to be located. The construction of the 990 MW atomic energy reactor would be commissioned in 1989-90. The project is estimated to cost \$1.7 million.

Chernobyl: Located 130 km north of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev in the Soviet Union, it was in the news for the explosion of the nuclear reactor here on April 28, 1986. The accident, the first in any Soviet atomic power plant, sent a cloud of radiation over Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark.

Cherrapunjee: Located in Meghalaya, it is the highest rainfall area in the world.

Chittaranjan: It is situated in West Bengal and is known for the manufacture of railway locomotives.

Chittorgarh: It is situated in Rajasthan and known for Tower of Victory which was built by Rana Kumbha. Mira Bai's temple is also located here.

C.N. Tower: Located in Toronto, Canada, is the world's tallest freestanding structure. The height of the tower is 1815 feet 5

WHEN YOU WEIGH THE OPTIONS, THE WEIGHT IS ALWAYS IN FAVOUR OF FURY.

When you're choosing a bike, you look around and weigh the pros and cons. And end up pro Fury!

Yes, everything seems to be in Fury's favour. Starting with the weight of the bike itself.

Fury is a powerful 163 cc.15 BHP bike. It's not too heavy to handle... and not too light either. The weight of Fury is an optimum 128 kgs. So there's no worrying about its stability. Or your safety.

But that's not all that's special about Fury.

Fury is a bike with all the toughness and ruggedness of a German machine. Made with an almost fanatical thoroughness. With a torsion and shear mounted engine and a novel induction resonator.

It's a bike made with an obsessive attention to detail... and it shows. In the way the bike performs on the road.

Once you ride the Fury, no other bike really stands a chance.

Once you experience the heady sensation of riding a real bike.

Once you feel the power that can take you from 0 to 50 kmph. In 4.75 seconds!

Once you know the advantage of a hydraulic disc braking system that no other bike in India can give you.

A deceleration that brings you from 50 kmph to a grinding halt. In 3.5 seconds.

Once you experience the thrill of riding a bike with a special fifth gear... for the wide open road.

Fury. It's a bike with a quick-start electronic 12-pole ignition system. It even has a day flash as an added safety precaution.

It's good looking too. With attractive die-cast wheels. And a choice of three zippy colours.

But with Fury, there's a lot more than meets the eye.

The cut fins on the cylinder, for instance, aren't a designer's master stroke. They ensure more uniform and more efficient cooling. And that means longer life for your engine.

Fury. It's a bike that recognises one fact. When you're choosing a bike, the important thing isn't just how good it looks.

It's how long it looks good.



The quick pick-up. Not the fast pack up

FROM ENFIELD



inches -553.33 metres. The top piece of the Antenna mast was delicately positioned on the tower on April 2, 1975.

Corbett Park : It is in Uttar Pradesh and is known for the National Park named after Jim Corbett, who was a famous hunter. It is a wildlife sanctuary.

Dandi : Located in Gujarat, it is known for the historic Salt Satyagraha by Gandhiji in 1930.

Detroit : It is a town of USA and is famous as the biggest car manufacturing place in the world.

Dharmasthala : It is the famous pilgrim centre, 75 km from Mangalore in South Kanara (Karnataka). The 118-metre-high granite monolith of Lord Bahubali was consecrated atop the Bahubali Vihar surrounded by the Western Ghats on February 3, 1982.

Diego Garcia : A small island some 27 sq km in size and 1,600 km south of India's southern tip, is the most important American military air base in the Indian Ocean. Since 1966 when the U.S. signed a treaty with Britain for the use of Diego Garcia, the Pentagon has carried out a number of works to set up a navy and air base on the island. "Sea bed", the U.S. navy engineering corps, have built a 3,600 metres long airport runway on which the largest planes can land, a deep-sea harbour, a telecommunications station, 25 km of road and eight tanks.

Dibol : In Assam, it is known for oil field and oil refinery.

Dilwara : Located near Mount Abu in Rajasthan, it is famous for the five Jain temples which were constructed in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries. These temples are known for their carvings and architectural designs.

Dudhwa National Park : Located in Uttar Pradesh, it is to be developed as the 16th tiger reserve in the country. It would be Uttar Pradesh's second tiger reserve, the first being the famed Corbett Park. The other Project Tiger schemes are located at : Bandipur (Karnataka), Kanha (Madhya Pradesh), Manas (Assam), Melghat (Maharashtra), Palamau (Bihar), Ranthambhor (Rajasthan), Simlipal (Orissa), Sunderbans (West Bengal), Periyar (Kerala), Sariska (Rajasthan), Buxa (West Bengal), Indrawati (Madhya Pradesh), Nagarjuna Sagar (Andhra Pradesh) and Namdapha (Arunachal Pradesh).

Durand Line : It forms the 1920 km border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Durgapur : Located in West Bengal, it is famous for the steel plant.

Dwaraka : It is a religious town located in Jamnagar district of Gujarat. Legend has it that this capital city of Lord Krishna had descended into the sea and now archaeologists have increasing evidence proving that this is not poetic imagination but a historical fact. The Puranas and Mahabharata mention that Krishna had reclaimed land from the sea to find Dwarka, which was submerged in the sea after his

earthly existence ended. Now the ocean research wing of the Archaeological Department, after three years of delving off the Saurashtra coast, has found conclusive evidence that a prosperous city had sunk there about 1500 BC. Archaeologists have discovered a jetty, parts of the city's boundary wall, ruins of old buildings and implements and utensils made of stone, copper and iron. They say all these date back about 3,500 years.

Ecuador : Located in north-west of South America, with a coastline on the Pacific Ocean, the country was in the news in March 1987 when as many as 2,000 persons were reported to have been killed in northern Ecuador in a wave of earthquakes that caused flooding and deadly mud slides.

Eden Gardens : Located in Calcutta, the scene of memorable sporting triumphs and tragedies, it hosted the glittering Reliance World Cup final on November 8, 1987. Picturesque velvet-green outfield, soaring concrete galleries built to accommodate 100,000 spectators, one of the finest cricket pitches in the country, encompassing an area second only to the sprawling Melbourne Cricket Ground, it is recognised as among the leading test venues in the world.

Eiffel Tower : Located in Paris (France) is 985 feet high and was built at a cost of £ 2,00,000 by Gustav Eiffel; is now used as a wireless communication centre.

Ellora : Located in Maharashtra, it is famous for the cave temples and architecture. Kailash temple is situated here.

Empire State Building : Located in New York, it is one of the world's tallest buildings, 1250 feet high plus a 222 feet television and FM radio transmitting tower. It has 102 storeys and was built in 1931.

Etna : It is a volcano in Italy.

Ezhimala : Located near Cannanore in Kerala is the place where Indian Naval Academy is to be located, the foundation stone for which was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on January 18, 1987. At the foothill of Mt. Dilli—on which is located a well-known lighthouse—the Academy will be spread over 2,300 acres. With a long beach and plenty of backwater, the site is favourable for training in sailing and seamanship.

Fatehpur Sikri : About 35 kms from Agra in Uttar Pradesh, it is of tourist importance. Famous Buland Darwaza is located here.

Gang Canal : The lifeline of most of Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan, is also known as Bikaner Canal.

Geneva : An important town in Switzerland was the venue of the summit between the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in November 1985. This peaceful and tidy town lies on the shores of Lac Lemman and beneath the Mt. Blanc, the tallest of the Alps. It is a city of about 200,000 and birthplace of Jean Jacques Rousseau as well as the Henri Durant, the

founder of the Red Cross. It houses headquarters of as many as nine UN agencies and over 170 other international organisations.

Ghana : Located near Bharatpur, it is known for the world famous bird sanctuary. Siberian cranes—the large and beautiful migratory birds on the brink of extinction—come to this sanctuary for their annual winter sojourn. Renamed as the Keoladeo National Park, at one time a duck shooting reserve of former Bharatpur State, the sanctuary was in the news as a portion of it was destroyed in a fire. The inferno reduced to ashes the 4-km grassland area in the world famous national park, the winter abode of the migratory birds but mercifully it did not hit the winged visitors who were away at the lake, the core of the sanctuary.

Ghaziपुर : A town in Uttar Pradesh, it is known for Government opium factory.

Goa : It became the 25th State of the Indian Union on May 30, 1987.

Golan Heights : A 1,675 sq km stretch of terrain, which had, until 1967, served as a promontory from which Arab guerillas had sniped at Israeli settlements with almost monotonous regularity, is under occupation by Israel which it had seized from Syria in the 1967 war. Israel, which regards the Heights as one of its most important strategic assets, had announced its annexation with the country. Largely inhabited by Druze Syrians and Israeli settlers who moved in after the area was captured in 1967. It overlooks Israel's northern Galilee region.

Golconda : Located 11 km from Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh is a ruined city.

Golden Temple : A famous temple of the Sikhs at Amritsar (Punjab) which was built by Guru Ramdas, the fourth Guru of the Sikhs.

Gol Gumbaz : Located in Bijapur, Karnataka, is the largest dome of the world. It is known for the famous whispering gallery.

Golra : Located 10 km west of Islamabad in Pakistan is the place where Pakistan is building a second nuclear plant for producing enriched uranium. Pakistan already has a nuclear enrichment plant at Kahuta, about 35 km south-east of Islamabad.

Gomlah : In Bihar, it is known for the explosives factory.

Gowalla Tank Maidan : Located in Bombay was the focus of the nation's attention when a national function was held here on August 9, 1987 to commemorate the 45th anniversary of "Quit India Movement" launched on the day in 1942. It was on August 9, 1942 that Mahatma Gandhi gave the clarion call of "do or die" and asked the aliens to quit India. Gowalla Tank Maidan is now called August Kranti Maidan.

Great Wall of China : Built by successive Chinese emperors over a period of more than 2,000 years from 770 BC to the Ming dynasty (1368-1664) to keep out invaders

from the north. Designed specifically as a defence against nomadic tribes, it has numerous large watch towers. The various sections of the wall total up to 50,000 km in length. The circumference of the earth is 40,000 km. If all the different bits of the Great Wall were put end to end they would easily stretch around the world.

Gulf of Sidra : It (called Gulf of Sirte by the Europeans) is an extension of the Mediterranean Sea touching shores of Libya—Tripoli on the west and Benghazi on the east—along a zigzag coastline. Col. Gaddafi's "line of death" along the Gulf of Sidra had invited American wrath and the Seventh Fleet resulting in U.S. Libyan confrontation.

Gwadar : The strategically important port on the south-west of Pakistan's Makran ranges was in the news in August 1987 for the Pakistan Government has allowed the United States to operate a communications base there. Gwadar is strategically located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, a little way from the Iranian controlled Strait of Hormuz in the Arabian Sea. According to defence analysts, the Gwadar waters provide excellent harbour facilities. The port is landlocked on three sides by the Makran ranges and opens southward into the Gwadar West Bay, which in turn would restrict the entry to the base port, thus meeting the inherent needs of a naval base facility. The sources also reveal that Gwadar has been on the "base rights list" of the U.S. since the 1971 Indo Pak war.

Hague, The : In the Netherlands is the seat of the International Court of Justice.

Haiti : Located in the Caribbean Sea, it occupies the western part of the island of Hispaniola, with Dominican Republic to the east, occupying the rest of the island. The islands of Cuba and Jamaica are to the west. Port-au-Prince is its capital. The country was in the news in February 1986 when the President-for-life, Mr. Jean-Claude Duvalier fled and Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy took over as President. Haiti has the distinction of being the first black country to wrest independence—this it did when the slaves overthrew the French in 1804.

Haldia : Located in West Bengal, it is famous for huge oil refinery set up in collaboration with Romania and France.

Hampi : It is in Karnataka State and is known for the ruins of the ancient capital of Vijayanagar kingdom.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon : One of the Seven Wonders of the World are terraced gardens of Babylon. These were first planted in 603 BC by King Nebuchadnezzar and are located 95 km off Baghdad.

Harappa : Situated near Montgomery in Pakistan is famous for the ruins of ancient India. Excavations here have brought to light pre-historic buildings of Indus Valley Civilisation of about 3500 BC.

Harare : The Capital of Zimbabwe was named the venue of the 1986 non-aligned summit. Its earlier name is Salisbury.

Havana : The capital of Cuba, it is known for the manufacture of cigars. It was the venue of the sixth triennial conference of the world's non-aligned nations held in September 1979.

Hiroshima : It is the industrial town of Japan. Once known as the "Venice of Japan" it was destroyed by the first atom bomb dropped on human beings on August 6, 1945. This led to the end of World War II.

Hong Kong : It is the British Crown colony which comprises the island of Hong Kong (83 sq km), Stonecutters' Island, Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories on the adjoining mainland. The island of Hong Kong is located at the mouth of the Pearl River about 145 km southeast of Canton. Hong Kong was leased from China in 1898 for 99 years. The Crown colony is the world's third largest financial centre. Under the accord initialled by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and China's Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in Beijing's Great Hall of the People on December 19, 1984, Hong Kong will be transferred to China in 1997.

Humayun's Tomb : It is the historical monument of Delhi. An 18-year-old study of old Persian historical records of the time of Akbar and Humayun by Mr Waqqar Hassan Siddiqui, Superintending Archaeologist of the Archaeological Survey of India, has revealed that the architect of Humayun's Tomb was Mirak Mirza Ghiyas who came from Bukhara in Central Asia. It has been claimed that the tomb was completed around 1570 AD and King Akbar had first visited his father's tomb that year.

Hyderabad-Secunderabad : This twin-city is the capital of Andhra Pradesh. It is known for the Char Minar, Golconda Fort, Osmania University and Salarjung Museum, which has the richest and most varied collection from different parts of the world. The lake divides the twin-city.

Independence Hall : It is located in Philadelphia (U.S.A.); was completed in 1759. The Declaration of Independence was adopted here on July 4, 1776.

Indira Gandhi Canal Project : Formerly known as Rajasthan Canal Project was completed on January 1, 1987 after 28 years. The project was formally inaugurated way back on March 31, 1958. Its nucleus, the 445 km-long main canal, flowing through the Thar desert has now been completed. Bringing in water in a district like Jaisalmer, constituting the heart of the Thar desert, is a remarkable achievement.

Jaduguda : It is in Bihar and is known for uranium ore mill.

Jaffna : The capital of the northern province in Sri Lanka which had become a "ghost town" because of bloody and random retaliatory attacks on civilians by Government troops trying to put down rebels known as the "Tamil Tigers", was taken over by the Indian peace-keeping force in mid-1987 to curb the activities of the terrorists and bring about peace and amity in the island.

Jaipur : The capital of Rajasthan is famous for the Maharaja's City Palace, Jai Singh's Observatory, Amber Fort (the ancient capital) and *Hawa Mahal*. Better known in the tourist world as Pink City, the city celebrated its 250th anniversary on November 18, 1977. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the ruler of the erstwhile kingdom of Amber, who was a great warrior, statesman, planner, astrologer and scholar, on November 18, 1727 AD.

Jallianwala Bagh : Located in Amritsar (Punjab) was the scene of massacre of innocent Indians by the British General O'Dyer on April 13, 1919.

Jal Vilas Palace : Located in Gwalior, it was the venue of the wedding of "Maharajkumar" Chitrangada Raje of Gwalior, the daughter of the Union Railway Minister, Mr Madhavrao Scindia, with "Yuvraj" Vikramaditya of Jammu and Kashmir, son of the former Union Minister, Mr. Karan Singh, in December 1987. The lavish show of princely-cum-ministerial pomp and pageantry had attracted lot of criticism from the Press as well as the Congress Party.

Jama Masjid : Located in Delhi, it is India's biggest mosque. It was built by Shahjahan.

Jamshedpur : It is an industrial centre situated in Bihar; iron and steel industries of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd are located here.

Jealgora : It is in Bihar and is the location of Central Fuel Research Institute.

Jerusalem : The old and ancient city which was occupied by Israel during 1967 war, is a place of pilgrimage for the Christians, Jews and Muslims. The Al Aqsa mosque and the wailing wall are located here.

Jharia : Located in Bihar, it is famous for the coal industry.

Jog Falls : Located in the Karnataka State, these are known for one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

Jodrell Bank : Located near Manchester in United Kingdom is known for the observatory.

Jubbarhatti : The country's highest airport, located about 20 km from Shimla was formally commissioned on May 24, 1987 with an inaugural flight from Delhi.

Junagarh : One of the most ancient cities, it is located in Gujarat.

Kachchativu : A small uninhabited island in the Indian Ocean between India and Sri Lanka. In an agreement signed between the two countries, India has agreed to accept the ownership of Sri Lanka on this island.

Kakrapar : Located on the banks of the Tapi, about 86 km from Surat in Gujarat, it is the site of the India's fifth atomic power project. Indigenous technology and know-how is being used for the erection of this Rs. 382-crore nuclear power plant. It has been modelled on the design of the Narora atomic power plant in U.P. and would comprise of two reactors each of 235-MW capacity, a water treatment plant and two

sots of cooling towers

Kalpakkam : Located 60 km from Madras, it was in the news when the 50-MW experimental fast breeder test reactor attained criticality on October 1985.

Kanchenjunga : It is India's highest and the world's third highest peak (8,535 metres)

Kanchipuram : Located 76 km south west of Madras in Tamil Nadu is called the "Golden City". It was the capital of successive dynasties of Hindu rulers

Kandla : Located in Gujarat, it has been developed as a major port, an industrial centre has also been set up here

Kapilvastu : An ancient kingdom in the north of India is associated with Gautama Buddha

Karachi : Pakistan's biggest port city was in the news when in a spate of bomb blasts, over 70 lives were lost here in July 1987. The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo, surpassed his President, Gen. Zia ul Haq, in making allegations about foreign involvement in the recent spate of bomb blasts in that country and that India was involved in the Karachi bomb blast. India has strongly deplored Pakistan's "unfounded and baseless" allegation.

Karakoram Highway : The 800 km long highway, built over the roof of the world as it were, was in the news again after the formal opening of the Khunjerab Pass linking Pakistan occupied Kashmir with Xinjiang (Sinkiang) in China, across the border of Jammu Kashmir that is an integral part of the Indian Union

Kathmandu : Set in a wide bowl like valley of Bagmati river, the town is the capital of Nepal. It hosted the seven nation summit conference of the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation which began on November 2, 1987 at the thousand-seat Royal Nepal Academy Hall, built by the late King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah about 28 years ago

Kaziranga : It is a game sanctuary in Assam. The largest population of Indian rhinos can be seen here. The Kaziranga National Park is situated on the south bank of the river Brahmaputra

Kerguelen Islands : Located in the southern Indian Ocean about 4,300 miles south of India's southern tip of Kanyakumari, and about 500 miles outside the Antarctic Treaty area, which is demilitarised and denuclearised it is the place where France is setting up a nuclear testing facility. France is under heavy pressure to suspend nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll, which falls within the South Pacific nuclear free zone declared by 13 countries of the region in 1985. France has, therefore, chosen Kerguelen Islands as an alternative to its current test facility

Khadakvasla : Near Pune, in Maharashtra, it is the seat of National Defence Academy

Khajuraho : It is in Madhya Pradesh and is known for medieval Hindu temples, a place of tourist importance

Khetri : Located in Rajasthan, it is famous for copper complex.

Khunjerab Pass : Linking China's north-western region of Xinjiang with north-western Pakistan, the 4,620-metre high pass lies across the world's most spectacular high-altitude terrain. Closing from China's Kunlun mountains into the Karakoram range of the Himalayas, the pass lies some 164 km north-west of the 8,750-metre-high (28,741 feet high) Mt. Godwin Austen, the second highest peak in the world. China and Pakistan have on January 1, 1986 opened the pass to travellers from third countries too

Kisan Ghat : Located about 300 yards behind Rajghat in New Delhi is the site where the former Prime Minister and Lok Dal leader Charan Singh was cremated on May 31, 1987

Kodalkanal : It is located in Tamil Nadu and is a famous hill station.

Kolar : Located in Karnataka is famous for gold mines.

Korba : It is in Madhya Pradesh where a huge aluminium plant in public sector is being set up

Kovalam : A beach and a tiny village 10 km from Trivandrum is ensconced in the famed Malabar coast where the blue of the sea washes against a verdant green land. It was discovered by the kings of Travancore centuries ago; it remained their exclusive playground for more than a century. Long after the departure of the kings, Kovalam on the Arabian Sea shore, has now shot into the international tourist map. It is ideal for an exclusive beach holiday.

Koyall : It is in Gujarat and is known for petro-chemical complex

Koyana : It is in Maharashtra and is known for the hydro power station

Kremlin : A large fortified citadel in Moscow (U.S.S.R.); the secretariat of the Soviet Government is located here

Kuntal : A village in Maliya Miyana taluka in Rajkot district of Gujarat was in the news when remnants of Harappan culture were found here. A structure of an ancient "killa" (fort) was found during the excavation, undertaken jointly by the Gujarat State Archaeology Department and Deccan College, Pune. The 100 metre long and 90 metre wide fort had "kothas" (rooms), it was reported.

Kurukshetra : The ancient town located in Haryana was once the battlefield of Mahabharata. It was here that Lord Krishna had delivered his message of Gita, where Ved Vyasa wrote the epic of Mahabharata, where Manu made laws and where King Kuru, and ancestor of Kauravas and Pandavas, ploughed the field with a golden plough and was blessed by Indra. Kuru had sought the boon that the field be called "dharamkshetra" and that those who visit the place or die there should be granted "moksha". Amid the chanting of religious couplets and blowing of conch shells, about one million pilgrims from all over the country took a dip in the sacred waters of the

Sannihit and Brahma Sarovar tanks in Kurukshetra on the occasion of partial solar eclipse on September 23, 1987. Solar eclipse occurs on "amavasya" and it is believed that anyone who performs "shraddh" and charity on this occasion after a dip in the Sannihit sarovar, attains the blessing of having done all the pilgrimages. This sarovar (tank), believed to be an abode of Lord Vishnu, is so called because of the assembly of the entire gamut of pilgrimages on "amavasya". Legend has it that a bath in this holy sarovar during solar eclipse is equivalent to 1,000 "ashvamedh yagnya".

Lake Kariba : Situated in Rhodesia and spread for about 280 km, this man-made crocodile shaped lake forms a water border between Zambia and Zimbabwe. Wankio Game Park, one of Africa's largest game reserves, is located near this lake

Lake Placid : A village in the Adirondack mountains of upstate of New York, was the site of the 1980 Winter Olympics

Lakshadweep : A chain of tiny islands in the Arabian Sea, lying 200 to 300 km off the west coast of Kerala, was in the news when the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited this Union Territory on a ten-day work-cum-holiday visit from December 29, 1987

La Paz : It is the capital of Bolivia in Southern America

Leh : The headquarters of Ladakh district (Kashmir), it is of considerable strategic importance. It is on the caravan route to Central Asia

Leningrad : An industrial centre of U.S.S.R.

Lima : The capital of Peru was in the news when leftist guerrillas threw dynamite at the Indian Embassy here from a passing car and then opened fire with sub-machine guns, killing two Embassy guards on January 27, 1987. It happened when the Peruvian President, Mr. Alan Garcia Perez, was on an official visit to India.

Lop Nor : In the Sinkiang district of China, it is known for China's nuclear explosions.

Lord's : The traditional headquarters of cricket and scene of some of the game's most compelling moments, located in London, was the stage for 22 of the world's best players in the glittering showpiece of the English season that started on April 22, 1987. The rare chance to see Richard Hadlee, Imran Khan and Malcolm Marshall in the same side against opponents including Viv Richards and Allan Border was part of the celebrations to mark the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) bicentenary.

Los Angeles : Located in the California State, it is a city on America's warm Pacific Ocean coast in the west. It hosted the Olympic Games from July 28 to August 12, 1984 for the second time in five decades. It hosted the 10th Olympiad in 1932.

Lothal : It is in Gujarat. Recent archaeological excavations conducted at this place have led to traces of Indus Valley Civilisation.

Lumbini : In Nepal, it is the birth place of Gautam Buddha.

Macao : A Portuguese overseas territory located on the South China coast, about 53 km from Hong Kong which was established by the Portuguese in 1557, will return to Chinese rule on December 20, 1999 under documents exchanged between China and Portugal on January 15, 1988

Madagascar : The world's fourth largest island, it lies in the Indian Ocean off the southeast coast of Africa opposite Mozambique. The country won a seat in the Security Council, which it took on January 1, 1985, as both Ethiopia and Somalia were deadlocked in a bitter battle in the previous ballots for the prestigious post in the 15 member decision making body of the United Nations

Madurai : A town in Tamil Nadu, famous for the Meenakshi Temple, also a handloom and cotton textile centre

Mahabaleshwar : It is the principal hill station of Maharashtra State

Mahabalipuram : Located about 55 km south of Madras, this port city of Tamil Nadu is known for the rock cut temples, the famous Arjuna Ratha, Draupadi Ratha and Dharmaraja Chariot are located here. The Pallava dynasty played a prominent role in giving to Mahabalipuram the temples which today attract thousands of tourists from all over the globe

Malacanang Palace : The Presidential palace in Manila from where the Philippines President Mr Ferdinand Marcos ruled for more than 20 years. It was looted by the people after the departure of Mr Marcos from the country

Malanjkhand : Located in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh it is known for the copper project

Male : The capital of Maldives was the venue of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers conference held in the first week of October 1985

Mao Mausoleum : Built from materials from every province of China, the Mao Tse tung Mausoleum in Peking was formally opened on September 9, 1977

Martyr's Mausoleum : Located in Rangoon, it contains the remains of the charismatic nationalist leader Aung San of the Burma who won British agreement for independence just before he was gunned down with six Cabinet Ministers on July 19, 1947. He was not yet 32

Masai Mara : Kenya's famous games sanctuary is located 270 km west of Nairobi

Mathura : The holy city in Uttar Pradesh is known for the birthplace of Lord Krishna. It is famous for the Hindu temples and oil refinery. It is famous for the Hindu temples and oil refinery. It was in the news when the Rs 250-crore oil refinery of the Indian Oil Corporation was formally inaugurated on May 14, 1983. The Soviet-aided project, 12th in the country was set up at a cost of Rs 254 crore. It processes both imported and Bombay High crude received through a 1,085-km pipeline from the offshore terminal at Salaya off Kutch

Meadowbank Stadium : Located in

Edinburgh, it was the venue of the 13th Commonwealth Games held from July 24 to August 2, 1986

Macca : In Saudi Arabia, it is the birthplace of Prophet Mohammad, the founder of Islam, is a place of pilgrim importance where Muslims from all over the world come every year for Haj. Islam's holiest city it was in the news in 1979 for the violence which took the life of more than 400 as many as 275 of them Iranian pilgrims. More than 700 persons were reported injured in the stampede sparked by rioting. The blame for the unrest was reported squarely on the 150,000 Iranian pilgrims for provoking a riot near the Grand Mosque. In 1979, the two week siege of the Grand Mosque here by Sunni extremists left 200 people dead

Meenambakkam : The airport of Madras was in the news when the international customs hall here came down in a bomb blast on August 2, 1984 soon after Air Lanka flight from Colombo landed

Meenakshi Temple : Located in Madurai (Tamil Nadu) is a famous Hindu temple

Melbourne : It is the first city of the state of Victoria and the second largest in Australia. Its great rival, Sydney is Australia's biggest, brash and most bustling city

Mohenjodaro : Located 400 km north of Karachi, it is in Larkana district (Sindh) of Pakistan. Excavations conducted at this place during the British period led to traces of Indus Valley Civilisation, reported to be about 5,000 years old

Monte Carlo : It is located on the Riviera in France and is known as a gambling centre

Moore Market : The 85 year old market near the Madras Central railway station was completely destroyed in a fire which broke out on May 30, 1985. The market which housed about 900 shops was one of the landmarks of the city

Mount Abu : It is a hill station on the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan and is famous for Dilwara Jain temples. The Central Police Training Centre is located here

Mughal Gardens : The capital's largest and most beautiful garden, located in the President's Estate, is opened to the public in February every year. A colourful carpet of roses, bougainvillas, dahlias, chrysanthemums, carnations 'golden showers', orchids, and an exotic collection of bonsai is spread over the six hectares of rectangular, long and circular gardens that form the centrepiece. In the days of the Raj, the garden was kept solely for the personal pleasure of Lady Hardinge, the Vicereine at whose behest it was built by Edward Lutyens

Mururoa Atoll : It is in the South Pacific, France had its third nuclear explosion on August 19, 1973 at this place

Mussoorie : A hill station in Uttar Pradesh and the seat of the Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Administration, which trains Group 'A' Government officials

Nalanda : It is located 97 km south-east

of Patna in Bihar and is known for the Buddhist temples and Buddhist University

Namibia : Formerly known as South West Africa it lies on the Atlantic coast bordering Angola in the north, Botswana in the east and South Africa in the south. It is a sparsely populated and fabulously mineral-rich country illegally occupied by South Africa

Namrup : It is located in Assam and is known for public sector fertiliser factory

Nandi Hills : Located 76 km from Bangalore it was the venue of a retreat by the Heads of State and Government of seven SAARC nations on November 16, 1986. Located at a height of 4,800 feet, the area has three hills—Brahmagiri, Channagiri and Nandi—which form a triangle. Of the three Nandi is the highest and is covered with tall trees, shrubs and green patches. It is said that Tipu Sultan had built a summer house and a fort there in the 18th century

Narora : It is situated near Bulandshahr in U.P. India's fourth atomic power station is being set up here. This station would provide power to the areas of northern India

Nassau : The capital of Bahamas was the venue of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October 1985. Bahamas an archipelago of 700 islands, is located in Western Atlantic Ocean. It stretches from the Straits of Florida to end with the Turks and Caicos Islands. United States is located to its north-west across the Straits of Florida, and Cuba and Haiti are to its south

Nehru Square : The intersection of the Soviet capital where Vernadsky Avenue rechristened "Nehru Ploshad" or Nehru Square

Nellore : The coastal district of Andhra Pradesh was in news when at least 13 persons died following the cyclonic storm which left a trail of destruction. As many as 12,000 houses were damaged, affecting 10-25 lakh persons in 304 villages

Nepanagar : In Madhya Pradesh, it is known for the newspaper factory which is owned by the Government

New Moore Island : Located south of West Bengal in the Bay of Bengal, it is called Purbasha by the West Bengal Government and South Talpatty by Bangladesh. Bangladesh appears to be under the impression that New Moore Island and Purbasha are two separate islands. India has explained its position to Bangladesh that the New Moore Island belongs to this country

Neyveli : Located in Tamil Nadu, it is known for lignite project and monazite factory

Nhava Sheva : It is the proposed satellite port of Bombay, which will soon be a "reality". The long pending demand for setting up a large modern port at this place across the Bombay harbour was finally accepted by the Government of India on March 7, 1980

Nile : The world's largest river (6,690 kms), which flows out of Lake Victoria in the

heart of Alnca, may become some 400 km longer, and reach to Jerusalem under ideas being considered in Cairo. Late President Sadat had asked Egyptian experts to study the possibility of taking the waters of the Nile to Jerusalem for Jewish, Christian and Muslim pilgrims visiting the holy places.

Nirmal Hriday : Located in Kalighat in Calcutta, it is Mother Teresa's celebrated home for the dying. It was visited by Pope John Paul II on February 3, 1986.

Noonmati : In Assam, it is known for the oil reserves.

Nubra Valley : It is in Ladakh region of India and Kashmir. It was in the news when Indian paratroopers pushed out the Paki forces which illegally occupied the area.

Okha : It is a port in the State of Gujarat.

Olympia : The birthplace of the ancient Olympic Games is a valley about 17 kilometres from Pyrgos, a town famous for folk art. In ancient times, it was an important centre for religion, politics and athletics. All the buildings in Olympia were either for worship or for games. The religious buildings were clustered in Altis or the Sacred Grove. They included the temples of Zeus and Hera. The gymnasiums were just outside the Altis. Today all this lies in ruin.

Panama Canal : The 40 km canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and runs between North America and South America. The U.S.A. on October 1, 1979 officially handed over the control of the Panama Canal zone to Government of Panama.

Panna : It is located in Madhya Pradesh and is famous for diamond mines.

Pantnagar : In Uttar Pradesh is known for Plant Agricultural University.

Paradeep : Located near Cuttack in Orissa is India's important deep sea port.

Parishpora : Located on the steep slopes of a long plateau, south-east of Shadipur, between Panzior on the east and Narra on the west at a distance of 22 km from Srinagar city is the eighth century capital of Kashmir which was built by a monarch of north-western India, King Lalitaditya Mukatapida. Kalhana, the great historian of India, in his chronicles gives details about this beautiful capital of King Lalitaditya. The ruins of Parishpora were excavated in early twenties.

Patliputra : The ancient name of Patna, the capital of Bihar.

Pentagon : It is situated in Washington, D.C., U.S.A. It is a five sided building and the secretariat of the American Defence Department.

Perambur : Located near Madras in Tamil Nadu is known for the Integral Coach Factory where passenger coaches are manufactured.

Phoenix Ashram : Located in Durban in South Africa is the ashram set up by Mahatma Gandhi. It was reduced to ashes during riots in August 1985.

Pimpri : In Maharashtra, it is known for the penicillin factory.

Pisa : A town in Italy. It is famous for the Leaning Tower of Pisa which is one of the wonders of the world.

Pokhran : Located in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan India's first nuclear explosion was carried out here on May 18, 1974.

Porbunder : Located in Gujarat is the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi.

Port Blair : It is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands—a Union Territory of India.

Pragjyotishpur : Located near Guwahati, it is the name of the permanent capital of Assam, the foundation stone for which was laid by the late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on February 3, 1984. Pragjyotishpur has regained the status of the capital city because it was the capital of three dynasties—the early Varmans, the Salastambha or Mleccha and the Pala—that ruled Assam between the fourth and twelfth centuries AD.

Qutab Minar : The world's tallest free-standing stone tower is located in the South Delhi. The historic five-storeyed tower with a height of 72.54 metres has a total of 387 steps, of which 154 steps lead up to the first storey. Qutab Minar was built in 1193 by Qutubuddin Aibek immediately after the capture of the city. Two storeys were built during his life time and the rest was completed by Altamash, his son-in-law, in 1230 after his succession. Rising up, it tapers from a diameter of 14.32 metres at the base to about 2.75 metres at the top. The Minar's first storey is about 32 metres high.

Rajghat Dam Project : A joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The dam is making headway and when completed will benefit 10 districts of both the States in the backward Betwa river valley. Betwa is the mightiest river flowing through Bundelkhand and has a long source near Bhopal in M.P. to its journey of 654 km from its confluence with the Yamuna near Hamirpur in U.P.

Rajgir : Located 13 km south-west of Nalanda in Bihar is an important place of pilgrimage for Buddhists. Buddha preached at Rajpur, and so did Mahavir, the great preceptor of the Jains. The Rajgir hills are known for a large number of Buddhist and Jain monuments, including stupas and forts.

Ramgarh Lake : About 30 km north of Jaipur, it was the venue of the Asian Games rowing competition. In 1902, a 90-ft high and over 1,000-ft long dam was built on Banganga and the lake came to be called Crostwaite Sagar. The present name, Ramgarh Lake, was given by Swami Man Singh II in 1913.

Rana Pratap Sagar : In Rajasthan, it is known for the atomic power plant.

Ranjit Sagar : The Thein Dam reservoir now under construction has been renamed Ranjit Sagar Dam. It draws its name from a small village Thein. The place where the project is located forms part of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's kingdom. The proposed

reservoir was given its name as part of the celebration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's 200th birth anniversary.

Ranthambore : Located in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, it is the famous wildlife sanctuary.

Rashtrapati Bhavan : Located in New Delhi, it is the residence of the President of India. It was built by Edwin Lutyens for a ruler in the true colonial sense. Not only its monumentality but the very location of the building on a hillock was designed to show that the occupant of Rashtrapati Bhavan (then the Viceroy's House) was lord of all he surveyed around him. It is said that the foot of the 5th century standing Buddha in the Ashoka Hall is the same height as the top of India Gate a mile away. It took only Rs. 14 crore in those days to build the 340 room 'house'. Over 5,000 labourers, artisans, brick layers, carpenters, engineers, designers and artists worked on it for eight years finally completing it in 1929. The whole structure is built of ordinary brick and is entirely faced externally with creamy and dull red stone brought from Dholpur some 200 km away. Rashtrapati Bhavan is spread on an estate of 330 acres and the massive building itself covers an area of five acres. The Estate is a mini township catering to the needs of over a thousand persons who live and work there.

Red Square : It is an open ground attached to Kremlin in Moscow and is used for processions and demonstrations. Lenin's mausoleum is located here.

Renukoot : Located in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh, is known for Hindustan Aluminium Factory.

Reykjavik : The capital of Iceland was the venue of a summit between the two Super Power leaders, President Ronald Reagan of the United States and the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, on October 11-12, 1986. It lies almost midway between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.

Sabarmati : Situated near Ahmedabad in Gujarat, it is famous for Sabarmati Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sagar Island : It is located at the confluence of the Ganga and the Bay of Bengal. About 3.5 lakh pilgrims from all over the country and abroad took a holy dip here on Makar Sankranti on January 14, 1988.

Sahar : It is the international airport of Bombay—an extension of the Santa Cruz airport, which handles only domestic flights now.

Salal Project : Located about 100 km north-east of Jammu in Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir, the Salal hydroelectric project is located across the river Chenab. The first two units of the project were commissioned in November 1987. After Bhakra, the Salal project is the largest hydropower plant in the country. The beneficiary States of the project are Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan.

Salt Lake Stadium : The largest covered stadium in Asia, with a total seating

capacity for 1,20,000 spectators in three tiers, was formally inaugurated in the eastern fringes of Calcutta in November 1987. Officially called the Yuva Bharati Kridangan (sports arena for young Indians), the Salt Lake Stadium was the main venue of the South Asian Federation Games.

Sambhar : It is a salt water lake in Rajasthan.

Sanchi : Located 45 kms from Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh is the site of the most extensive Buddhist remains in India. Its stupas constitute some of the oldest buildings in India.

Sariska : Located about 37 km from Alwar in Rajasthan and known for the wildlife sanctuary in the lap of Aravalli range was the venue of the first ever Union Cabinet meeting away from New Delhi in December 1987.

Sarnath : It is near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and is a famous Buddhist pilgrim centre. Gautam Buddha preached his first sermon here. Deer Park and Ashoka Pillar are located here.

Seoul : The capital of South Korea, called the land of morning calm, was the venue of the 10th Asian Games held from September 20 to October 5, 1986.

Shakti Sthal : Located near Rajghat in Delhi, it is the samadhi of Indira Gandhi which is being developed as a greenwood memorial to the slain Prime Minister.

Shantiniketan : Located in Calcutta is known for the Vishwa Bharati, the university founded by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore which is a Central University.

Shantivana : Located near Rajghat on the banks of Yamuna in Delhi is the place where the mortal remains of Jawaharlal Nehru and Sanjay Gandhi were consigned to the flames.

Sharjah : Located in the United Arab Emirates, it was the venue of the Australasia Cup, featuring India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia and New Zealand with a prize money of \$110,000—one of the richest rewards in the game.

Shatt-al-Arab : (the breast of the Arab, in Arabic) It is one of the world's ancient waterways which has witnessed the ebb and flow of civilisations on one of the early sites of human settlements Mesopotamia. An offspring of two illustrious rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, the Shatt-al-Arab empties itself in the Persian Gulf.

Shillong : The capital of Meghalaya; a hill station of the Khasi and Jaintia hills, famous for oranges and tea.

Siachen Glacier : Located in Ladakh, it is the longest and largest glacier in the Himalayas. Situated at a height of 18,000 feet, it is located on the southern watershed of the Karakoram highway which links the Chinese province of Sinkiang with both Pakistan and China. Having some of the highest peaks in the world, it is 74 km in length and is 2 to 8 km in width at various places.

Sivakasi : Located in Sattur taluk of Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu, it is

known for the matches and cracker factories.

Sriharikota : It is located in Andhra Pradesh and is famous as satellite launching centre. The Sriharikota range, or SHAR for short, is about 100 km from Madras. In India's space programme, Sriharikota bids fair to become what Cape Kennedy has become to the U.S.A.

Statue of Liberty : The 151-foot tall statue of Miss Liberty was unveiled on July 4, 1986 by the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the French President, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, at New York's harbour after it was refurbished.

Strait of Hormuz : The narrow strip of water that connects the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman and the world beyond Hormuz is as narrow as the Suez. On either side of the strait are dotted harbours that load every day cargo worth \$175 million (Rs. 165 crore).

Suva : The capital of Fiji in the Pacific, was the venue of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in October 1982.

Taj Mahal : Located near Agra, the marble-stone monument was completed by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in memory of his favourite wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Tarapore : It is near Bomhay, in Maharashtra, and is known for India's atomic power station.

Tashkent : The city of Lal Bahadur Shastri's martyrdom in the cause of Indo-Pak amity has been awarded the Order of Lenin on the 2000th anniversary of its founding, in recognition of its population's role in the Russian revolution and in World War II. Now the capital of the Soviet Uzbek Republic, Tashkent was the principal centre for Russian trade with Central Asia during the last century. It was the venue of the January 1966 meeting between Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri following in 1965 Indo-Pakistan conflict.

Taxila : It is in West Pakistan. Excavations conducted at this place during the British period led to traces of Indus Valley Civilization. It was famous for Taxila University, the seat of Buddhist culture.

10 Downing Street : The world's best known postal address in London and the residence of the British Prime Minister is now 250 years old. It was built by Sir George Downing, a 17th century adventurer.

Thein Dam : The project which envisages constructions of a dam across river Ravi and a power plant on its left bank is located 24 km upstream of the Madhopur headworks, near Pathankot, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on November 6, 1985. It has been renamed Rajiv Sagar Dam.

Thumba : It is in Kerala State and is known for the rocket launching station.

Tin Bigha : The tract measuring 178 metres by 85 metres in the Indian territory has been leased to Bangladesh.

Tirupati : It is in Andhra Pradesh and is

known for Sri Venkateshwara Temple. The hill temple typifies the early Dravidian architecture and is one of the finest in the South.

Tower of Victory : Located in Chittor, Rajasthan, was built by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory. A marble monument consists of 9 storeys and is 122 feet high.

Trombay : Located in Bombay (Maharashtra State), is known for the oil refineries and atomic reactors, a fertiliser factory is also established here.

Ujjain : An ancient city in Madhya Pradesh, was the capital of King Vikramaditya, is famous for Mahakaleswar Temple.

Upper Volta : One of the smallest and impoverished country in Africa is now known as the "land of upright men". This is the meaning of "Bourkina Fasso", a new name the country was given on August 4, 1984 to celebrate the first anniversary of the coup staged by a group of military officers.

Victoria Memorial : This museum located in Calcutta was built in memory of Queen Victoria and houses an art gallery.

Vatican : It is the official residence of the Pope of Rome, the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church. Vatican City State is an independent State with a population of about 1,000 and has an area of 0.44 km.

Visakhapatnam : In Andhra Pradesh, is a big harbour on the eastern coast of India, is famous for the ship building industry and oil refinery.

Wall Street : The financial nerve centre of global scraps trading, it is a street in the southern section of Manhattan in New York city where all the main financial institutions of the United States are located. It houses the New York Stock Exchange and is also known as "depression row".

Warsaw : The capital of Poland was in the news when a Polish jetliner bound for New York caught fire and crashed about 5 km south-east of Okęcie International Airport on May 9, 1987, killing all the 183 people aboard.

Waterloo : Located in Belgium is the place where the famous battle of Waterloo was fought between the British and the French. French had lost the battle and this led to the end of Napoleon's power.

White Hall : It is located in London and is the seat of British Government offices. It was earlier the official residence of Queen of England.

White House : The official residence of the American President since 1800 AD stands on 18 acres on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. It was designed by James Hoban, an Irish-born architect and constructed in 1792. President John Adams was the first President of America to live here.

Wimbledon : Located in London is known for the lawn tennis courts.

Yellowstone : U.S.A.'s oldest and largest national park, it has about 3,000 geysers and hot springs.

(Continued from page 37)

15. The lowest female to male ratio among the States is in

(a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) Sikkim

16. Which State, according to 1981 Census, has more females than males?

(a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

17. According to 1981 Census, the total population of Scheduled Castes is nearly

(a) 8 crore (b) 10 crore (c) 12 crore (d) 14 crore

18. According to 1981 Census, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is nearly

(a) 4 crore (b) 5 crore (c) 6 crore (d) 7 crore

19. Which of the following States, according to 1981 Census, has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

20. Which of the following States, according to 1981 Census, has the largest concentration of Scheduled Castes population?

(a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

21. According to a Sample Registration System, the birth rate per 1000 population for 1984 (provisional) was nearly

(a) 26 (b) 30 (c) 34 (d) 38

22. According to a Sample Registration System, the death rate per 1000 population for 1984 (provisional) was nearly

(a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 16 (d) 20

23. The total population, according to 1981 Census, of Scheduled Castes in India was nearly

(a) 90 million (b) 100 million (c) 110 million (d) 120 million

24. The total population, according to 1981 Census, of Scheduled Tribes was nearly

(a) 45 million (b) 50 million (c) 55 million (d) 60 million

25. At the rate at which the population is increasing, the population of India in the year 2001 is expected to be nearly

(a) 70 crore (b) 80 crore (c) 90 crore (d) 100 crore

You have, thus seen how material has been chosen and questions framed. All such questions go into a Question Bank to be used as and when and to the extent required

The questions on demographic background given above are of factual type requiring only the ability to recall information from memory. This type of questions account for at least 40 to 50 per cent of the total number of questions in an objective type test paper, and are comparatively easier to score. The more difficult ones to score are the questions designed to test higher abilities, such as application, analysis, judgement etc. Such questions in a test paper account for 50 to 60 per cent of the total number of questions. The test papers that will be published in the forthcoming issues of *Competition Success*

Review will include questions of the latter type so that readers derive the maximum benefit in their efforts to prepare adequately for examinations for recruitment to public services.

I have tried to explore here the nature of the objective type examinations. In order to help you prepare effectively for success I shall endeavour to explain in later issues how to prepare for such tests. To facilitate your preparation I shall include in every issue a test paper, which you can attempt and self evaluate to determine how well you are preparing and answering. One last piece of advice to the readers who want to do well in competitive examinations. There is no shortcut to success except through hard and sustained work. Consistent and well-programmed preparation is the only way. So work hard and you shall succeed

(Continued from page 45)

place. The people must be free to use their own language.

(i) As far as possible, all people should be employed. If people work, there is no room for mischief

(j) Poverty should find no place. All people must be provided with jobs to earn their food. Agriculture and small scale industry must be encouraged

(k) There should be sufficient water provision

(l) The wicked rustics and the ruffians should be turned as good people by kind deeds and persuasion.

(m) Law should be enforced. Murderers and law breakers must be punished immediately without dragging the cases for months and years.

(n) Science should improve. The terrorists' fight is between a secular society and religious obscurantism and communal

forces. Outsiders give arms and ammunition and brain power for the terrorists.

(o) Our Army, Navy and Air Force should be strengthened and be on alert. Outsiders must be afraid to interfere in our country's affairs.

(p) Power for personal gain should be stopped. Love of our country should be the chief idea and ambition of every citizen, man or woman. Our children will have peace and happiness in their future, only if we do our duty as senior citizens at the present crisis. Mere talk of service is a slogan in the platform. It is not action. We want concentrated action by the Government, the citizens and the right thinking people. Terrorists should be killed immediately; then only India will gain its true old democracy.

(q) If citizens elect candidates irrespective of the party loyalties and take into consideration only their stature, culture and character; and commitment, our national ethos can improve remarkably.

(r) *Three things to cultivate* : Cosmic love, forgiveness and patience.

(s) *Three things to avoid* : Back-biting, falsehood and crookedness.

(t) *Three things to admire* : Frankness, honesty and broad heart.

(u) *Three things to adhere* : Faith, unity and sacrifice.

(v) *Three things to sympathise* : The yoga of service, devotion and honesty.

If the advises mentioned above are observed, our country will be truly democratic. I am after strong opinion and conviction that if people follow the factors mentioned above and place a sincere love for India (than for their personal interests) India's democracy will be a very proud factor throughout the entire universe. Let God fulfil my ardent and sincere wishes.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the **Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc., Examination, 1988** to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in July 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence, General English, Arithmetical Ability and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of the **Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination and Indian Forest Service Examination** to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in July 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge and English papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and

Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Each examination will count separately for the purpose of the awards.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of Bank Clerical Examination to be conducted by the Banking Services Recruitment Board (N.E. Group) for Eastern States and the Banking Services Recruitment Board, Trivandrum in July 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Each examination will count separately for the purpose of awards.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is August 16, 1988.

We Must Have Only Two National Parties To Contest Parliamentary Elections And Regional Parties Should Not Be Allowed To Contest For The Same

Ingredients of GD

In the context of increasing importance, greater demand, higher rate of utilisation and growing weightage accorded to GD test in the battery of Personality Tests, an analysis of its ingredients and understanding of its secrets will enable the aspirants to score sure certain and resounding success. The GD test is given the pride of place and invariably included as part of the selection procedure for top executive appointments, selection of management trainees, officers' selection in the Armed Forces and also for admission to post graduate courses, award of scholarships, etc.

There are three major areas of this test which demand our special attention. The first factor is your power of expression. Ability to speak forcefully and convincingly is definitely a distinct advantage and can serve as the sure bet to success and distinction. In a Group Discussion if you do not speak forcefully and eloquently, you just cannot create any impact on your group mates and the examiners. With your gift of the gab or expressive faculty, you must attract the attention of the audience, arouse their interest and finally create a forceful and favourable impact on their minds.

The second factor relates to your ideas and knowledge of the subject given or chosen for the discussion. Knowledge is verily power and ideas truly rule the world. The more your ideas and the more your knowledge of the subject, the more interested, enthusiastic and confident you would be and the more fluent and forceful would be your speech and contribution to the discussion. What you say during the discussion must be relevant, rational, convincing and above all interesting to your listeners. If you lack ideas, you will either waffle or repeat the same again and again like a parrot. If you lack both ideas and power of expression, you will end up as dumb and tongue-tied. It is obvious that waffling, repetition or remaining dumb will not bring you success.

The third factor which is equally important like the first two is your leadership and coordinating ability. The GD test is normally a leaderless exercise to find out the natural leadership levels of the candidates. Hence, no one from the group is officially designated as leader, chairman or speaker for the discussion. All will participate as equals. But no group endeavour or team effort could be brought to a successful

GROUP DISCUSSION

conclusion without the help of one or more leaders present in the group or team. People endowed with natural leadership traits will automatically assert themselves and provide the leadership. You must therefore, avail of this opportunity to demonstrate your leadership ability. You must display initiative, tact, understanding, enterprise, persuasive ability, coordinating skill and other such leadership traits to motivate and influence your group mates to accept your leadership.

Group Constitution

The Group for the GD is rather small consisting of eight to twelve candidates contesting or competing for the same job, post or award. By and large the age, educational qualifications and background experience of the contestants will be of the same level. A controversial subject will be given by the examiner for discussion and the group will be told to complete the discussion in 20 or 25 minutes. The seating order will be that of a closed circle which would enable each one in the group to hear and observe all the others. The examiner will not participate in the discussion and will retire to the background after launching the group on its task. The discussion will proceed on the lines of an informal chat among friends. The candidates will be assigned roll or chest numbers and during the test they will address one another by such numbers only to facilitate easy recognition by all.

Group Dynamics

Here we present to our readers the tape-recorded version of a 'live' group discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute. The proceedings have been annotated with the comments of expert examiners to help the readers fully appreciate and understand the finer points of this popular Personality Test.

Progress

After the subject for GD is announced and the examiner retires from the scene, the

tension gripping the candidates, is removed and they feel somewhat free and relaxed. Quite a few of them indulge in whispering asides with their neighbours seated on either side. Some also resort to cross-talks with candidates seated across or further away while a few remain pensive and thoughtful. One or two among the group keep furtively looking towards the exit to see if the examiner is observing the candidates. Slowly the noise builds up as the tempo of the asides, cross-talks, etc., gathers momentum. At this stage we find No. 6 taking the initiative and coming forward to shoulder special responsibilities. He raises his voice a bit so that he could be heard by all over the prevailing noise and confusion, displays a friendly winning smile and addresses the group as a whole.

No. 6: Dear Friends! Please forgive me for the interruption. I request your kind attention for a few seconds. You see, I have some important announcement to make and it concerns all of us. *(He smiles again as others stop talking, the noise subsides and all eyes are on him)* Well, what I am going to say is important because it will decide the success of our discussion test. As you are all well aware, we are to complete this task within 25 minutes. But I am afraid that we might already have used up five minutes or so of this limited time in our asides and small talks. Now, unless we start the discussion straightaway and proceed in an orderly manner, it would be difficult to complete the exercise in time. I therefore, request your whole-hearted cooperation for our group to achieve success. Shall we begin the exercise now? *(At this stage he observes Nos. 1 and 2 resuming their asides in slow whispers and hence he proceeds to address them specifically)* Pardon me please, Nos. 1 and 2. My request for cooperation may kindly be honoured by you both also. If you have any doubts please speak out so that all can hear and we all could help you. By the way, I have also another general request to make. You see, when one member is on his feet, I mean when he is speaking to the group, the rest of us should maintain complete silence. There should be no interruptions and two or three persons should not speak at one and the same time. Each one should speak only during his turn. I am sure you all will agree with me in this.

No. 2: *(Showing anger and annoyance)* What is the meaning of your long lecture and preachings, No. 6? Frankly, I do not understand you at all. According to us, the discussion or the exercise, as you call it, started the moment the examiner left. We all

have been talking and there was so much noise if you want any proof. Myself and No. 1 have been exchanging ideas for the past five minutes and we would have finished the task in another five minutes but for your unwanted interruption. Therefore, why not leave us in peace to complete our job and mind your own business? (Turning to No. 1) What do you say No. 1? Am I right?

No. 1: (Appears undecided and hesitant. Finally, mumbles in slow whispers to No. 2) You see, No. 2, I really don't know. Why not wait and see? Let us see what others do and follow their examples.

No. 2: Oh, shut up No. 1. I don't want any advice from you. Just listen to what I say.

Comments: No. 6 takes the initiative in this group and comes forward to shoulder responsibility on his own. He appears to be intelligent and bright. He has grasped the essentials of the GD and wants the group to move in the right direction to attain its objective. Socially, he is cheerful, friendly, pleasant and outgoing. He uses good tact and proper motivation techniques to sway the group to his way of thinking. With his confident approach and impressive dabit, he succeeds in making a strong and favourable impact on his group mates, including No. 2, who however, turns hostile subsequently. Now that No. 2 has posed a challenge and created a problem we must see how No. 6 reacts to the situation and whether he succeeds in resolving the issue satisfactorily.

As for No. 2, he appears rather rigid and one-track minded. He does not seem to have understood the essential aspects of the GD test. He is obstinate and blindly asserts that he would persist with his asides mistaking same for the discussion. One can infer that No. 2 is egoistic and selfish. Cooperation and understanding are wanting on his part. As for No. 1, he proves to be mild, nervous and undecided. He does not wish to antagonise No. 2. At the same time, he also does not wish to run the risk of displeasing others also. He prefers to play safe and not take any risks. He would rather wait and watch and follow the lead given by others.

No. 6: (With a pleasant and friendly smile) I am very sorry No. 2, I am afraid I have not explained clearly what I wanted to convey. In fact, not only your neighbour No. 1 but all the rest of us also in the group are very much interested and quite keen to know what your ideas on the subject are. Therefore, it will be very nice if you address the entire group and share your ideas with all of us. This is all my request and I am sure you will oblige.

No. 2: (Appears to be pleased with the compliments and importance given to him) Oh, then it is different. Why the hell you didn't tell me so in the beginning. If you folks are keen, I have no objection to speak to the whole lot of you.

No. 3: With your permission No. 6, I would like to make a suggestion at this stage.

No. 6: Sure, sure. You are most welcome No. 3. And I am sure No. 2 also will be interested in listening to you before he starts addressing the group.

No. 2: (Grumbling) Okay, okay, be done with it.

Comments: No. 6 has boldly and tactfully met the challenge posed by No. 2 and succeeded in overcoming the obstruction created by him. He has shown that he is a good judge in assessing human behaviour pattern. He has instantly noted that No. 2 is craving for importance and thirsting for recognition. By inviting No. 2 to address the entire group instead of speaking only to No. 1, he has satisfied the ego and vanity of No. 2. Next, at this stage we notice No. 3, the neighbour of No. 2 on left, coming forward to shoulder responsibility and assume leadership. He displays initiative and involvement and is not overawed by the aggressiveness of No. 2. He is keen to lend support and strengthen the hands of No. 6. He first seeks the permission of No. 6 before addressing the group. This indicates a disciplined and considered approach besides regard for No. 6. As for No. 6, he cleverly involved No. 2 and made him agree for No. 3's intervention.

No. 3: I fully endorse and support the views of No. 6 that No. 2 should address the entire group. I also wish to express my thanks to No. 2 for agreeing to the proposal. Now I have a similar request to make to all the others also. In other words, I request that everyone in the group should in turn speak to the group as a whole and we should not have any asides, individual cross-talks, etc. Further, when a member is addressing the group all others should maintain total silence and listen to the speaker attentively. I am sure No. 2 and also any other of you for that matter, won't like if others interrupt or indulge in diversions when he or you are addressing the group. Am I right No. 2?

No. 2: Yes, yes. You are absolutely right. I will regard it as a bloody insult if anyone interferes when I speak. Similarly I will take anyone who interrupts others to task. No asides, no disturbance. All must listen.

No. 3: Very good. Then we shall leave it to you to ensure that there are no interruptions or interferences. It will be your responsibility. (He quietly winks at others without being noticed by No. 2).

No. 2: Oh, don't worry at all No. 3. I will see to it that all pay attention and nobody interferes. Okay.

No. 3: Thank you, that is all. Now let us ask No. 6 as to how he plans to proceed further with the GD after your address to the group. Can you please tell us your ideas on that, No. 6?

No. 8: (Speaking for the first time to the group as a whole). That is right No. 6. Now that we have decided that each one should address the group, it is important to know in what order and how long. I mean, how many minutes maximum one can get. You will agree that all should get equal opportunity.

No. 6: Thank you Nos. 3, 2 and 8. I am so happy that No. 3 lucidly explained to you what I have been trying to put across without much success. (He smiles) Now let us resolve the query posed by No. 8 and then start listening to No. 2. I should say, we are now left with about 20 minutes. This would do for us to do two quick rounds. In the first round each one should talk for maximum two minutes. It should be adequate to express and expound one's ideas on the subject. In the next round each will get half a minute and no more and this should be utilised to clarify things, answer criticisms and so on.

No. 3: In what order are we to proceed? We have so far decided only about the opening speaker, that is No. 2. Who will speak after him? To save time, I recommend we speak in the serial order of roll numbers. I don't mind, if I were to speak last.

No. 6: I agree, we can then go anticlockwise. After No. 2, it will be 1, 8, 7 and so on till we end up the first round with you.

No. 1: No, no. I don't want to make any address.

No. 2: Hey, shut up No. 1. Everyone is to speak whether he likes or not. You can say whatever you want for two minutes, but say you must.

No. 1: (In a hurry) Yes, yes No. 2. But please let me speak last I want to speak at the end.

No. 6: Okay No. 1, don't worry. This means we follow clockwise order. After No. 2, it will be No. 3, then No. 4 and so on till we close the first round with No. 1. Now, please start No. 2. We are ready.

Comments: No. 3 gives excellent support to No. 6 and tactfully makes No. 2 to commit himself to the group task. No. 2 is motivated and guarantees the cooperation of all, including himself. Thus a big hurdle has been cleverly turned into a great help by No. 3. At this stage No. 8 comes forward to participate in the group proceedings. He reveals good grasp and backs up Nos. 6 and 3 in their efforts to launch the group on its task. We find No. 3 volunteering to be the last speaker, thus placing group interests over his own. No. 1, who is timid and withdrawing, spurns the opportunity offered to him to be the second speaker. We find No. 6 quite resourceful and meeting new problems and challenges with ease, confidence and success.

Thus, we see in this group Nos. 6, 3 and 8 assuming leadership by showing involvement, initiative and coming forward to accept special responsibilities. They seek out opportunities and capitalise on them. Their approach is constructive and they are ready to cooperate, accommodate and make sacrifices. They address the group as a whole and get themselves noticed and accepted. No. 2 is quite aggressive and does make an impact but was seen to be rigid and selfish. As for No. 1, he is ignored because of the hesitation and reluctance exhibited by him. Nos. 4, 5

and 7 have not made any active contribution so far. It is to be seen whether they would succeed in creating a favourable impact on the group at a later stage.

No. 2: Well, gentlemen, Here I go. The subject wants two national parties only for India to guarantee unity, national integrity and democracy for the country. But I tell you that nothing can guarantee anything for this country. Least of all political parties. Well, you know politics is the last refuge of the scoundrel. You also know what is happening in this country. All politicians want to get power and make money anyhow. Who cares for unity, integrity, honesty, etc.? It is a rat race and might is right. What is happening in every State? Everything is based on region, language, religion, caste, community and so on. If you can win votes, anything would do. I tell you I hate the politicians, their politics and parties. One party or one hundred parties, it will all be the same. I would say that we should have no political parties at all. That is the ideal and only solution. Do you want to know how to manage it? The answer lies with the film stars. I would prefer the ladies of the screen instead of old heroes getting into politics. There are so many beautiful and ravishing ladies, especially the new entrants. By the way, did you see this picture? (At this stage No. 6 interrupts him in a smiling and friendly manner)

No. 6: Very good No. 2. Thank you. You have given a very good start. But you have taken more than two minutes. Now let us see what others have to say.

No. 2: I say, wait a minute. I just got started and you chaps are applying the brakes.

No. 8: (Taking the lead and supporting No. 6) Please No. 2, I think you spoke for four minutes or so and the others must also have a chance. Be a sport. Let others have a turn. There is the second round for you.

No. 2: But have you anything interesting to say. I was about to tell you something really greater about this film lady.

No. 3: Oh, come on No. 2. We shall meet outside and I will arrange for tea and you can tell all these interesting things then. Now let us finish this task.

No. 2: You are always in a great hurry.

No. 4: (Speaking out for the first time) No, no, No. 2, you must listen to what they say. I mean Nos. 6, 8 and 3. You agreed yourself to ensure discipline. You must honour your promise.

No. 2: Okay, if you chaps don't want to listen, that is your business. You don't know what you are missing. Only when I am in a mood I can talk about it. Anyway, it is your luck. That is all.

No. 4: Come on No. 3. It is your turn. Please go ahead and speak.

Comments: No. 2 has no real knowledge of the subject and his ideas are vague and limited. He keeps repeating himself and to cover up his ignorance he talks about irrelevant things. At the same time he is unwilling to admit his ignorance and insists

on his waffling. However, Nos. 6, 3, 8 and finally No. 4 join together and make No. 2 to yield. At this stage No. 4 has taken a firm and bold stand. No. 2 is shallow and his bluff has been called out.

No. 3: Dear friends! The proposition given to us affirms, only national parties should be allowed to contest in elections for the Parliament and the number of such parties should be limited to two. The regional parties should confine themselves to state levels only. The British Westminster model Parliamentary system which India has embraced requires two balanced political parties for its successful operation. If there are two national parties, one can be the ruling party while the other can be the national opposition and alternative. If the electorate is not satisfied with the ruling party, it can vote it out and choose the opposition party as the alternative to govern the country. If there are no national parties to serve as an alternative, we have to think only of a coalition of regional parties which will not work.

The Janata Party which was voted to power in 1977 at the Centre did not last, as in reality it was only a coalition. The regional parties have nothing in common except to capture power and share the spoils of office at the national level. Unless there is a national alternative, we cannot have a stable government at the Centre. Since there is no provision for President's rule at the Centre as it exists in our States, lack of stable rule in Delhi will pose a serious threat to our unity, integrity and security. Therefore, I agree with the proposition. As my time is up I like to stop now. Thank you.

Comments: No. 3 has excellent knowledge and understanding of the subject. He has explained the nature, historical background and scope of the subject in a clear and crisp manner. He has also good discipline and organising ability as evidenced by his cutting short the speech voluntarily when the time was up. He speaks forcefully, adducing convincing arguments. We find he could firmly make up his mind. He is decisive and boldly takes a firm stand. He has made constructive contribution to promote group activity with initiative and enterprise. Selected with high marks and grading.

No. 4: Friends, No. 3 has given an excellent introduction to the subject and in the process has expressed his whole-hearted support to the proposition. I do agree with him to some extent in that if we have only two national parties contesting for the Lok Sabha elections, it would facilitate the formation of a stable government at the centre. Secondly, the electorate will also have an alternative to vote for in case they get dissatisfied with the party they had voted earlier to power.

However, I do not think it is correct to allow regional parties to contest the elections at the State level and allow them to form governments in the various States. The ideologies and outlook of the regional

parties will necessarily have to be limited and narrow. They will think only in terms of the State region and also of perpetuating themselves in power rather than of national interests and requirements. This will result in permanent Centre-State confrontation. There will be more and more clamour for State autonomy leading to the weakening of the Centre. There will also be inter-State disputes and quarrels galore. There will also be yet another problem at the Centre. As you all know, we have two Houses for our Parliament which are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. As the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by each State legislature, if regional parties are to be in power in the various States then the Rajya Sabha in turn will only have representatives of the regional parties in it. This in turn will lead to confrontation between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. As of today Rajya Sabha enjoys equal powers with Lok Sabha except in case of Money Bills. If there is a fight between the two Houses of Parliament, it will lead to a total breakdown of Central Administration.

We also see that regional parties in many States are encouraging the 'sons of the soil policy' and creating hurdles for people of other States to get employment, start industries, set up business, and so on. We are also having bickerings among the States in regard to sharing of river waters, power, natural wealth, minerals etc. I therefore do not favour regional parties coming to power in the States. In my view, we must have only two political parties and they alone should form governments whether at the Centre or in the States. This is the case in America where the Republicans or Democrats form governments according to the choice of the people. We must therefore carry home the reform fully and not in half measures if we are to achieve our goals. Thank you.

Comments: No. 4, though came into the scene rather late, has nevertheless made a very good impact on the group. He has fully made up for his delayed start and amply demonstrated that he can shoulder new and challenging responsibilities with courage, competence and determination. He reveals original ideas and his approach is rational, logical and purposive. He lends good and solid support to Nos. 6, 3 and 8 in launching the group on its task when they encountered serious trouble at the hands of No. 2. No. 4 is ready to take risks and he makes up his mind with speed and decisiveness. Selected with high rank rating.

No. 5: You see, I mean.... Sorry, I forgot one thing. First, I must address you all properly. Please excuse me for my mistake. Now, dear friends, I wish to apologise to you for my limitations. These are rather beyond my control and you can't really blame me. I cannot explain the salient points of the subject like Nos. 3 and 4. You see I am not a humanities student. I am not sure, but I think Nos. 3 and 4 might belong to the

humanities group. Another thing. Like No. 2, I also do not like active politics. I do not wish to dabble in politics at all. I presume what Nos. 3 and 4 say is correct. As for myself, I want to be neutral and I assure you I will abide by whatever decision is taken by the group. Thank you.

Comments: No. 5 has been a silent observer, throughout and his contribution for group activity is practically nil. He prefers to remain in the background and play safe. Lacks dynamism and enterpriso. Though intelligent in his own way, he is more academic and his ideas are confined to his special subjects only. His usefulness to the team is doubtful and he cannot influence the team as a leader. Rejected.

No. 6: Friends, the purpose or the main objective of the proposal to have only two national parties for contesting in the elections to the Lok Sabha and regional parties being restricted at State levels alone is to preserve the unity, integrity and security of the country.

In this context, I would like to look back to the times when we didn't have even two parties to contest effectively in the Parliamentary elections or in State assembly elections. As you are aware the Indian National Congress which won freedom for India was the only party which dominated our political scene for nearly 20 years from 1947 to 1967. It is only after the passing away of Pandit Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri, the regional parties came to the fore. Even though we had single party dominance for these 20 years, we find that our unity, integrity and security have not been strengthened.

On the other hand it has given rise to the growth of many divisive forces in the country. These divisive forces have since gained so much of strength that they are challenging today the very unity of the country. You all know what is happening in Punjab and elsewhere at this moment. I, therefore, feel that having two parties or one party only at the national and State levels will not solve the problem. We have to identify the causes which resulted in divisive forces gathering strength. The main cause is division or organisation of the States on the basis of language. In other words, in my view, the linguistic provinces or States are ringing the death knell of our unity and integrity. When we had integrated multilingual States, our unity got strengthened.

Secondly, our Constitution guarantees unrestricted right to religion or freedom of worship. Religious fundamentalists have taken advantage of this fundamental right and we find many communal organisations forming political parties and capturing power. The concept of secular State has been misinterpreted to use religion for capturing votes. We are also having regular communal conflicts in the country. Countries like Pakistan which are hostile to India are instigating the religious organisations to sow seeds of discontent

among the people. We must therefore, ban all religious organisations from dabbling in politics and contesting the elections.

Thirdly, our electorate, by and large remains illiterate. Many of the voters do not know the value of the vote and they are easily carried away by false propaganda. We must use the mass media to fully educate our electorate. Next, we also find that the Parliamentary system is unable to provide a strong executive. Hence, we must consider switching over to the Presidential type executive. Only if we carried out these reforms, our democratic institutions, unity and integrity will survive. When these reforms are carried out automatically the regional parties will disappear and we will have two parties only at the national level. Thus we will be able to preserve our unity and independence.

Comments: No. 6 is an intelligent, able and dynamic candidate with excellent leadership potential. His approach throughout has been positive and constructive. He can bind the team and get along well and harmoniously with his team-mates, including the difficult ones. He is flexible and accommodating and gives ample freedom and opportunities to his colleagues to develop and play their roles. Socially, he is cheerful, warm, friendly and shows good understanding. He seeks out responsibilities and opportunities on his own initiative and goes all out to obtain results. He has analysed the subject thoroughly in depth and has convinced and carried his listeners with him. He is the outstanding natural leader in this group and is selected with top position and grading.

No. 7: Friends, I wonder whether I could add anything more than what has been said already. In particular, No. 6 has explained the whole subject very clearly and I entirely agree with him. If I say anything further, it would only be a repetition and I do not wish to bore you. Let us hear others who may have other ideas. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate not only lacks ideas but does not wish to exert himself. He prefers to remain a passenger in the group and obey orders and just do the minimum required. He will not be able to assume responsibility and achieve results in the role of a successful leader. Rejected.

No. 8: Friends, I acknowledge the merit of the arguments of our learned friends Nos. 3, 4 and 6. They feel that if we have only two political parties to contest the elections both at the Centre and in the States, it will solve all our present problems and ensure preservation of our unity, integrity and survival. Unfortunately, this is not borne out by facts. No. 6 in fact pointed out that we did not have unity, even though the Congress was the only party for over 20 years. Secondly, today we have hundreds of parties and groups. What is more our parties are not based on any strict ideologies. Our politicians have no principles. They are only interested in capturing power, retaining it and making

money by any means. In every political party, there are dissidents, cliques, and groups. The elected representatives keep changing their loyalties and parties from time to time. Recently, we witnessed the scene where one Member of the Parliament displayed the amount of Rs. 5 lakh given to him for crossing the floor and changing sides.

Therefore, by merely limiting the political parties, we will not be able to achieve our goal. What we need is drastic electoral reforms. Also those politicians who have been found to be corrupt should be disqualified for life from contesting to any elective office. Only by such drastic steps, we will ensure good government which in turn will enable us to preserve our unity and freedom. Thank you.

Comments: No. 8 has emerged as a very eloquent and powerful speaker who could sway his audience with logic and convincing arguments. Despite heavy odds he accepts risks and meets the challenges boldly. He takes the bull by its horns and succeeds in taming it. He is purposive and resolute. Although he took time to warm up, he goes all out to attain the objective once he assumes responsibility. A very good material who will favourably respond to training and blossom into a successful leader. Selected.

No. 1: Thank you, friends, I agree with you all. I do not oppose anybody. I am ready to abide by the decision of the group. Thank you all once again, please.

Comments: Our earlier view that No. 1 is insipid and dull has been confirmed. He lacks ideas, dynamism and also the desire to perform. He will be a serious drag to a team or organisation. Rejected.

Concluding Comments: In this group No. 6 is rated as the top level leader with No. 4 as a close follower and runner-up. Nos. 3 and 4 are also successful and ranked in that order. The others have been rejected.

"For the Pen," said the Vicar; and in the sententious pause which followed I felt that I would offer all the gold of Peru to avert or postpone the solemn, inevitable, and yet, as it seemed to me, perfectly appalling statement that "the Pen is mightier than the Sword."

— Logan Pearsall Smith

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AINEC : All India Newspapers Editors' Conference
CMEA : Council of Mutual Economic Assistance
DRDO : Defence Research and Development Organisation
IIAS : Indian Institute of Advanced Studies
LCA : Light Combat Aircraft
NLM : National Literacy Mission
NSG : National Security Guards
SDI : Strategic Defence Initiative
START : Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
TTBT : Threshold Test Ban Treaty

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

World Environment Day : The World Environment Day was observed on June 5 1988

Nehru's Death Anniversary : The nation paid rich tributes to its first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his 24th death anniversary on May 27 1988. The Vice President Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi and many of his ministerial colleagues placed wreaths on Nehru's samadhi at Shantivana in the Capital.

VT Centenary : The Victoria Terminus or VT as it is popularly known the railway station in Bombay completed 100 years on May 7, 1988. The other significant date in the building's history is June 20. On this day, a 100 years ago the terminus was formally opened to coincide with the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign.

Oak Grove Centenary : The Oak Grove School of the Railways located on the picturesque Rajpur Mussoorie branch line, celebrated its centenary on June 1, 1988.

Veer Savarkar's Birth Anniversary : The 105th birth anniversary of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, one of the country's foremost revolutionary writers, was observed on May 28, 1988.

OAU's Silver Jubilee : The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) celebrated its silver jubilee on May 25, 1988.

Red Cross turns 125 : The World Red Cross completed 125 years of its dedicated service to humanity on May 8, 1988. Each year the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day is celebrated throughout the world on May 8, the birthday of its founder Henry Dunant.

Rabindranath Tagore's Birth Anniversary : The 127th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore was celebrated on May 8, 1988.

Appointments

Mizoram Governor : General K V Krishna Rao (Retd) was sworn in as Governor of Mizoram at the Raj Bhavan in Aizawl on June 1 1988. He is also the Governor of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.
Indian Envoy to U.K. : Mr M K Rasgotra former Foreign Secretary, was on June 1, 1988 named to succeed Dr P C Alexander as India's High Commissioner in London. Dr Alexander is now the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Indian Envoy to Japan : Mr Arjun Asrani, Special Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs has been appointed India's Ambassador in Tokyo.

NTSB Chief : Mr Prakash Narain, former Chairman of the Railway Board has been appointed Chairman of the high level National Transportation Safety Board.

Estimates Committee Chief : The Lok Sabha Speaker has on May 13 1988 appointed Mr Asutosh Law as the Chairman of the Estimates Committee for the current year (1988-89).

PAC Chief : The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has on May 14 1988 appointed Mr C Madhav Reddy as Chairman of the newly elected Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

OAU Chief : The President of Mali, Mr Moussa Traore was elected Chairman of the 51 member Organisation of African Unity at its summit meeting in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on May 26, 1988. He replaces the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda.

Afghan PM : Mr Mohammad Hasan Sharq has been appointed new Prime Minister of Afghanistan, replacing Mr Sultan Ali Keshmmand.

Peruvian PM : Mr Armando Villanueva, the ruling party veteran, has replaced Mr Guillermo Larco Cox as the Prime Minister of Peru.

French President : The French President Mr Francois Mitterrand, was on May 8, 1988 re-elected to a new seven-year term.

French PM : Mr Michel Rocard the moderate Socialist has succeeded Mr Jacques Chirac as the Prime Minister of France on May 10, 1988. Mr Chirac resigned two days after losing the French presidential elections to his rival Mr Francois Mitterrand.

Belgian PM : King Baudouin of Belgium on May 9, 1988 named the acting Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, to lead a new Government of the Centre and Left.

Israeli President : Mr Chaim Herzog was on May 10, 1988 sworn in for a second five-year term as Israel's President.

Defence

Aircraft designing : Successful test flying of the light canard research aircraft (LCRA) for over a year has brought within India's reach fabrication of an indigenous aircraft for research, training and remote sensing.

The LCRA is the first aircraft in India to be made entirely out of composite materials. The only metallic parts of this aircraft are the engine mount wheel axles some brackets and fasteners.

It is also the first Indian aircraft with a canard configuration—a design that could well be the basis for future generations of aircraft both fighters and commercial airliners.

The first thing that strikes one about the LCRA is its unusual shape. It soars into the skies like a strange flying object like an aircraft flying reverse or a spacecraft like the Voyager. The pusher propeller, the rudders on the wing tips and the neatness of its lines and smooth finish make it look like a toy.

Powered by 108 HP engine its maximum range is 2,700 km with about 200 litres of fuel. Its maximum speed is 350 km an hour. Normally flown at a 3,000-4,000 metres height, the LCRA can take off and land comfortably in an airfield having a runway length of about one km.

The LCRA is called a canard aircraft because, unlike other aircraft, its tail is towards the leading end and the wing at the trailing end. 'Canard' in French means a 'duck'.

India's missile programme : India's missile programme is proceeding apace. Its first indigenous surface-to-surface missile, 'Pntrvi' which has a range of 250 km and a one tonne payload capable of inflicting heavy damage is expected to go into production by 1993.

'Pntrvi' is said to have the best "warhead to weight ratio" and will match comparable American and Russian missiles. It has placed India in an exclusive club, the other members of which are the United States, the Soviet Union, France and China.

The short range SAM the 'Trishul' (nine km) has been tested more than forty times and has been accepted by the Indian Air Force. It is scheduled to go into production in 1990 and would be deployed by 1993.

A medium range SAM, the 'Akash' (27 km), is under development and is expected to go into production in 1993.

A laser-guided, anti-tank rocket has been developed, though it has a range of only 10 km.

An anti-tank missile, 'Nag', is said to be under advanced stages of development.

will feature an advanced IR imaging system and will be able to engage tanks at ranges up to four km. This is expected to go into production by 1992.

LCA to be superior to Pak model : India's light combat aircraft will be superior to the indigenous Pakistani jet in more ways than one. According to experts, the LCA would be at least a generation ahead of the Pakistani jet which would be in the F-7-M class.

The Pakistani aircraft, produced with Chinese and American assistance, would also not be as sophisticated a weapon deliverer as the Indian LCA, which will have a weapons management system, digital control and fly-by wire.

The LCA, which will be a multi-role aircraft, will also function as an advanced tactical fighter for air combat and support operations such as patrolling and reconnaissance missions.

New radar to counter AWACS : Air Chief Marshal D. A. La Fontaine said in Pune on May 28, 1988 that a new indigenously-developed low-looking interceptor radar, Indra-1 would be inducted into the defence services next year, "which would be, to an extent, an answer" to the much publicised threat from Pakistan AWACS.

The Air Force Chief of Staff regretted that the Indian press was in a "false state of terror" about Pakistani AWACS. "What AWACS does is that it improves the detection capability of the Air Force, but it does not create an imbalance to inflict defeat on the other side," he said.

The Air Force Chief said a chain of Indra-1 radars, to be set up along the border, had the capability of clobbering the target in operation at as low a height of 50 metres above ground level and in the range of 200 km width and depth of 150 km. He said a single such radar had 40 km range. The present radars, which were of foreign make, had only 88 km diameter circle range which could detect the target only for four minutes. However, the new radars would detect the target for 11 to 12 minutes.

Economic

Inflation rate doubles : The year 1987-88 ended with an inflation rate of 10.4 per cent—about double the 1986-87 rate of 5.3 per cent, according to the final figures made available by the Union Finance Ministry. However, the Finance Ministry sources claim that this rate in 1987-88 was by far the lowest among years of the severe drought.

The analysis of the price pattern during 1987-88 indicates that the wholesale price index (WPI) showed a 9.1 per cent increase between April and August 1987 and this forced the Government to take drastic measures to check the spiralling price rise in a priority footing and as a result in the remaining seven months, the price rise was only an additional 1.3 per cent.

Export performance : The performance on

the foreign trade front in 1987-88 has been truly impressive with a surge in exports by 24 per cent and a modest increase in imports by 11.8 per cent. Persistent export drive has resulted in the recording of the highest-ever exports during 1987-88 at Rs. 15,719.36 crore. The performance exceeds the target set for the year by Rs. 1,919 crore.

Releasing the provisional figures for 1987-88 at a news conference in New Delhi, on May 20, 1988, the Finance and Commerce Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, said that the Government was working on a tentative 20 per cent target-to-target increase in the exports for the current year. This would work out to about Rs. 17,000 crore.

Against this export performance, Mr. Tiwari said the imports had increased "only" by 11.4 per cent, and stood at Rs. 22,343.02 crore. This brings down the trade deficit, which stood at a negative Rs. 7,512.51 crore, down to Rs. 6,623.66 crore, which is a decline of Rs. 888.85 crore, or by 11.8 per cent.

Expenditure on MNP exceeds outlay : The expenditure on the minimum needs programme (MNP) during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is likely to overshoot the proposed level of Rs. 11,799 crore judged by the performance in the first three years, according to the Planning Commission sources.

The programme is designed to improve the standard of living of the people and reduce regional disparities in development. The basic objective is to establish a network of basic services and facilities in all parts of the country up to nationally adopted norms within a specified time frame.

In the first year of the Seventh Plan, Rs. 1,841.42 crore had been spent on this programme against the outlay of Rs. 2,064.22 crore. The anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 was Rs. 2,406.96 crore against an outlay of Rs. 2,241.33 crore. Together with the allocation made for the third year 1987-88 the committed expenditure under the MNP totals Rs. 6,956.75 crore. This works out to around 59 per cent, which is very close to the target for the three-year period.

The expenditure on the programme has been steadily rising and the allocation of Rs. 2,708.37 crore for the third year of the plan was Rs. 644 crore more than that of the first year and Rs. 301 crore more than that of the second year.

Birlas top in assets : The Birla group topped the industrial houses in the country in terms of assets, worth Rs. 4,606.57 crore, during 1986. Tatas, with Rs. 4,348.94 crore worth of assets, followed the Birlas close. Ranked third was the Reliance group with Rs. 2,021.53 crore worth of assets.

Education and Employment

22 new staff selection centres : The Staff Selection Commission (SSC), which is

entrusted with the responsibility of filling up middle and subordinate level posts of the Central Government, opened 22 new examination centres during 1986-87.

Some of the new centres were Leh in Jammu and Kashmir and Kavaratti, the administrative capital of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep islands. Leh is a centre of Clerks' Grade Examination.

The opening of the new examination centres has been necessitated due to the steep rise in the number of applicants for the examinations. Starting in 1976, the Commission had 60,000 examinees and now their number has gone up to 12 lakh during the last financial year.

Similarly, the number of examination centres has gone up from 19 in 1976 to 122 during 1986-87. Centres have been opened to serve pockets of tribal population also. The new centres include Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi), Keonjhar and Phulbani in Orissa. Chinsurah, Malda, Purulia and Suri were added in West Bengal. In the north-eastern region, Assam alone has got seven new centres. These are Barpeta, Diphu, Goalpara, Haflong, Kokrajhar, North Lakhimpur and Nowgong. Some of the other new centres are Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bhagalpur and Vellore.

The posts for which the Commission selects candidates constitute 55 per cent of the Government's entire work-force. Having regard to the limitations of the candidates and the social milieu they come from, the Commission has adopted the objective type of questions for most of its tests as they have the advantage of assessing the inherent qualities of the candidates with ease, besides the advantage of reliable and speedy evaluation of the candidates' performance.

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—Provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists' Pool which also covers persons who have not been abroad but possess outstanding academic record.

There is also a UGC scheme to build a cadre of research scientists in Indian universities so as to promote high-quality research in science, humanities, engineering and technology by providing opportunities to persons with outstanding merit and zeal for creative work.

Operation Blackboard covers 1.12 lakh schools : The New Education Policy will

cover about 1,12,100 primary schools and set up 1,98,000 non-formal education centres to give a major thrust to its implementation during 1987-88.

Among the major initiatives taken during the year are the setting up of 98 district institutes for educational training in 14 States. More than 1,12,000 primary schools in 1,720 blocks have been covered under Operation Blackboard exceeding the target fixed for 1987-88. In addition State Governments, Union Territories and voluntary agencies have been assisted to set up 1,98,000 non-formal education centres.

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During the current financial year 17 States and Union Territories have been given financial aid for providing science kits to 18,604 upper primary schools and improving the laboratories of 7,093 secondary and higher secondary schools and the libraries of 7,483 secondary and higher secondary schools.

Creation of judicial service recommended: The Law Commission has recommended the creation of a National Judicial Service Commission (NJSC) to take care of the selection and appointment of Judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

The Commission has suggested that the Chief Justice of India should be the Chairman of the proposed commission. A retired Chief Justice, three senior Judges of the Supreme Court, the Union Law Minister and the Attorney General would be members of the NJSC along with a few others from outside.

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Honours and Awards

Tashkent Award for "Antarjali Yatra" Goutam Ghosh's "Antarjali Yatra" (The Voyage Beyond) India's official entry won the Golden Simurg Grand Prix of the Tashkent Film Festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries on May 30, 1988.

The film is about the fate of a young girl married against her will to a dying old man.

The Golden Simurg was received by Ravi Malik, executive producer of the film.

About 90 countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America took part in the week-long festival which was inaugurated in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) on May 24, 1988. Cuba, China and the Soviet Republic of Georgia were the other winners in the festival which became competitive from this year. A total of 120 films and 80 documentaries were exhibited at the festival, a major forum for Third World cinema.

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Inventions and Discoveries

Antarctica holds out great hope. A glittering belt of minerals and what the petroleum industry calls a super-giant oilfield may lie buried under Antarctica and ecologists fear a dirty carve-up of the world's last wilderness.

Now advances in mining technology in a resource-hungry age could dot the ice-pack with oil wells, mines and fish factories and upset a fragile ecosystem, they say. Traces of iron, gold, titanium, tin, copper, cobalt and uranium have been found across Antarctica.

Antarctica, the frozen continent, is a common heritage of humankind and an ideal global laboratory. The 1959 treaty among 37 signatory countries prohibits military activity, testing of weapons, nuclear explosions or the dumping of radioactive

material and sets aside national boundaries in Antarctica. About three decades after, the glimmering ice desert remains frozen as before.

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Buddhist stupas found in Kurukshetra: Two Buddhist stupas dating back to the Kushan period have been discovered in Kurukshetra, the land of Mahabharata. One stupa was found on the banks of the sacred Brahm Sarovar inside the Kurukshetra University's Law Faculty campus while the other, near the Madarsa Tila, a late Harappan site.

The Chinese traveller Hsien Tsang, who visited India in the seventh century, had written in his memoirs that there were three Buddhist stupas in the vicinity of Kurukshetra. The third stupa, it has been reported, below a gurdwara was removed when it was being constructed.

Atomic radiation helps colour diamonds: A new style of diamond cutting is now emerging in the gemstone industry. It is the use of atomic radiation to impart the dazzling colours to the diamonds.

Work has shown that the colour of a diamond is due entirely to defects in the crystal lattice structure and not as in the case of emeralds, sapphires and rubies, due to the impurity elements themselves.

Radiation damage causes lattice damage. This phenomenon is the basis for the artificial colouration of diamonds. Scientists at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay have done considerable work in this area for some years and have succeeded in commercialising the results of their research.

Strategy to eradicate mosquitoes: Health scientists in India are trying out a

will feature an advanced IR imaging system and will be able to engage targets at ranges up to four km. This is expected to go into production by 1993.

LCA to be superior to Pak model : India's light combat aircraft will be superior to the indigenous Pakistani jet in more ways than one. According to experts, the LCA would be at least a generation ahead of the Pakistani jet which would be in the F-7-M class.

The Pakistani aircraft, produced with Chinese and American assistance, would also not be as sophisticated a weapon deliverer as the Indian LCA, which will have a weapons-management system, digital control and fly-by wire.

The LCA, which will be a multi-role aircraft, will also function as an advanced tactical fighter for air combat and support operations such as patrolling and reconnaissance missions.

New radar to counter AWACS : Air Chief Marshal D. A. La Fontaine said in Pune on May 28, 1988 that a new indigenously-developed low-looking interceptor radar, Indra-1 would be inducted into the defence services next year, "which would be, to an extent, an answer" to the much publicised threat from Pakistan AWACS.

The Air Force Chief of Staff regretted that the Indian press was in a "false state of terror" about Pakistani AWACS. "What AWACS does is that it improves the detection capability of the Air Force, but it does not create an imbalance to inflict defeat on the other side," he said.

The Air Force Chief said a chain of Indra-1 radars, to be set up along the border, had the capability of clobbering the target in operation at as low a height of 50 metres above ground level and in the range of 200 km width and depth of 150 km. He said a single such radar had 40 km range. The present radars, which were of foreign make, had only 88 km diameter circle range which could detect the target only for four minutes. However, the new radars would detect the target for 11 to 12 minutes.

Economic

Inflation rate doubles : The year 1987-88 ended with an inflation rate of 10.4 per cent—about double the 1986-87 rate of 5.3 per cent, according to the final figures made available by the Union Finance Ministry. However, the Finance Ministry sources claim that this rate in 1987-88 was by far the lowest among years of the severe drought.

The analysis of the price pattern during 1987-88 indicates that the wholesale price index (WPI) showed a 9.1 per cent increase between April and August 1987 and this forced the Government to take drastic measures to check the spiralling price rise. In a priority footing and as a result in the remaining seven months, the price rise was only an additional 1.3 per cent.

Export performance : The performance on

the foreign trade front in 1987-88 has been truly impressive with a surge in exports by 24 per cent and a modest increase in imports by 11.8 per cent. Persistent export drive has resulted in the recording of the highest-ever exports during 1987-88 at Rs. 15,719.36 crore. The performance exceeds the target set for the year by Rs. 1,919 crore.

Releasing the provisional figures for 1987-88 at a news conference in New Delhi, on May 20, 1988, the Finance and Commerce Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, said that the Government was working on a tentative 20 per cent target-to-target increase in the exports for the current year. This would work out to about Rs. 17,000 crore.

Against this export performance, Mr. Tiwari said the imports had increased "only" by 11.4 per cent, and stood at Rs. 22,343.02 crore. This brings down the trade deficit, which stood at a negative Rs. 7,512.51 crore, down to Rs. 6,623.66 crore, which is a decline of Rs. 888.85 crore, or by 11.8 per cent.

Expenditure on MNP exceeds outlay : The expenditure on the minimum needs programme (MNP) during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is likely to overshoot the proposed level of Rs. 11,799 crore judged by the performance in the first three years, according to the Planning Commission sources.

The programme is designed to improve the standard of living of the people and reduce regional disparities in development. The basic objective is to establish a network of basic services and facilities in all parts of the country up to nationally adopted norms within a specified time frame.

In the first year of the Seventh Plan, Rs. 1,841.42 crore had been spent on this programme against the outlay of Rs. 2,064.22 crore. The anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 was Rs. 2,406.96 crore against an outlay of Rs. 2,241.33 crore. Together with the allocation made for the third year 1987-88 the committed expenditure under the MNP totals Rs. 6,956.75 crore. This works out to around 59 per cent, which is very close to the target for the three-year period.

The expenditure on the programme has been steadily rising and the allocation of Rs. 2,708.37 crore for the third year of the plan was Rs. 644 crore more than that of the first year and Rs. 301 crore more than that of the second year.

Birlas top in assets : The Birla group topped the industrial houses in the country in terms of assets, worth Rs. 4,606.57 crore, during 1986. Tatas, with Rs. 4,348.94 crore worth of assets, followed the Birlas close. Ranked third was the Reliance group with Rs. 2,021.53 crore worth of assets.

Education and Employment

22 new staff selection centres : The Staff Selection Commission (SSC), which is

entrusted with the responsibility of filling up middle and subordinate level posts of the Central Government, opened 22 new examination centres during 1986-87.

Some of the new centres were Leh in Jammu and Kashmir and Kavaratti, the administrative capital of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep islands. Leh is a centre of Clerks' Grade Examination.

The opening of the new examination centres has been necessitated due to the steep rise in the number of applicants for the examinations. Starting in 1976, the Commission had 60,000 examinees and now their number has gone up to 12 lakh during the last financial year.

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Strategy to eradicate mosquitoes : Health scientists in India are trying out a

new strategy to eradicate without chemicals, mosquitoes resistant to insecticides.

Called 'bio environmental control of malaria', the strategy prevents mosquito proliferation by measures that are ecologically sound, socially acceptable and involve the people. It envisages reduction of mosquito breeding sites by minor engineering works and using mosquitoes' natural enemies like fish, bugs, nematodes and fungi.

The new method is being implemented at ten centres in the country and it is cost effective and long lasting.

Miscellany

World's largest stupa : Construction of the largest-ever Buddhist 'stupa' in the world has got underway in Vaishali. Approximately Rs. 100 lakh would be spent on the entire complex, consisting of 'shanti stupa', a temple and a sprawling Japanese garden.

Vaishali is a very important Buddhist centre by virtue of being the place where Lord Buddha preached the last chapter of "Lotus Sutra", the sacred text of Mahayana sect of Buddhism. Yet it has failed to attract pilgrims and tourists for want of adequate infrastructural facilities and publicity.

World's largest mosque : Thousands of Moroccan construction workers are labouring round the clock to complete King Hassan II's monumental act of faith—the world's largest mosque—in time for his 60th birthday next year.

Growing at a frenzied pace on a concrete platform jutting out over the Atlantic breakers, the massive minaret is already Morocco's highest building and continues to rise by 2.5 metres a day towards its pinnacle at 180 metres. It will soon dominate every part of the huge city and the nearby Atlantic shore for 50 km in both directions.

First Institute of management : India's first "Institute of Management and Public Administration" has come up at Srinagar with an aim to encourage members of the Muslim and other minority communities in Jammu and Kashmir to compete in various Central service competitive examinations.

PF Bill : Parliament gave its approval to the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill providing for increasing the minimum rate of provident fund from 6.25 per cent to 8.33 per cent of the wages. Among other things the Bill made an enabling provision for raising the rate of contribution from 8.33 per cent to 10 per cent.

Smallest star : A star that may be smallest-ever found has been located by three Princeton University astrophysicists at a point 3,000 light-years across the Milky Way. The star was discovered when it repeatedly eclipsed a heavier, rapidly spinning companion pulsar star, the

National Science Foundation in Washington announced on May 5, 1988.

Israel sixth largest n-power : Israel is now the sixth largest nuclear power in the world, with over 200 nuclear warheads as well as other nuclear capabilities at its disposal.

Organisations

National Transportation Safety Board : The NTSB has been set up to oversee functioning of safety organisations and safety-related measures in various sectors of transport. It will coordinate the formulation and implementation of safety-related measures as well as research and development involving more than one sector of transport. It would also act as a clearing house for dissemination of information of safety-related measures in different sectors of transport and function as an umbrella organisation for involvement of various agencies for relief and life-saving operations.

Mr. Prakash Narain, former Chairman of the Railway Board, has been appointed Chairman of the NTSB. He will be assisted by five members who shall be technical experts in the fields of safety in railways, road transport, civil aviation, inland water transport and maritime transport.

River basin bodies recommended : A sub-committee set up by the Water Resources Ministry has recommended the establishment of river basin organisations for all major inter-State rivers for their planned development and management by enactment of a suitable law by Parliament under Article 246 of the Constitution.

These river basin organisations should work directly under the overall guidance of the Central Government for maximum and equitable utilisation of water. The sub-committee has suggested.

The national water policy had laid down that river water resource planning has to be done for a hydrological unit such as a drainage basin and appropriate organisations should be established for the purpose. The water policy had also laid down that all individual developmental projects and proposals should be formulated by the States and considered within the framework of such an overall plan for a basin or sub-basin so that the best possible combination of options can be made.

Noting that the success of the water policy would depend entirely on the development and maintenance of national consensus and commitments, the sub-committee said individual States were not in a position to take up overall basin level planning and integrate their proposed projects in the overall basin master plan. It, therefore, emphasised the need for separate organisations in different basins to take up the work of not only formulating the integrated plans for development and management, but also for overseeing and

monitoring the implementation of the schemes included in the approved basin plans.

Space Research

INSAT-1C to be launched in July : Telecommunications, TV broadcasting and meteorology will get an added boost in the country when INSAT-1C zooms into the sky in July this year.

The satellite, scheduled for launch on July 20, will be an "on-orbit companion" to INSAT-1B, which is expected to complete its life span in 1989. It is planned to provide certain additional capacities for telecommunications and TV, in addition to serving as the on-orbit back-up to INSAT-1B.

INSAT-1C project suffered a setback after the U.S. space shuttle "Challenger", aboard which it was scheduled to be launched, exploded in January 1986. The INSAT-1C spacecraft was ready with changes necessary for an "Ariane" launch, in March 1987. From that time onwards the spacecraft had been kept in storage, in controlled environment at the manufacturer's facility. In April 1988, the spacecraft was taken out of storage, and put through a series of planned tests which verified the health of the spacecraft before shipment to the launch base at Kourou in French Guyana.

INSAT-1C spacecraft is functionally identical to its predecessors, INSAT-1B and INSAT-1A. The INSAT-1 are multipurpose operational geostationary spacecraft, for telecommunication, TV broadcast, radio networking and meteorological applications.

Soviet space missions : The Soviet Union will launch four more international space missions this year and also test its own space shuttle.

A Soviet-Bulgarian crew will be launched in June 1988 for joint work onward the Soviet orbital station 'Mir' where two Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, are already working for more than 160 days.

A Soviet-Afghan mission to the 'Mir' station is scheduled for late August, and a Soviet-French one for November.

But a more important international space event will be the twin Phobos probes that would be sent aloft towards the Martian satellite on July 7 and July 12 respectively.

The two probes will reach the environs of the Martian satellite Phobos in April 1989 and will plunge just 50 metres above its surface and begin sending television imagery to earth. They will also direct a laser beam which will evaporate part of the surface soil of the Phobos and analyse its composition.

Besides the Phobos project, the Soviet Union is also expected to test a space shuttle-type reusable spacecraft this year, the first in the unmanned mode.

Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

Thomas Cup and Uber Cup : China made a memorable double by retaining the Thomas Cup. China outclassed Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur on June 4, 1988. China had retained the Uber Cup for women on June 3.

China had last won the Thomas Cup at Jakarta in 1986. They have, thus, made it their third title in four attempts when they took an unbeatable 3-0 lead over Malaysia in the final. The only time China had lost was in 1984 at the same venue when they were beaten 2-3 by Indonesia in the final.



Yang Yang with Thomas Cup

Yang Yang thrashed Misbun Sidek at 15-2, 15-2, Xiaong Guobao followed up with a 15-2, 15-1 victory against Foo Kok Keong and Zhao Jianhua capped an impressive Chinese display with an efficient 15-12, 15-9 win against Rashid Sidek.

The much-awaited clash between China and South Korea in the Uber Cup final turned out to be a damp squib as the fancied Chinese walked away with the title yet again with a comfortable victory at the Stadium Negara. China routed South Korea 5-0 to win the women's world team badminton championship.

After the three Chinese singles players had made certain that China would win the trophy for the third consecutive time, the two doubles pairs exacted revenge for their recent defeats at the hands of the powerful Korean combinations, albeit in three touch, well-contested games.

Since they started competing in the Uber Cup in 1984, the Chinese have won the title on all three occasions—in Kuala Lumpur in 1984, in Jakarta in 1986 and now again in Kuala Lumpur.

CHESS

National Sub-Junior Chess Title : Mirunalini Kunte of Maharashtra won the fifth National sub-junior chess title for girls, when she outplayed Sai Meera of Orissa in the final round in Pondicherry on May 30, 1988.

CRICKET

Goswami Ganesh Dutt Title : Indian Airlines retained the Goswami Ganesh Dutt cricket title when they defeated Association of Bengal (Calcutta) by 57 runs in the final at the Hindu College ground in New Delhi on May 29, 1988.

Texaco Cup : England completed a 3-0 clean sweep over the West Indies in the Texaco Cup one-day international series on May 24, 1988 when Mike Gatting's team posted a seven-wicket win at Lord's in London.

FOOTBALL

J. C. Guha Trophy : India champions Mohun Bagan lifted the coveted title, defeating top Bangladesh outfit Mohammedan Sporting, Dhaka, by an odd goal in three in the absorbing final of the J.

C. Guha memorial invitation soccer championship at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on May 14, 1988.

GOLF

Asian Golf Championship : Chiranjeev Milkha Singh, the 17-year-old son of international Milkha Singh, won a gold and a silver medal in the Asian golf championship which concluded at Manila on May 15, 1988.

HOCKEY

Perak International Hockey Championship : Great Britain—thrashed Asian Games champions South Korea 4-0 in the final of the Perak international hockey championship in Ipoh on June 5, 1988 to collect their first field hockey title.

Britain, whose highest position was runners-up of the 1986 World Cup, led 3-0 at the interval.

Bombay Gold Cup : Punjab Police edged out Punjab and Sind Bank to regain the prestigious Bombay Gold Cup, which they had last won in 1979, in Bombay on May 16, 1988.

TENNIS

French Open Championship : Sweden's Mats Wilander shattered French dreams and won his third French Open title when he outplayed Henri Leconte 7-5, 6-2, 6-1 at Roland Garros in Paris on June 5, 1988.



Steffi Graf won the women's singles in French Open Tennis Championship



Mats Wilander, third time winner of the French Open Tennis Championship

The 23-year-old Swede, who had already won three Australian, two French Open singles titles, has been beaten only four times in his 43 matches in seven years at Roland Garros. He lost to Yannick Noah of France in the 1983 final, to Lendl in the 1984 semi-final and 1987 final, and to Andrej Chesnokov of the Soviet Union in the third-round 1986.

Steffi Graf of West Germany retained the women's singles title of the French Open tennis championship on June 4, 1988 with a historic 6-0, 6-0 victory over bemused Soviet teenager Natalia Zvereva.

The 34-minute slaughter was the first

time any losing finalist has failed to win a game in the women's singles final at Roland Garros, the 17-year-old Russian claiming a mere 13 points during the painfully embarrassing rout.

The West German, who won the Australian Open in January, is now in the line for the Grand Slam.

Andres Gomez of Ecuador and Emilio Sanchez of Spain scored an upset victory over John Fitzgerald of Australia and Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the men's doubles final.

Gomez and Sanchez completed a 6-3, 6-7 (8-10), 6-4, 6-3 victory.

Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, regular doubles partners since January 1981, beat Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-2, 7-5.

The present victory was the fifth French Open women's doubles title in a row for the 31-year-old American.

Lori McNeil of the United States and Jorge Lozano of Mexico defeated Brenda Schultz and Michiel Schapers, both of the Netherlands, 7-5, 6-2 to win the mixed doubles championship.

In other championship matches, Julie Halard of France defeated Andrea Farley of the United States 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 for the girls' title, while Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela beat Magnus Larsson of Sweden 7-6, 6-3 for the boys' crown.

Jason Stoltenberg and Todd Woodbridge of Australia, beat Cristiano Caratti of Italy and Goran Ivansinevic of Yugoslavia 7-6, 7-5 to win the boys' doubles title.

World Team Cup : Kent Carlsson defeated Aaron Krickstein 6-4, 6-3 to give Sweden an unbeatable 2-0 lead and the title in the \$ 750,000 World Team Cup tennis tournament in Dusseldorf on May 22, 1988.

Italian Open Championship : The world's top tennis player Ivan Lendl won the Italian Open in Rome on May 15, 1988. He beat Guillermo Perez-Roldan of Argentina 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 in the final.

Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina outclassed Helen Kelesi of Canada 6-1, 6-7 (7-4), 6-1 to win the women's title.

Tournament of Champions: Andre Agassi beat Slobodan Zivajinovic 7-5, 7-6, 7-5 in the Tournament of Champions final in New York on May 9, 1988.

SQUASH

World Open Title : Pakistan's Jehangir Khan regained the World Open squash title, when he beat compatriot and defending champion Jansher Khan 9-6, 9-2, 9-2 in Amsterdam on May 13, 1988.

TABLE TENNIS

Asian Table Tennis Championship : China's Chen Longcan won the men's singles title of the Asian table tennis championship beating South Korea's Yoo Nam-Kyu 21-18, 21-13, 21-13 in Nilgata on May 22, 1988 to give China a total of four out of seven titles in the tournament, with South Korea winning the other three.

China's He Zhili, women's world champion, won her third Asian title in a row by beating compatriot Jiao Zhimin 21-12, 19-21, 21-13, 21-9.

China won their eighth straight men's team victory in the Asian table tennis championship on May 18, 1988, beating North Korea by a surprisingly easy 5-1 margin.

But China's women, who had held the Asian team title for five consecutive tournaments, came only third, with South Korea beating North Korea 3-1 in the finals.

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

François Mitterrand : The 71-year-old Socialist President of France began his second seven-year term on May 21, 1988. He has promised to try to unite the Socialists and non-Socialists behind his policies. In the elections held in early May 1988, he had routed the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac. He is the first Socialist to become President under France's Fifth Republic and thus become the first Chief of State in France to be re-elected since universal suffrage was instituted in 1965.

Michel Rocard : The 57-year old moderate Socialist is new Prime Minister of France. He has succeeded Mr Jacques Chirac, who resigned after his defeat in the presidential elections held in early May 1988. Short and slight of build, he is the first Prime Minister of the Fifth Republic to take office with an opposition majority in the National Assembly.

Dr. Najibullah : The President of Afghanistan was on a three-day visit to India in early May 1988. He had replaced his mentor, Mr Babrak Karmal, as President in May 1986. His relationship with Mr Karmal has often been described as father son, a fact which may explain the smooth and non-violent transition between the two in 1986. His visit came in the midst of intense speculation abroad about its purpose and India's stand on the emerging post Geneva scenario in his country.

Mohammad Hasan Sharq : The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Returnees Affairs, he has succeeded Mr Sultan Ali Keshtmand as the Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

Maj. Gen. Joaquim Alberto Chissano : The President of Mozambique was on a two-day visit to India from May 14, 1988. His visit has further cemented the friendly ties between New Delhi and Maputo, so assiduously built by the late President Samora Machel who was killed in a plane crash last year.

Ajit Singh : The son of the late Prime Minister Charan Singh is the new President of Janata Party. He has succeeded Mr Chandra Shekhar, who resigned.

Graeme Hick : The 22-year-old Zimbabwe-born batsman became only the eighth player in cricket history to score 1,000 first-class runs before the end of May 1988 when he crashed an unbeaten 172 against the West Indies in Worcester on May 28. Only two of the eight, W. G. Grace and Sir Don Bradman, achieved the feat in less than the 11 innings played by the Worcestershire batsman. He had scored a record-breaking

unbeaten 405 for Worcestershire against Somerset in Taunton (England) on May 6 when his captain predicted that he could become the greatest.

Zola Budd : The 21 year-old South Africa born runner has in May 1988 quitted international competition on medical advice and returned to South Africa. Born in a white family, the beautiful runner had acquired British citizenship four years ago almost on the eve of the Los Angeles Olympics. But she never gave up South African citizenship. The stigma of the country's ruthless racial policies has scarred the young Budd's career. On the advice of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the British Amateur Athletic Board had banned her for 12 months on the ground that on the New Year Day she was reported to have taken part in an awards giving ceremony in South Africa.

Mira Nair : The director of her film 'Salaam Bombay', she is recipient of the Golden Camera (La Camera d'Or) award at the 41st International Film Festival at Cannes in May 1988. She is the only woman to be honoured this year for cinematic achievement other than acting. The Camera d'Or is awarded to the best first film in the non competitive section to directors fortnight and carries with it a cash prize of 250,000 francs. Her film "Salaam Bombay", made on a shoestring budget is a homage to the street children of Bombay.

Raj Kapoor : The great showman of Indian cinema, who had received the Dada Sahab Phalke Award on May 2, 1988, died at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi after a four-week battle for life. He was 64. Actor, producer, director and studio owner, he was the most celebrated of the Kapoor clan. His father Prithviraj Kapoor was awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke Award—the highest award of the cinema in India—posthumously 17 years ago.

Harold "Klim" Philby : The Ambala born Englishman known as "the most remarkable spy in the history of espionage" died in Moscow on May 11, 1988 at the age of 76. The chief of the anti Soviet section of MI6, he spied for the Soviet Union for 30 years and defected to Moscow in 1963 on the brink of exposure. To the Soviets he was a hero. When he defected to Moscow he was decorated with a "generals title". Even before his death he was still active in the KGB, the service to which he devoted much of his life.

PLACES

Golden Temple : The holiest of the holy shrines of the Sikhs located in Amritsar (Punjab) was in the news in May 1988 when

in the Operation Black Thunder, the National Security Guard commandos and the CRPF personnel got the temple vacated from the terrorists, some of whom died in the armed attacks. A large number of hardcore extremists also surrendered. At least 36 people were tortured to death in the Golden Temple complex prior to the operation. The unholy deeds of the terrorists at the holiest place were reported by the newspapers. The "maryada" of the Harmandir Sahib was restored after "kar seva" and the temple opened to the public for worship. The Government of India has decided to make a corridor around the Golden Temple as part of a Rs 100-crore "beautification" project.

Aurangabad : The town of Maharashtra was in the news in May 1988 for the post-mayoral election riots, which affected the adjoining tehsil town of Paithan, Bidkin village and the neighbouring district of Jalna. The violence took the lives of more than 25 persons. The cause of the eruption of violence in Aurangabad was the adjournment by the Bombay High Court of the Shiva Sena's writ petition challenging the election of Congress candidate Shantaram Kale as mayor of the municipal corporation. After the adjournment, nearly 4,000 Shiv Sena supporters raised provocative slogans.

Panipat : The historic town in Haryana was in the news for the terrorists' brutal attack on Gadia Lohars at a marriage party, killing 13 persons including women and children. It was the worst crime committed by the blood thirsty criminals outside Punjab.

Jammu : The winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir State was in the news in early May 1988 when more than 50 persons, mostly children, died in the collapse of a children's hospital building there.

Sardar Sarovar Project : Promising to be the lifeline of the drought prone Gujarat, this project is taking shape in Navagam village of Bharuch district. The Rs 5,793-crore project would have a gross storage capacity of seven million acre feet of run off water and a live storage of over four million acre feet at full reservoir level of 455 feet. By impounding the run off rain waters of the Narmada in the main reservoir, the project would feed it to the 12 districts directly below the Rajasthan desert. When completed it would be a permanent solution to the State's water problems.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal : The work on the much disputed Rs 330-crore project, which is already behind schedule, came to standstill. Nearly 5,500 of the 6,000 migrant workers left the construction work following the killing of 30 of their colleagues near Majat village in the Ropar district by the terrorists in May 1988.

Forthcoming Examinations

Clerks' Grade Examination, 1988

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a competitive examination on **October 9, 1988 (Sunday)** for recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerks in the pay scale of Rs 950-1500 in

(i) Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India (Group 'X'),

(ii) Subordinate Offices of the Government of India located in the various States/Union Territories, etc (Group 'Y'), and

(iii) Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, etc., in Delhi only (Group 'Z')

2 Age Limit : 18 to 25 years as on August 1, 1988. Upper age limit relaxable for certain classes

3 Educational Qualifications : The candidates must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination on or before August 1, 1988. For Group 'Z' posts, candidates must have passed Matric or

equivalent or higher examination with Hindi as one of the subjects

4 Scheme of Examination : The examination will consist of two parts, viz.,

Part I Written Examination and

Part II Typewriting Test

The Written Examination will consist of only one question paper which will include questions on the following subjects: (a) General Intelligence (b) English Language (c) Numerical Aptitude (d) Clerical Aptitude

5 How to Apply : Applications on the Application Form as published in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of May 21 and June 4, 1988 must be submitted to the concerned Regional Director of the Staff Selection Commission, which has offices in New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay and Madras

6 Last Date : The last date for receipt of applications in the Commission's office is June 20, 1988 (July 4, 1988 in the case of certain specified areas)

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) Examination, 1988

The Life Insurance Corporation will hold a competitive examination at 31 centres in India on **September 18, 1988 (Sunday)** for the posts of Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I)

2 Number of Vacancies : 200

3 Age Limit : The candidates should not be less than 21 yrs and more than 28 yrs

4 Educational Qualifications : Bachelor's/Master's Degree from a recognised Indian or foreign University with a minimum of 50 per cent marks

5 Selection Procedure : Selection of candidates will be made on the basis of their overall performance in the Written Examination and Interview. The Written Examination will be PAPER-I Objective Type

consisting of (a) Reasoning Ability (bilingual), (b) General Knowledge and Current Affairs (bilingual), (c) Numerical Ability (bilingual), and (d) English Language with special emphasis on grammar and vocabulary, and PAPER II Descriptive Type Test on Essay and Precise Writing in English. The successful candidates will be called for the interview

6 How to Apply : Applications neatly handwritten or typewritten on a foolscap size paper on the format as published in the daily newspapers between May 28 and June 2, 1988 should be submitted to Post Bag No 2281, Chanakyapuri Post Office, New Delhi-110021

7 Last Date : June 25, 1988

Competition Opportunities

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam, 1988

(July 10, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB (N.E. Group) for Eastern States

(July 16 and 17, 1988)

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc Exam, 1988

(July 17, 1988)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1988

(July 30, 1988)

Bank Clerical Exam by BSRB, Trivandrum

(July 31, 1988)

U.P. Combined Lower Subordinate Services Examination, 1988

(July/August 1988)

Stenographers' Examination, 1988

(August 14, 1988)

GIC Clerical Cadre Examination

(August 28, 1988)

Transmission Executive Examination for All India Radio

(August 28, 1988)

Engineering Services Examination, 1988

(August 28, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Officers Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 11, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Field Supervisors Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 18, 1988)

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) Examination

(September 18, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Jaipur

(September 18, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Clerical Cadre Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 25, 1988)

Clerks' Grade Examination, 1988

(October 8, 1988)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

(October 22, 1988)

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(Continued from page 11)

fields. This will help in building up close cultural ties between the two countries. Both leaders discussed the need for closer economic ties between their countries. But Mr Reagan did not appear to be ready to lift the trade and economic restrictions against the Soviet Union for some more time. Mr Gorbachev wanted both countries to be economically interdependent so that their political relationship becomes predictable.

Move towards Peace

The Moscow summit was the 11th Super Power meeting since Khrushchev and Eisenhower met at Camp David in 1961. Not much happened for years since then. But in the last three years hopes have begun to rise about a peaceful and happy world. Since Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev met in Reykjavik a year and a half ago and in Washington things have begun moving fast in favourable direction. It now seems that both Super Powers realise the futility of an unbridled arms race. This is proved by the Soviet Union agreeing to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan from May 15, following the Geneva agreement. This withdrawal is comparable with the American withdrawal from Vietnam 15 years ago. Mr Gorbachev's bold decision on Afghanistan has been hailed everywhere. He helped the situation to become more helpful when at his instance Vietnam decided to pull out 50,000 troops from Kampuchea. This must have pleased Mr Reagan very much as it happened on the eve of the summit. Mr Gorbachev went a step further. He tried to ease the U.S.-Soviet tension on the issue of Angola. He was instrumental in arranging talks a few weeks ago between Foreign Ministers and military chiefs of South Africa, Angola and Cuba. As is well-known, America supports withdrawal of both South African and Cuban forces from Angola. Mr Gorbachev tried to prove that his country too is in its favour.

One should not forget the importance of the context in which the Moscow summit took place. The Soviet Union is going through an unprecedented change because of *perestroika* and *glasnost*. It was for this reason that Mr Reagan was allowed to take so much interest in human rights issue in the Soviet Union and appeal for religious freedom to the Soviet people. That the Soviet leaders resented Mr Reagan giving them "sermons" on human rights question but did not allow the summit to collapse prove that they are no longer so suspicious of American intentions as they were in the past.

Those watching the outcome of the Moscow summit strangely feel that before Mr Reagan goes out of the White House by the end of this year he will enter into some more treaties with the Soviet Union which will have far-reaching effects. Mr Gorbachev too will like such treaties to help him succeed in his restructuring of the Soviet State and society.

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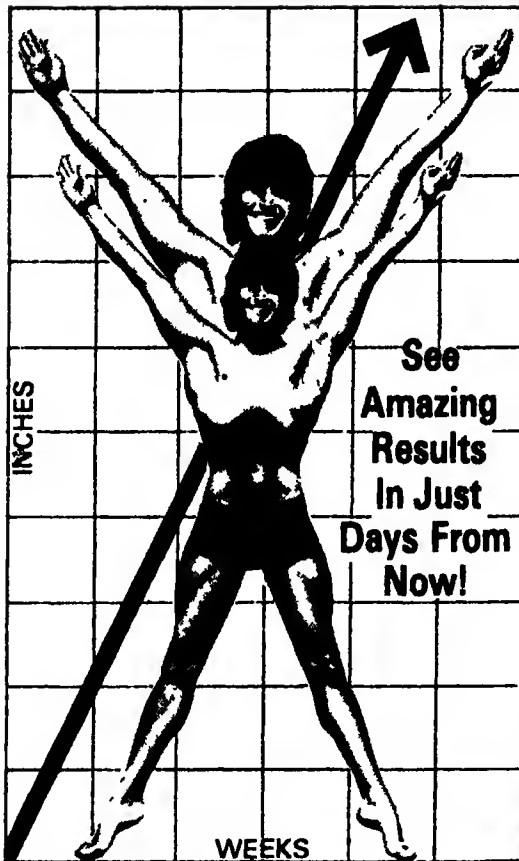
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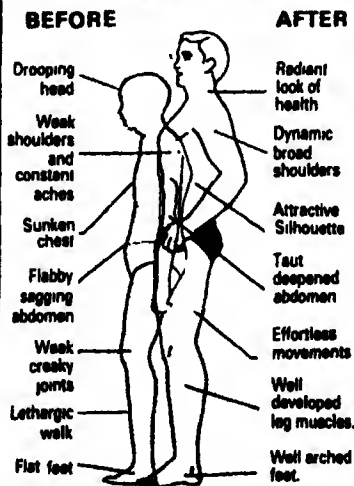
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Objective General Knowledge

Indian Forest Service Examination, July 1987

Q. 1. Which of the following soils is best suited for deep rooted crops?

- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Latente soil (d) Alluvial soil

Q. 2. The imaginary line on the earth's surface which closely follows the 180° meridian, is called

- (a) International Date Line (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Equator (d) Prime meridian

Q. 3. The men's title in the 1987 world Table Tennis championship was won by

- (a) Jiang Jialing (b) Jan Ove Waldner (c) Zoran Primorac (d) Chen Longcan

Q. 4. Cork cells are impervious to water because of the presence of

- (a) Suberin (b) Lignin (c) Cutin (d) Cellulose

Q. 5. The Brihadeeshwara temple located at Thanjavur was constructed during the rule of

- (a) Pallavas (b) Cholas (c) Pandyas (d) Cheras

Q. 6. Who among the following has the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Parliament and to be a member of any Parliamentary Committee but cannot vote?

- (a) Attorney General (b) Comptroller and Auditor General (c) Chief Election Commissioner (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q. 7. The head of "Ainca Fund" is

- (a) Zambia (b) India (c) Yugoslavia (d) Peru

Q. 8. The blood pigment in man is haemoglobin. Which of the following pigment is present in earthworm?

- (a) Haemocyanin (b) Haematin (c) Haemoglobin (d) Cyanin

Q. 9. Ajanta Paintings are found in the caves situated in

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

Q. 10. A fiord coastline is associated with

- (a) Equatorial regions (b) Arid regions (c) Glaciated regions (d) Islands

Q. 11. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Shintoism — A Korean ethnic religion
(b) Shrivana-belagola — A place of Buddhist pilgrimage
(c) Id-ul-Fitr — Feast of breaking the fast of Ramzan
(d) Taoism — Founded in Japan

Q. 12. On which of the following Union Territories, statehood was conferred?

- (a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (c) Pondicherry (d) Goa

Q. 13. Castor oil is obtained from

- (a) Brassica (b) Linum Usitatissimum (c) Ricinus Communis (d) Sesamum Indicum

Q. 14. Who among the following is

associated with Gorkha movement?

- (a) Laldenga (b) Rishang Keishing (c) Subhash Gheising (d) William Sangma

Q. 15. Which of the following is a reflex action?

- (a) Closing of eyelids on flicking (b) Obeying your parents (c) Scratching your back (d) Release of saliva in response to the presence of good food

Q. 16. Which of the following ocean currents is popularly known as 'warm Blanket of Europe'?

- (a) Benaguel Current (b) Canaries Current (c) Gulf Stream (d) West wind drift

Q. 17. Bhojpuri is spoken mostly in

- (a) Haryana (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 18. The quinquennial festival witnessed by Hiuen Tsang in the company of emperor Harsha, was held at

- (a) Prayag (b) Kannauj (c) Pataliputra (d) Thaneshwar

Q. 19. The correct chronological order in which the following saints flourished, is

- (a) Kabir, Chaitanya, Nanak, Mirabai (b) Nanak, Kabir, Chaitanya, Mirabai (c) Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya, Mirabai (d) Chaitanya, Nanak, Kabir, Mirabai

Q. 20. Which of the following planets has the smallest diameter?

- (a) Mercury (b) Mars (c) Pluto (d) Venus

Q. 21. Which of the following is the correct order of the ocean currents in the North Pacific ocean, starting from the North equatorial current in clockwise direction?

- (a) North equatorial — Pacific drift — Kuroshio — California — North equatorial (b) North equatorial — Kuroshio — California — Pacific drift — North equatorial (c) North equatorial — California — Kuroshio — Pacific drift — North equatorial (d) North equatorial — Kuroshio — Pacific drift — California — North equatorial

Q. 22. Which of the following types of photons has the highest energy?

- (a) X-Rays (b) Radio-waves (c) γ (Gamma) Rays (d) Visible Radiations

Q. 23. Freedom of press, in India, is regulated by

- (a) Press Trust of India (b) United News of India (c) Constitution of India (d) Press Council of India

Q. 24. Moplah rebellion of 1921 took place in

- (a) Kashmir (b) Kerala (c) North west Frontier Province (d) Assam

Q. 25. The instrument, used for recording tremors of earth, is known as

- (a) Crescograph (b) Lactometer (c) Seismograph (d) Hydrometer

Q. 26. The formation of All India Muslim League in 1906 took place at

- (a) Aligarh (b) Karachi (c) Faizabad (d) Dacca (Dhaka)

Q. 27. The headquarters of Food and Agricultural Organisation is located in

- (a) New York (b) Washington (c) Rome (d) Geneva

Q. 28. Which of the following layers makes radio transmission possible?

- (a) Troposphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) Stratosphere

Q. 29. Guru Arjun Dev was the contemporary of

- (a) Babar (b) Akbar (c) Jehangir (d) Shahjahan

Q. 30. The controversial 'Tehri dam', to be constructed to generate power, is located in

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Assam (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 31. Raw materials for the manufacture of glass are

- (a) Sand, soda, limestone (b) Sand, charcoal, soda (c) Limestone, charcoal, sulphur (d) Sand, sulphur, soda

Q. 32. The largest public sector bank in India is

- (a) Central Bank of India (b) Punjab National Bank (c) State Bank of India (d) Indian Overseas Bank

Q. 33. 'Telugu Ganga' project envisages the supply of drinking water to the city of

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Madras (c) Bangalore (d) Anantapur

Q. 34. Which of the following is the Chinese News Agency?

- (a) Antara (b) APN (c) Jiji (d) NCNA

Q. 35. The name of 'Colt' is associated with the invention of

- (a) Horse Crafting (b) Manne Biology (c) Revolver (d) Athletics

Q. 36. 1988 Winter Olympics will be held in

- (a) France (b) Canada (c) Mexico (d) South Korea

Q. 37. Colour of the skin is due to the presence of

- (a) Melanin (b) Rennin (c) Mesotosin (d) Metatorin

Q. 38. First Railway line started in India in the year 1853 between Bombay and

- (a) New Delhi (b) Thane (c) Surat (d) Pune

Q. 39. Dr V. K. Ravi Varma has been given the Carnegie Foundation Peace Award for

- (a) Journalism (b) Dairy development (c) Space research (d) Social work

Q. 40. The first day in the month of 'Ashadha', according to the national calendar, falls on

- (a) April 21 (b) May 22 (c) June 22 (d) July 23

Q. 41. Which of the following events is not correctly matched?

- (a) 1764 — Battle of Buxar

- (b) 1905 — Foundation of Indian National Congress
(c) 1942 — Quit India Movement
(d) 1946 — Cabinet Mission visited India
- Q. 42.** Due to internal disturbances, 1981 Census could not be conducted in
(a) Punjab (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Assam (d) Darjeeling
- Q. 43.** Total number of members in legislative councils should not exceed that of a legislative assembly by
(a) 1/3 (b) 2/3 (c) 1/2 (d) 1/4
- Q. 44.** The first leader of opposition to be given the status and rank of a Cabinet Minister, was
(a) A. K. Gopalan (b) P. Upendra (c) C. M. Stephen (d) Y. B. Chavan
- Q. 45.** Which of the following rivers is most important navigable river in central Europe which provides a link between seven countries namely, Austria, Belgium, Rome, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R?
(a) Volga (b) Rhine (c) Dnieper (d) Danube
- Q. 46.** Recently completed, world's largest temple 'Corridor' is located at
(a) Srirangam (b) Rameshwaram (c) Kanchipuram (d) Madurai
- Q. 47.** Which of the following is not an elementary particle?
(a) Proton (b) Positron (c) Photon (d) Phonon
- Q. 48.** Which of the following is a protein?
(a) Starch (b) Natural Rubber (c) Wool (d) Cellulose
- Q. 49.** The dry and hot winds that blow in North America on eastern side of the rocky mountains are called
(a) Chinook (b) Foehn (c) Loo (d) Sirocco
- Q. 50.** Precipitation results in: 1. Rain 2. Cloud 3. Snow
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
- Q. 51.** Indira Gandhi Award for national integration for 1986 was awarded to
(a) Baba Amte (b) Swami Ranganathananda (c) M. S. Subbulakshmi (d) Farooq Abdullah
- Q. 52.** Which language is spoken next to Hindi, in terms of number of people, in India?
(a) Bengali (b) Marathi (c) Tamil (d) Telugu
- Q. 53.** K. P. Goenka Award and Right Livelihood Award are given for outstanding work in the field of
(a) Science (b) Peace (c) Medicine (d) Environment
- Q. 54.** 'Roaring Forties' are
(a) Cyclonic westerly winds in northern hemisphere (b) Spring tides (c) Ocean current in northern hemisphere (d) Steady north-west anti-trade winds in Southern hemisphere
- Q. 55.** Which of the following awards is given for creating national awareness in advertising
(a) Sanjay Gandhi Award (b) Indira Gandhi Award (c) Ashok Jain Award (d) Intaks Journalism Award
- Q. 56.** Life expectancy in India according to 1981 Census is
(a) 50 years (b) 54 years (c) 58 years (d) 62 years
- Q. 57.** The lines joining the areas having the same rainfall are called
(a) Isobars (b) Isohyets (c) Isotherms (d) Isohalines
- Q. 58.** Kaziranga Game Sanctuary is located in
(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Meghalaya (d) Nagaland
- Q. 59.** When Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the presidency of Indian National Congress, the seat was offered to
(a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) J. B. Kripalani (d) Pattabhi Sitaramaiah
- Q. 60.** Quick Sand is a type of
(a) Naturally occurring sand in India (b) Material obtained from crashing rocks (c) Sand deposited in rivers after flood (d) Phenomenon occurring in river bed, due to upward flow of water from underground springs
- Q. 61.** Which of the following States, had the highest number of females per thousand males as per 1981 Census?
(a) Kerala (b) West Bengal (c) Manipur (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Q. 62.** International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is located in
(a) Colombo (b) Manila (c) Hyderabad (d) Trieste
- Q. 63.** The philosophy of 'Visishtadvaita' was preached by
(a) Shankaracharya (b) Madhavacharya (c) Ramanujacharya (d) Eknath
- Q. 64.** Healing of the wound is hastened by vitamin
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) K
- Q. 65.** The marks obtained by 20 students in an examination out of 100 marks are given below 40, 55, 63, 69, 35, 26, 42, 86, 72, 54, 77, 49, 29, 44, 84, 64, 72, 59, 63, 31. The percentage of students who obtained 60% or above marks, is
(a) 40 (b) 45 (c) 9 (d) 60
- Q. 66.** Excessive rapidity in the activity of heart is
(a) Trachycardia (b) Hypotension (c) Hyper tension (d) Brady cardia
- Q. 67.** Star Wars programme is
(a) A new science fiction (b) Another name of Strategic Defence Initiative (c) An invisible aeroplane to be built by NASA (d) A programme to explode stars to obtain energy
- Q. 68.** Which of the following is correctly matched?
(a) Varahmihir — Religious preacher
(b) Banabhatta — Lawmaker
(c) Alberuni — Historian
(d) Amir — Painter
- Q. 69.** 'Limited liability' means
(a) The number of shares in the company is strictly limited (b) Shareholder is only liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the unpaid value of his shares (c) All shareholders have the same liability for the company's debt (d) All shareholders except ordinary shareholders enjoy limited liability
- Q. 70.** Which of the following is used in the recently developed technology for communication?
(a) Optical fibre (b) Glass fibre (c) Nylon fibre (d) Quartz fibre
- Q. 71.** Which of the following is not a process of chemical weathering
(a) Oxidation (b) Carbonation (c) Hydration (d) Exfoliation
- Q. 72.** Who was the Moorish traveller, who came to India in 1333 and was appointed as 'Quazi' of Delhi by Muhammad?
(a) Ibn Batutah (b) Alberuni (c) Marco Polo (d) Zia-ud-din Barauni
- Q. 73.** Which one of the following is a Human Rights organisation?
(a) Amnesty International (b) The Arab League (c) The French Community (d) The Organisation of African Unity
- Q. 74.** Which of the following is correct chronological sequence in the following works?
(a) Harshacharita, Arthashastra, Kumar Sambhava, Geet Govinda (b) Kumar Sambhava, Geet Govinda, Harshacharita, Arthashastra (c) Geet Govinda, Arthashastra, Harshacharita, Kumar Sambhava (d) Arthashastra, Kumar Sambhava, Harshacharita, Geet Govinda
- Q. 75.** Stalactites and Stalagmites are features associated with
(a) Basalt (b) Limestone (c) Sandstone (d) Gneiss
- Q. 76.** The largest share of Central Government Revenue comes from
(a) Customs (b) Corporation Tax (c) Excise (d) Sales Tax
- Q. 77.** An organism possessing a chromosomal complement different from the diploid one such as $2n-1$ or $2n+1$ is called
(a) Amphidiploid (b) Aneuploids (c) Allopolyploid (d) Autopolyploid
- Q. 78.** Which of the following statements is correct about the equatorial region?
(a) It has equal days and nights throughout the year (b) Sun shines vertically throughout the year (c) Tropic of cancer has longer days than equator at the time of summer solstice in Northern hemisphere (d) All meridians of longitude run from north to south
- Q. 79.** Canary islands are dependencies of
(a) France (b) Denmark (c) Netherlands (d) Spain
- Q. 80.** Who are the three, among the given, that fought against British in 1857 revolt?
1. Kanwar Singh 2. Tantia Tope 3. Nana Saheb 4. Maulavi Ahmadullah
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
- Q. 81.** The biotic relationship between insects and plants with reference to pollination is termed as
(a) Mutualism (b) Commonsalism (c) Parasitism (d) Saprophytism
- Q. 82.** Which among the following amino acids is not essentially required for health?

(a) Phenylalanine (b) Leucine (c) Cysteine (d) Tyrosin

Q. 83. Which of the following countries has the largest area in the world?

(a) Canada (b) China (c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.

Q. 84. Which of the following stations represent a continental climate?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Jan.-Feb.	24	7	-11	19
March-April	27	14	-4	24
May-June	30	23	13	30
July-Aug.	28	29	21	30
Sep.-Oct.	29	26	15	28
Nov.-Dec.	28	13	1	22

Q. 85. 'Mycorrhiza' is the term used to indicate the association between

(a) Facultative parasite of fungi and roots of higher plants (b) Obligatory parasite of fungi and host plants (c) Different algae & fungi (d) Mycelium of a fungus and the roots of certain plants in which the hyphae form a closely woven mass around the rootlets

Q. 86. Most ancient musical instrument among the following is

(a) Sitar (b) Tabla (c) Sarod (d) Veena

Q. 87. Which of the following is not a front-line State?

(a) Angola (b) Botswana (c) Kenya (d) Zambia

Q. 88. Highest budget deficit was in the annual budget for the year

(a) 1984-85 (b) 1985-86 (c) 1986-87 (d) 1987-88

Q. 89. Which of the following is/are the main agents of soil erosion?

(a) Wind and Water (b) Rocks (c) Sand (d) None of the above

Q. 90. *Laissez-faire* means

(a) Active intervention (b) Sound commercial affairs (c) Non-interference by state in the direction of economic affairs (d) Non-interference by centre in the direction of economic affairs

Q. 91. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the Ganga?

(a) Ghaghra (b) Gandak (c) Chambal (d) Sutlej

Q. 92. Who among the following holds the office during the pleasure of the President of India?

(a) Judges of Supreme Court (b) Election Commissioner (c) Governor (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q. 93. 'Matta Vilasa' was written by

(a) Harshavardhan (b) Mahendra Vikram (c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (d) Sandhyakara

Q. 94. Presently, India's largest distance train is

(a) Gorakhpur-Cochin Harbour Express (b) Guwahati-Trivandrum Express (c) Jammu-Kanyakumari Express (d) New Delhi-Trivandrum Express

Q. 95. In India, the largest softwood resources are found in the State of

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 96. The Kriithi system was perfected and Carnatic music was given shape by

(a) Purandaradasa (b) Arunagirinathan

(c) Swati Tirunal (d) Shyama Shastri

Q. 97. Largest installed capacity of nuclear power in India is at

(a) Tarapore (b) Kalpakkam (c) Trombay (d) Kota

Q. 98. Which of the following explains the reason why there is no total eclipse of the sun?

(a) Area of the sun covered by the moon (b) Direction of rotation of earth around sun (c) Orbit of moon around earth (d) Size of earth in relation to that of moon

Q. 99. 'Teesta' water is shared between

(a) India and Bangladesh (b) India and Bhutan (c) India and Nepal (d) India and Pakistan

Q. 100. Which of the following languages is not recognised in the 8th Schedule, though it is an official language of a State?

(a) English (b) Sindhi (c) Kashmiri (d) Sanskrit

Q. 101. Which of the following dances is a solo dance?

(a) Kuchipudi (b) Yakshagana (c) Odissi (d) Ottan Thullal

Q. 102. Which of the following rivers flows through the rift valley?

(a) Cauveri (b) Tapi (c) Krishna (d) Gomti

Q. 103. Prarthana Samaj was founded by (a) Dwarakanath Tagore (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (c) Keshav Chander (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q. 104. Under the Constitution, certain payments like the emoluments to the President or Judges of the Supreme Court do not require any parliamentary sanction as such, but are nevertheless shown separately in the budget. These are drawn from the

(a) Grants-in-aid (b) Contingency fund (c) Consolidated fund of India (d) Public accounts

Q. 105. The proposed atomic power plant to be built in Karnataka will be located at

(a) Sagar (b) Kaiga (c) Bijapur (d) Ankola

Q. 106. Panama canal was built to link

(a) Caribbean sea & Red sea (b) Mediterranean sea & Red sea (c) Mediterranean sea & Caribbean sea (d) Atlantic & Pacific ocean

Q. 107. The process of transportation by water tends to sort and sift the particles into various size grades from which the classic sedimentary rocks are formed. Which of the following arrangements provides the correct sequence of materials from larger grains to smaller ones?

(a) Sandstone, Conglomerate, Shale (b) Conglomerate, Shale Sandstone (c) Shale, Sandstone, Conglomerate (d) Conglomerate, Sandstone, Shale

Q. 108. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	2	1	4	5
(c)	4	3	2	1

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	2	1	4	5
(c)	4	3	2	1

(d) 4 3 5 2

Q. 109. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	1	4	2	5
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	5	4	2	1

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	1	4	2	5
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	5	4	2	1

Q. 110. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	5	2	3	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	5	2	3	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 111. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	3	5	4	2

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	3	5	4	2

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	1	5	3	4
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

Q. 112. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	1	5	3	4
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	1	5	3	4
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

Q. 113. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	5
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	5	3	2	1

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	5	3	2	1

Q. 114. Match the columns:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	5	3	2	1

- (d) 2 4 1 3
- Q. 115. Match the columns:**
- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| A. Sal | 1. Railway Sleepers |
| B. Shisham | 2. Furniture |
| C. Teak | 3. Boat |
| D. Acacia | 4. Fuel |
| | 5. Match Industry |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	1	3	5
(c)	2	5	3	1
(d)	2	1	3	4

Q. 116. Match the columns:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Hirakud | 1. Ganga |
| B. Farakka | 2. Krishna |
| C. Nagarjunasagar | 3. Tapti |
| D. Mettur | 4. Cauveri |
| | 5. Mahanadi |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	5	1	2	4
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

Q. 117. Match the columns:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Second Battle of Panipat | 1. Decline of Vijayanagar empire |
| B. Second Battle of Tarain | 2. British rule in India |
| C. Battle of Talikota | 3. Turkish rule in India |
| D. Battle of Plassey | 4. Mughal rule in India |
| | 5. Slave dynasty in India |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	5	3	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

Q. 118. Match the columns:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Bhilai | 1. Bihar |
| B. Durgapur | 2. Orissa |
| C. Rourkela | 3. Madhya Pradesh |
| D. Jamshedpur | 4. Uttar Pradesh |
| | 5. West Bengal |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	4	1	5
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	3	5	2	1

Q. 119. Match the columns:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| A. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre | 1. Bangalore |
| B. Space Application Centre | 2. Ahmedabad |
| C. National Remote Sensing Agency | 3. Hyderabad |
| D. ISRO Telemetry, Tracking & Command Network | 4. Trivandrum |
| | 5. Hassan |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	5	2
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 120. Match the columns:

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| A. ILO | 1. Oil |
| B. WHO | 2. Development |
| C. OPEC | 3. Health |
| D. UNDP | 4. Labour |
| | 5. Agriculture |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	4	1	2	5
(c)	4	3	1	5
(d)	4	3	2	5

Q. 121. Match the columns:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. Green Leaves | 1. Lycopene |
| B. Red Flower | 2. Anthocyanin |
| C. Black Hair | 3. Melanin |
| D. Ripé Tomato | 4. Chlorophyll |
| | 5. Phenanthrene |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	1	3	5	2
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 122. Which of the following international organisations is dedicated to the cause of wildlife conservation?

- (a) UNDP (b) WHO (c) UNESCO (d) UNFPA

Q. 123. Ovulation is prevented by using
(a) IUD (b) Copper T (c) Infanticide (d) Pill

Q. 124. The place where an individual lives is its

- (a) Habit (b) Atmosphere (c) Habitat (d) None of the above

Q. 125. Match the columns:

- | State | Waterways |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Bihar | 1. Buckingham Canal |
| B. Orissa | 2. Cumbajua Canal |
| C. Andhra Pradesh | 3. Lower Ganga Canal |
| | 4. Arrah Canal |
| D. Goa | 5. Taldanda Canal |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	5	1
(b)	2	3	4	5
(c)	4	5	1	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

Q. 126. Match List I with List II:

List I:

- (A) Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it
(B) Bengal united is a power
(C) Untouchability is a crime against God and mankind
(D) Long years ago we have made a tryst with destiny

List II:

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
4. G. K. Gokhale
5. Risely

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	4	2	5	3
(c)	3	5	1	2
(d)	1	4	3	2

Q. 127. Match the columns:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. Chetan Sharma | 1. Billiards |
| B. Geet Sethi | 2. Cricket |
| C. Zeeshan Ali | 3. Athletics |
| D. Shiny Abraham | 4. Tennis |
| | 5. Swimming |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4

(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	1	5	4
(d)	3	2	4	5

Q. 128. Match the columns:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Khajuraho | 1. Andhra Pradesh |
| B. Ramagundam | 2. Karnataka |
| C. Konark | 3. Orissa |
| D. Falta | 4. Madhya Pradesh |
| | 5. West Bengal |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	1	3	5
(d)	2	3	4	1

Q. 129. Match the columns:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Al-Hilal | 1. Mahatma Gandhi |
| B. Navajivan | 2. Abul Kalam Azad |
| C. Bombay Chronicle | 3. Aurobindo Ghosh |
| D. Bande Matram | 4. Pherozeshah Mehta |
| | 5. T. Prabhakaran |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	5	3	2	1
(c)	5	1	2	4
(d)	1	3	4	2

Q. 130. Match the columns:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| A. Reykjavik | 1. CHOGM |
| B. Nepalagar | 2. Super Powers Summit |
| C. Goa | 3. Newsprint |
| D. Argentina | 4. Malvern islands |
| | 5. World Cup Football |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	2	3	1	5
(d)	3	2	1	4

Q. 131. Match the columns:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| A. Uber cup | 1. Football |
| B. Nehru Gold cup | 2. Badminton |
| C. Rohinton Baria Trophy | 3. Hockey |
| D. Murugappa Gold cup | 4. Cricket |
| | 5. Chess |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	3	2	4	5
(d)	4	2	3	1

Q. 132. Match the columns:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| A. Madhavkandali | 1. Tamil |
| B. Valmiki | 2. Hindi |
| C. Tulsidas | 3. Sanskrit |
| D. Ramalingam | 4. Bengali |
| | 5. Assamese |

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	2	1	3

Directions: Given below are some assertions (A) followed by the reasons (R). Write (a) if both (A) & (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A); (b) if both (A) & (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A); (c) if (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect; (d) if (A) is incorrect but (R) is true.

Q. 133. (A) India has a tropical monsoon type climate.

(R) India is located exactly between the tropical latitudes.

Q. 134. (A) Africa has one of the largest water power potential in the world.

(R) A large number of hydel power projects have been constructed in Africa.

Q. 135. (A) Aurangzeb failed in his Deccan policy.

(R) He could not follow the policy of appeasement.

Q. 136. (A) For the production of Aluminium, cheap electricity is essential.

(R) Extraction of aluminium from its ore requires abundant supply of electricity.

Q. 137. (A) Mercury is the farthest planet from the sun.

(R) Mercury is the smallest planet in the entire solar system.

Q. 138. (A) Asoka pillars have retained its gloss on their surface.

(R) Moisture laden winds do not blow in the areas where it is located.

Q. 139. (A) Photosynthesis takes place in all green plants.

(R) Chlorophyll is essential for photosynthesis.

Q. 140. (A) Buddha preached four noble truths.

(R) He wanted to remove desire, which is the cause of human sorrow and misery.

Q. 141. (A) Akbar founded Din-e-Ilahi.

(R) He was motivated by self glorification.

Q. 142. (A) Indian Forest Service is one of the All India Services.

(R) Only three services are All India Services.

Q. 143. (A) Winds are deflected to their right in northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.

(R) Rotation of earth causes the changes in the wind direction.

Q. 144. (A) Red green colour blindness occurs with more frequency in males than in females.

(R) Females have two chromosomes and males have one.

Q. 145. (A) Noise pollution is unwanted accumulation of noise in the atmosphere.

(R) It interferes with communication.

Q. 146. (A) Forest cutting is undesirable from the point of view of soil conservation.

(R) Cutting of forests reduces the interception of rain water.

Q. 147. (A) Indus Valley people knew the art of navigation.

(R) Indus Valley seals indicate prevalence of overseas trade.

Q. 148. (A) The western coast of India is characterised by the location of several sea ports.

(R) Western coast has evidence of deep sea water.

Q. 149. (A) On the equinoxes, the day & night are equal all over the globe.

(R) On equinoxes, the position of earth with respect to the sun is such that neither pole is inclined towards the sun.

Q. 150. (A) A person with blood type O is considered a Universal recipient.

(R) Type O blood does not contain any antigens.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (c) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (c) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) |
| 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (a) | 50. (c) | 51. (b) | 52. (d) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (d) | 55. (c) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (a) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (c) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (b) | 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) |
| 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (d) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (a) | 74. (d) | 75. (b) | 76. (a) |
| 77. (b) | 78. (a) | 79. (d) | 80. (a) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (c) | 83. (d) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (d) | 86. (d) | 87. (c) | 88. (d) |
| 89. (a) | 90. (d) | 91. (d) | 92. (c) |
| 93. (b) | 94. (b) | 95. (a) | 96. (a) |
| 97. (b) | 98. (a) | 99. (a) | 100. (a) |
| 101. (d) | 102. (b) | 103. (c) | 104. (c) |
| 105. (b) | 106. (d) | 107. (c) | 108. (d) |
| 109. (c) | 110. (c) | 111. (d) | 112. (d) |
| 113. (d) | 114. (d) | 115. (a) | 116. (b) |
| 117. (d) | 118. (d) | 119. (d) | 120. (a) |
| 121. (d) | 122. (a) | 123. (d) | 124. (c) |
| 125. (c) | 126. (c) | 127. (b) | 128. (c) |
| 129. (a) | 130. (c) | 131. (b) | 132. (a) |
| 133. (c) | 134. (c) | 135. (a) | 136. (a) |
| 137. (d) | 138. (c) | 139. (b) | 140. (a) |
| 141. (c) | 142. (c) | 143. (a) | 144. (a) |
| 145. (a) | 146. (a) | 147. (a) | 148. (a) |
| 149. (a) | 150. (d) | | |

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(Continued from page 17)

Company came to an end. The expansion of empire got a halt. The responsibility for governance of the country was transferred from the Company to the Crown. Queen Victoria became the empress of India.

The experience of the British rule in India was unique by itself. The rulers never looked to the welfare of the ruled. They impoverished India to make England rich. They also accumulated personal wealth and possessions by hitting at the bellies of the hungry people. "India," remarked Chatham, "teems with inequities so rank as to smell heaven and earth." Burke lamented over the misrule of India by the East India Company in Parliament. There were many benevolent rulers also like William Bentinck, Lord Ripon and Lord Attlee. They cared for welfare of the Indian people and endeared themselves to them. Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885, was perhaps of that mould. He designed it to serve as a safety valve but it soon developed sharp teeth. It started to bite. It carried on a long drawn-out struggle for freedom of the country. The Second World War came as a boon to India at whose conclusion, the British rulers thought it wise to hand over power to the Indians. Independence came on August 15, 1947 when Lord Attlee was the Prime Minister of England. The history of the struggle for our independence is indeed a great romance of history. It is an enchanting study from which we can learn as much as we can. Human nature does not change. Problems appear and disappear in one form or the other. The present is always intelligible in terms of past with a vision for future. The freedom struggle has thus many facets from whose study and understanding, we can attempt to face our present situation with greater courage, sagacity and determination.

Test Of Reasoning

Officers, Field Supervisors and Clerical Cadre Examination
for RRBs by BSRB, Chandigarh, March 1988

Series

Directions : There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.

26

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Analogy

Directions : In the Problem Figures, there is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish the similar relationship between figures C and D by choosing a suitable figure from the set of answer figures.

33

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Classification

Directions : The following Problem Figures themselves are also the Answer Figures. Out of the five figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, four are similar in a certain way. One figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

43

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(Clues on page 94)

Test Of English Language

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, February 1988 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board

Directions : In each sentence a word is given in *italics*. Below each sentence there are five other words. From them you have to choose the one word for the word given in *italics* in the sentence so that the meaning of the sentence does not change.

Q. 1. He is *honorary* secretary of the society

- (1) honest (2) dignified (3) unpaid
(4) praiseworthy (5) respectable

Q. 2. He made a *judicious* selection of books.

- (1) impartial (2) thoughtful (3) just
(4) justifiable (5) sensible

Q. 3. There is no *vacant* seat on the bus.

- (1) available (2) spare (3) unreserved
(4) unoccupied (5) empty

Q. 4. Computational skill is *indispensable* for clerical jobs.

- (1) essential (2) incidental (3) advantageous (4) helpful (5) important

Q. 5. He was *officious* by disposition and habit.

- (1) officiating (2) meddlesome (3) official
(4) casual (5) informal

Directions : Which of the phrases/words (1), (2), (3) and (4) should replace the phrases/words given in *italics* in each of the following to make the sentence most effective and meaningfully correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.

Q. 6. In her views, the socialists are going to win.

- (1) On (2) With (3) For (4) As

Q. 7. Kalidas is the greatest of all other dramatists.

- (1) any other dramatists (2) the other dramatists (3) the dramatists (4) another dramatists

Q. 8. It is a *most* remarkable event.

- (1) mostly (2) a mostly (3) most (4) the mostly

Q. 9. On attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable loss was discovered

- (1) On our attempting (2) On attempted
(3) Attempting (4) Attempted

Q. 10. He is *too clever* boy to fail in the examination.

- (1) too clever a (2) cleverer too a (3) a too cleverer (4) a too cleverer a

Q. 11. He spoke to you very friendly.

- (1) with very friendly manner (2) with a very friendly manner (3) in very friendly manner (4) in a very friendly manner

Q. 12. He will not come *without* he is asked.

- (1) except (2) even without (3) even except (4) unless

Q. 13. Let *he and I* do the work today itself.

- (1) him and me (2) him and I (3) he and me
(4) he with I

Q. 14. I was annoyed at his arriving late, also *his rather arrogant behaviour* put me out of my temper.

- (1) also his arrogant behaviour rather (2) his also rather arrogant behaviour (3) his arrogant behaviour rather (4) and his rather arrogant behaviour also

Q. 15. If I *was he*, I should not go.

- (1) was him (2) was himself (3) were he (4) were himself

Directions : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it :

The reformer must know that what moves people is the *authentic* life, not mere writing. The newspapers and journals that Lokmanya Tilak and Gandhiji ran, the books they wrote, sold little, but had enormous effect. Their writing was known to *reflect* and be just an *extension* of, their exemplary lives. It was the authenticity of their lives which lent weight to their message, to their example. All knew that their lives were an integral whole — they were not moral in public life and lax in private, nor *vice versa*. They were not full of pious thoughts and sacred resolutions within the walls of a temple and cheats outside.

A writer who is merely entertaining his readers, even one who is merely informing them, can do what he wants with the rest of his life. But the writer who sets out to use his pen to reform public life cannot afford such dualities.

Here is the testimony of one great man—Gandhiji — about the influence of another, Lokmanya Tilak:

"I believe that an editor who has anything worth saying and who *commands* a clientele cannot be easily *hushed*. He *delivered* his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. The Lokmanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through the columns of the printed *Kesari*. His influence was multiplied thousandfold by his imprisonment and his speech and his pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged than before his imprisonment. By his death we have been editing his paper without pen and speech through the *sacred* resolution of the people to *realise* his life's dream. He could possibly have done more if he were today in the flesh preaching his view. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault in this expression of his or that. Today his message rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise a

permanent *living* memorial by the fulfilment of his ambition in their lives "

Q. 16. Lokmanya Tilak's messages were most effective.

- (1) when he delivered them through his editorials (2) after his death (3) before his imprisonment (4) when he became a reformer (5) when he delivered speeches

Q. 17. Which of the following is the result of Lokmanya Tilak's exemplary life?

- (1) The newspapers edited by him did not incur monetary loss (2) The books written by him were useful (3) People resolved to fulfil his life's dreams (4) Critics still find fault with his views (5) He was put in jail at Mandalay

Q. 18. Which of the following is the general tendency of critics according to the passage?

- (1) To find fault with one or the other expression of a writer (2) To praise only those writers whom they like (3) To condemn one and all the reformer writers (4) To suggest new ideas to the public (5) To justify their criticism

Q. 19. In the context of the passage, a reformer becomes effective if

- (1) he is a journalist with an objective viewpoint (2) he is an author with an excellent style of writing (3) he is an effective political leader of the masses (4) he is a person with consistency in his writing and life style (5) he is good critic of social practices

Q. 20. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements about Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi is true?

- (1) They were moral in private life but lax in public life (2) Their influence on people was negligible (3) Very few people used to read the newspapers edited by them (4) They were allowed to edit their newspapers even from inside the jail (5) Their influence was multiplied a thousandfold by their imprisonment

Q. 21. Which of the following types of writers can be moral in their personal life and lax in public life?

- (1) Those who want to reform people (2) Those who want to entertain people (3) Those who have a large number of followers who wish to emulate him (4) Those who lead an authentic life (5) Those whose writing is an extension of their exemplary lives

Directions : Choose the word that is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 22. *delivered*

- (1) granted (2) spread (3) given (4) announced (5) displayed

Q. 23. *realise*

- (1) establish (2) cherish (3) prove (4) fulfil (e) understand

Q. 24. *hushed*

- (1) silenced (2) appeased (3) composed (4) provoked (5) soothed

Q. 25. *commands*

- (1) dictates (2) wields (3) orders (4) authorises (5) possesses

Directions : Choose the word that is most nearly the **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 26. *extension*

- (1) diminution (2) condensation (3) deletion (4) subtraction (5) weakening

Q. 27. *authentic*

- (1) wretched (2) unfaithful (3) harmful (4) unreal (5) improper

Q. 28. *sacred*

- (1) ignoble (2) impure (3) ordinary (4) unimportant (5) trivial

Q. 29. *living*

- (1) dull (2) weak (3) lifeless (4) dying (5) invigorating

Q. 30. *reflect*

- (1) darken (2) return (3) refuse (4) refract (5) camouflage

Directions : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Do not look for errors in spelling and punctuation. When you find an error in the sentence mark the number of that part of the sentence as your answer. If there is no error the answer is '5'.

- Q. 31. My friend being unwilling to attend (1) / the court at an early hour (2) / of the morning sent a letter explaining (3) / why could he not obey (4)

- Q. 32. The purchase manager played (1) / malpractices in the factory's dealings (2) / which were a blot (3) / on his character (4)

- Q. 33. Unless I do not get (1) / some tea (2) / I shall not be able (3) / to do any more work (4)

- Q. 34. The man who I have often mentioned, (1) / is one whose friendship I could (2) / wish to acquire because (3) / he is respectable (4)

- Q. 35. In my (1) / youth I used (2) / to visit (3) / Sharma's and Chawla's company (4)

- Q. 36. The doctor said that patient (1) / should not have wasted (2) / a whole week (3) / before coming for help (4)

- Q. 37. The apples (1) / he gave me (2) / are too expensive (3) / to be had (4)

- Q. 38. We have been learning (1) / our lessons regularly (2) / since (3) / the beginning of the term (4)

- Q. 39. We must not complain (1) / that roses have thorns (2) / but rather grateful (3) / that thorns bear flowers (4)

- Q. 40. This girl wrote an essay (1) / so well (2) / that her teacher was exceedingly (3) / pleased at her (4)

Directions : In each of the following select the most appropriate word from among the five words given below the sentence to fill in the blank in the sentence so as to complete meaningfully:

- Q. 41. Production of crude oil during the

first six months of the last year was 15 million tonnes as the planned 14 million tonnes

- (1) of (2) per (3) against (4) on (5) across

Q. 42. The Defence Minister said today that the Government was determined to the accord and fulfil the legitimate aspirations of people

- (1) implement (2) invest (3) practise (4) perform (5) entertain

Q. 43. The unprecedented rise in the price of gold in India contrary to the elsewhere in the world is baffling the experts

- (1) outlook (2) trend (3) cost (4) pattern (5) views

Q. 44. AIDS is not a disease that can be through the air or by insects

- (1) circulated (2) transferred (3) transmitted (4) conducted (5) injected

Q. 45. A controversial issue was by a member of the opposition in the Assembly but there was no time to discuss it

- (1) risen (2) raised (3) arose (4) aroused (5) rose

Q. 46. Infant mortality rate in China has from 200 per thousand to 14 per thousand

- (1) retarded (2) declined (3) contracted (4) minimised (5) declaimed

Q. 47. The labour leader the Government in the assembly today of not protecting the interests of textile workers

- (1) assured (2) instigated (3) assaulted (4) accused (5) attacked

Q. 48. A five-year old boy was from his School on Monday last by his servant for a ransom of Rs 8,000

- (1) driven (2) arrested (3) escorted (4) stolen (5) kidnapped

Q. 49. All the national bodies responsible for the standards of education will be brought under an apex body too shortly

- (1) selecting (2) creating (3) determining (4) constructing (5) introducing

Q. 50. The car driver was arrested for rash driving and his licence was by the police

- (1) impounded (2) prescribed (3) suspended (4) penalised (5) banned

ANSWERS

- 1 (3) 2 (5) 3 (4) 4 (1) 5 (2)

6 (5) Note it is more idiomatic to say "In her view" than "In her views". The phrase means "in her opinion" or "according to her estimates". However, it is quite correct to say that a certain conclusion or something "is based on her views".

- 7 (3) 8 (5) 9 (1) 10 (1) 11 (4) 12 (4) 13 (1) 14 (4)

15 (3) were he Note this is an idiomatic expression

- 16 (5) 17 (3) 18 (1) 19 (4) 20 (5) 21 (2) 22 (4) 23 (4) 24 (1) 25 (5) 26 (4) 27 (5) 28 (1) 29 (3) 30 (5)

- 31 (4) why he could not obey

32 (1) The purchase manager resorted to

33 (1) Unless I get Note this sentence can also be written thus "If I do

not get some tea

- 34 (2) is one whose friendship I would

35 (4) Sharma and Chawla's company
Note since "company" is singular, Sharma and Chawla will have to be turned into a collective singular by removing the first apostrophe 's'

- 36 (1) The doctor said that the patient

- 37 (1) The apples which

38 (5) Note it is however more usual, in this context, to use the word "studying" and "the lessons"

39 (3) but we should rather be grateful
Note here "we" may be deleted

- 40 (4) pleased with her

- 41 (3) 42 (1) 43 (2) 44 (3) 45 (2) 46 (2) 47 (4) 48 (5) 49 (3) 50 (1)

Test Of Reasoning (Clues)

26. (5) P1 contains three horizontal bars, P3 contains four vertical bars. So A5 which contains five horizontal bars, is the next member of the series

27. (4) One line segment equivalent to one third of the radius of the circle is added each time in a set order in order to obtain the next figure

28. (3) P1, P3 & A3 form a series

29. (4) Two arrows are added in odd numbered figures P1 & P3 so as to form a series

30. (5) First each figure is rotated clockwise and then some portion of the line segment is removed according to a set pattern

31. (1) P3 can be rotated into A1 in a similar way as P1 into P3

32. (5) P3 can be rotated into A5 in a similar way as P1 into P3

33. (3) Figure B can be obtained from Figure A by rotating it with respect to horizontal. The line segment retains its previous position but its one-third part from the middle is removed. Similarly, Answer Figure 3 can be obtained from Figure C

34. (4) 35. (3) 36. (5) 37. (5) 38. (4)

39. (2) 40. (1) 41. (4)

42. (2) Figure A is rotated clockwise through an angle of 90° to obtain Figure B. Also one line segment is added. Similarly Answer Figure 2 can be obtained from Figure C

43. (1) This figure contains one unit only

44. (5)

45. (5) This figure is made of 4 line segments

46. (2) This figure does not contain any line segment

47. (5)

48. (1) All other figures can be rotated into each other

49. (4) Position of the arrow is different in this figure

50. (4) All other are utensils which can contain liquid.

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Is The Public Sector Eating Up The Wealth Of The Nation?



Mr. Sanjay Narayan

Given the fact of disappointing performance of our public sector everybody would preferably avoid answering this intriguing question. So let us first ascertain the goals and dreams with which our great leaders initiated the idea of public sector. For Pt Nehru big modern industry was to be the temple of modern India heralding an era of prosperity. The idea behind Government-sponsored industries in primary sector like steel, coal, petroleum, etc., was to provide the basic infrastructure for a modern industrial giant that India one day would be. Public sector in its basic concept was thus perhaps ordained to be the holy cow, one generating employment, maintaining a high quality of production and not with the sole purpose of earning profit.

Of course there is no denying the fact that but for the oil sector, all public enterprises invariably run in red. Our power plants work only at a fraction of their PLF, our steel is the costliest in the world market for every new venture we have an agonisingly long gestation period. But we must not construe that there is some inherent flaw in the choice of opting for public sector or it can never work. In fact all the obstacles telling on the performance of public sector such as power shortage, poor management, labour problem are to a large extent, man made rather than due to some in-built lacunae in the system.

Ours is a mixed economy, not to forget where the private sector too thrives working as a monitoring scale for the public sector credibility. The answer however does not

CONTEST ESSAYS

lie in scrapping the public sector and throwing open the market to the private entrepreneurs. Of course some lessons can be taken from their highly professional work ethics. First of all, we must try to understand how could the private sector proliferate so triumphantly despite the obviously added constraints, while the public sector languishes. Public sector, as it seems is neither even accountable for its overall performance or credibility. In South Korea which has registered a growth rate of over 10% there is such a cut throat professionalism that one is fired the moment one fails to achieve or perform. Again, performance of a company or a unit largely depends on the skillful dynamism of its leader. *The Times of India* (February 29 1988) notes "The bane of the public sector has been the rapid turnover of chief executives and the number of companies that are headless at any given point of time". One timely and intelligent thinking that the private sector is putting to highly profitable use, would be diversification into areas allied to the parent industry. The article quoted above stresses the need "The government must approve the diversification, as inter-sectoral allocation is a crucial part of planning".

So it is not that non-profitability is taken for granted with public sector, usually lack of careful planning ensures a lot of money and effort going down the drain. As it is common knowledge, it might well be the political reasons rather than the availability of raw materials and power supply, that decide the location of an industrial plant. There has been a lot of hullabaloo recently over the site of a multipurpose river valley project, as the total gain accruing in terms of power generation would be much less than the vast stretch of forest land with costly timber being inundated. One shudders at such thoughts and is somehow compelled to think with disgust—is not the fence devouring the crop, i.e., the Public Sector eating up the wealth of the nation?

II

Miss Sarika G. Thengdi

The public sector enterprises often described as "more public and less enterprising" form the basis of our economy. The growth and role of our public sector may be explained by several factors like the philosophy of socialist pattern of our



society, rapid industrialisation strategy counteracting the concentration of economic power in the hands of few individuals and backward area development. Initially, Government relied mainly on private sector to pursue a policy of speedy industrial development. In 1956 the Industrial Policy Resolution though gave ample room for public sector, it also opened wide areas for private sector. But as time passed more and more emphasis was given to public sector on the pragmatic ground which is evident from the increase in the number of enterprises from 5 in 1950-51 to 236 in 1985-86. Thus public sector was assigned a predominant role so that it may gain commanding heights of the economy, massive investments were made by way of equity capital and term loans.

As a result of this massive investment the public sector commands a substantial share of the country's total production of the basic industrial inputs like steel, petroleum, coal, chemicals etc. It also has got a substantial share in the manufacture of capital goods like wagons and rail coaches. It also commands a monopoly in the production of ships, aircrafts, power-generators etc.

But apart from so much dependence on it, the overall view of the figures of total turnover, export earnings and losses which vary from Rs 91.07 crore in 1977-78 to Rs 1,001 crore in 1983-84 presents a dismal picture and exposes the public sector to criticism and doubts about its very concept. It also provides an evidence of the fact that the public sector is eating up the wealth of the nation.

The protagonists of the public sector argue that in the public sector many units

were started in hitherto unexplored fields where the initial risks were very great. The wealth of the nation in terms of heavy capital outlay was wasted on infrastructure particularly on townships, their maintenance, administration and other facilities have also affected the profitability of these undertakings. The huge amounts locked up in capital and work-in progress have also tended to reduce their rates of returns. In most of the undertakings, Government has gone for over sized plants. Though from long-term planning point of view it is correct but starting with large capacity initially is unbusinesslike. As a result of excess capacities the public enterprises are operating at less than their capacities resulting in increased overheads on production. Apart from all these factors unfortunately public sector also suffers from managerial and administrative ineptness including the non availability of honest, devoted, dedicated and efficient management, the frequent change over of top managers, undue ministerial and parliamentary interference and absence of clear-cut policy objectives and goals. Many a time public sector undertakings have also been bogged down due to strikes and go slow tactics of the workers resulting in a great loss of production.

Thus the above analysis speaks of the positiveness of the statement that, yes! the public sector is definitely eating up the wealth of the nation.

Prize Winners in Essay Contest—398

First Prize Winner:

Sanjay Narayan
c/o S Narayan,
Distt & Sessions Judge,
Muzaffarpur

Second Prize Winner:

Miss Sanka G Thengdi
3/97 Refinery Township
P O Jawaharnagar
Dist Baroda-391320

Other Commendable Contributors:

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Vaskar Roy, Guwahati, Rajendra Kumar
Agarwal Faizabad, Miss Mista De Calcutta
Shailesh Goyal, Bangalore, Miss Bharti
Khanna, Jalandhar J Michael Kennedy,
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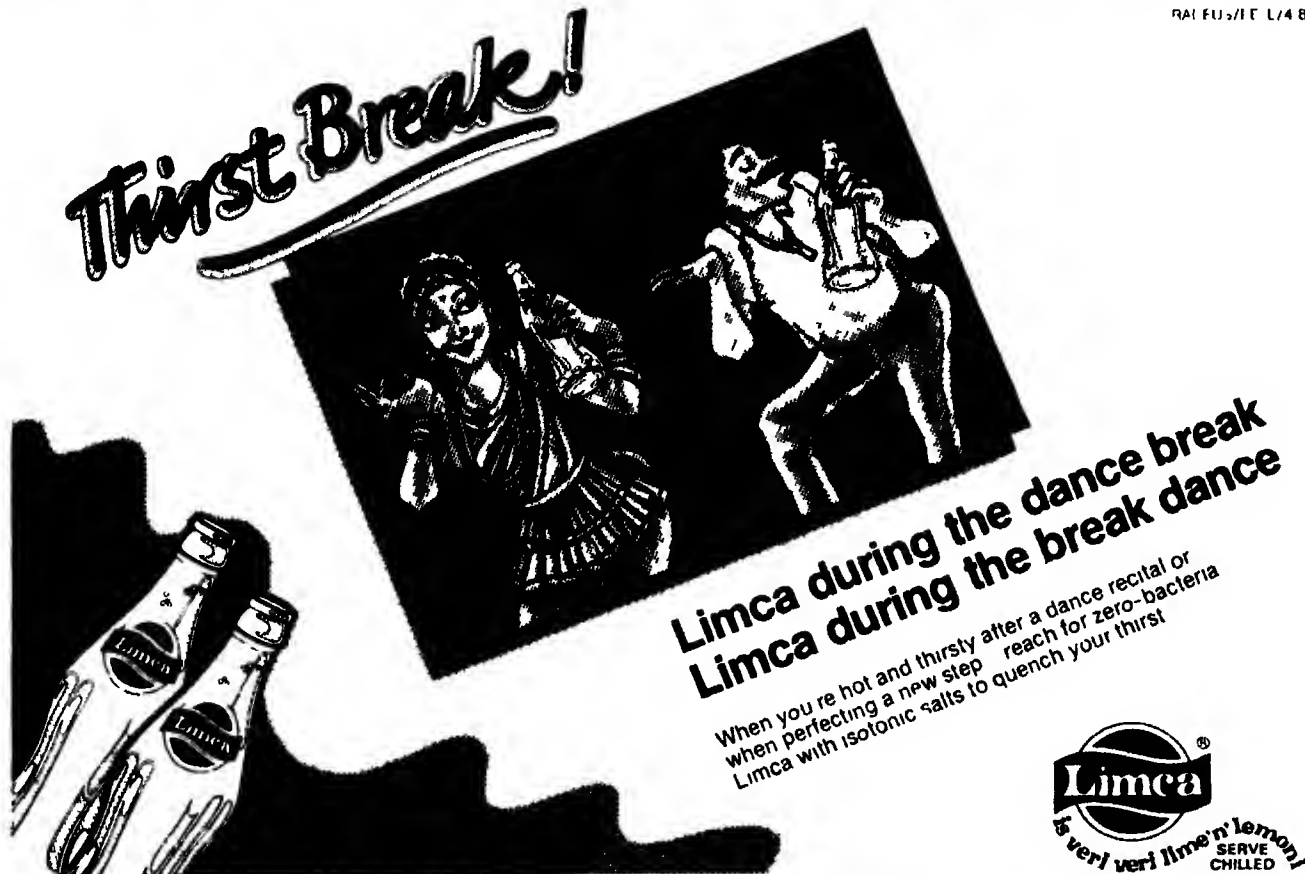
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Muzaffarpur Miss Nancy Chitra Alexander,
Mussoorie, Dominic Pandanam, Dimapur,
Anil Kumar Yadav, Gangtok, Rahul Raman,
Muzaffarpur

(Continued from page 26)

illiteracy programme. Providing literacy is not merely an exercise in technology. It involves, much more than anything else, a positive societal commitment. Against this background the NLM, to make every person literate in the age group 15-35, was launched. The NLM has set a stupendous challenge of providing functional literacy to 30 million persons by 1990 and to another 50 million by 1995, by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The objective is not merely to familiarise the illiterates with alphabets and numerals, but to help the neo-literates acquire skills to improve their economic standing, motivate them to adopt small family norms, protect their environment and better the status of women. The wider linkages are of vital significance to make a real dent in the situation since one of the biggest problems in villages has been the absence of a perceived correlation between literacy and the realities of socio-economic needs.

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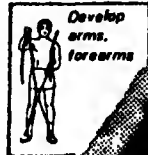
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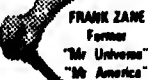
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

**Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) abandon —A: to yield without restraint. B: keep. C: to leave completely and finally. D: ensure. | (16) aggressive —A: not getting justice. B: militant. C: retiring. D: self-assertive. E: noisy. |
| (2) abhor —A: love. B: hate. C: to regard without extreme repugnance. D: generous. E: vulgar. | (17) agile —A: brisk. B: readily able to move quickly. C: dim. D: disarming. E: sluggish. |
| (3) abridge —A: to reduce or lessen in duration. B: abscond. C: expand. D: to keep side by side. E: to join together. | (18) allay —A: excite. B: to lessen fear. C: foe. D: to make quiet. E: enemy. |
| (4) abrupt —A: sharp. B: hurried. C: lacking in continuity. D: gradual. E: come about by addition. | (19) alleviate —A: endure. B: worsen. C: enlighten. D: manoeuvre. E: humiliate. |
| (5) accuse —A: impeach. B: exonerate. C: to blame. D: to call to account. E: renounce. | (20) aloof —A: at a distance. B: impartial. C: reserved. D: careless. E: involved. |
| (6) acquiesce —A: protest. B: to assent tacitly. C: submit. D: tolerate. E: revise. | (21) altruism —A: good nature. B: height. C: descent. D: modernity. E: miserliness. |
| (7) acute —A: extremely sensitive. B: dull. C: sharp or severe in effect. D: critical. E: profound. | (22) amalgamate —A: equip. B: separate. C: generate. D: materialize. E: repress. |
| (8) adhere —A: to stick fast. B: to be devoted. C: locate. D: loosen. E: equip. | (23) amass —A: concentrate. B: rotate. C: concern. D: separate. E: recollect. |
| (9) admire —A: to regard with wonder. B: venerate. C: celebrate. D: display. E: despise. | (24) ambiguity —A: uncertainty of meaning. B: explicitness. C: equivocation. D: obscurity. E: secular. |
| (10) adroit —A: clumsy. B: cleverly skillful. C: dexterous. D: profound. E: able to cope with difficulty. | (25) amenable —A: obedient. B: liable to be brought to account. C: stubborn. D: docile. E: abnormal. |
| (11) adversary —A: an opponent in a contest. B: antagonist. C: tangible. D: ally. E: unsuccessful. | (26) amiable —A: sociable. B: willing to accept suggestions of others. C: rude. D: obliging. E: scholarly. |
| (12) adversity —A: affliction. B: adverse fortune. C: catastrophe. D: drooping. E: prosperity. | (27) amicable —A: penetrating. B: compensating. C: unfriendly. D: zig-zag. E: unescapable. |
| (13) affection —A: simplicity. B: conspicuous artificiality of manner. C: strenuous pursuit. D: friendliness. E: dislike. | (28) amorous —A: indifferent. B: compensating. C: enamored. D: indicative of love. E: endure. |
| (14) affirm —A: to state positively. B: deny. C: aver. D: assert. E: mystify. | (29) amorphous —A: nauseous. B: obscene. C: providential. D: definite. E: happy. |
| (15) aggrandize —A: magnify. B: to make appear great. C: enlarge. D: reduce. E: quicken. | (30) amplify —A: distract. B: infer. C: publicize. D: contact. E: pioneer. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) B: keep. | (11) D: ally. | (21) E: miserliness. |
| (2) A: love. | (12) E: prosperity. | (22) B: separate. |
| (3) C: expand. | (13) E: dislike. | (23) D: separate. |
| (4) D: gradual. | (14) B: deny. | (24) B: explicitness. |
| (5) B: exonerate. | (15) D: reduce. | (25) C: stubborn. |
| (6) A: protest. | (16) C: retiring. | (26) C: rude. |
| (7) B: dull. | (17) E: sluggish. | (27) C: unfriendly. |
| (8) D: loosen. | (18) A: excite. | (28) A: indifferent. |
| (9) E: despise. | (19) B: worsen. | (29) D: definite. |
| (10) A: clumsy. | (20) E: involved. | (30) D: contract. |

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Letters

WITH GREETINGS AND HOPES FOR CSR

.... So our favourite CSR is going to enter its Silver Jubilee Year. Heartiest congratulations! Words seem to be insufficient to express the happy feelings. It is said that, "In friendship we learn to see through the eyes of the other person, hear through the ears of the other person and feel through the heart of the other person." This is what CSR has taught us as our true friend. We have learnt to see the world at a glance through CSR, hear about and know the people living in this world through CSR and also have learnt to think, feel and time to time express ourselves through CSR.

I convey my best wishes to the Editor and Staff of CSR and am eager to see the first Silver Jubilee Year issue.

Neeta Sharma

Naogaon (Assam)

UNITED STATES OF INDIA

H. G. Wells wrote of the "United States of World" and Wendell Wilkey wrote of "one world". The solution to the present day problems of India, like Gorkhaland, Khalistan as also similar problems of other countries of the sub-continent is the "United States of India".

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had said, "Our Constitution is a unique vehicle with the spare parts of so many countries in the world. When it moves, it will be alright" But, although our Constitution is moving it has failed to find solutions to many of our problems.

Neither Centre for States nor States for Centre is a solution. Rajendra Prasad-Nehru or Zail Singh-Rajiv controversies are now part of our history.

The question whether Governor is a representative of the Centre or constitutional head of the State still remains unanswered.

There is only one solution of all our problems—United States of India, a la H. G. Wells.

Sunny Master

Chalakudy (Kerala)

INTERNAL BRAIN DRAIN

Now-a-days it is seen that there is a flow of medical and engineering graduates into I.A.S. Question arises—should the fellows having specialised in medicine, science and technology with high grade points join I.A.S.? They should be debarred from entering the I.A.S. for the greater benefit of

the country because of the following reasons:

(1) What our country needs is better technocrats rather than I.A.S. officers.

(2) They could contribute to the benefit of the country through their specialised branch more effectively.

(3) High cost of their study and time taken to specialise in the branch goes waste if they join I.A.S.

(4) A developing country cannot afford this much of time and money to be wasted

(5) The social prestige and status of a technocrat or a scientist is in no way inferior to an I.A.S.

Rajaballav Kar

Bhubaneswar

FALLACIES OF OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM

My younger sister, who studies in third standard, wears spectacles as she suffers from myopia. One day I happened to tell her, "Baby, wear your specs and then start doing homework, without specs you may not be able to see for ever." She replied promptly, "That won't be bad, we won't have homework to do". Undoubtedly, that innocent infant does not know what a great curse blindness is. It only shows how much she hates her homework.

Why students do not have any interest in their studies? Why the infants do not feel at home at the school? Why have their satchels more weight than their own? The only answer to those questions is that the education imparted to students is not in conformity with their interests, abilities and potentialities. The books, the syllabi are perhaps too tardy.

These anomalies should be removed as early as possible. Only by giving our infants a better start, we can hope for the best.

Harminder Manocha

Malout

TIMELY ACTION

The Government has taken a bold step in flushing out the terrorists from the Golden Temple. But still there is a herculean task before the Government. While upholding the sanctity of the Golden Temple, it has to establish peace all over the State. Every responsible citizen must render his helping hand to the Government in achieving this goal.

Garikapati Srinivas

Pedapadu (A.P.)

NATIONAL FILM AWARD

Every year National film awards are presented to give encouragement to our film producers, directors, actors, actresses, music director, playback singers and child actors.

India is the largest producer of feature films in this world. So far, not a single Indian feature film has won any award in International film festival at Cannes after Chetan Anand's "Neecha Nagar" in 1946. It has been observed that only classic offbeat movies win awards in our national film category. But such films miserably fail on our box office. Mostly, our movie-goers are illiterate and simple daily wage earners who prefer to see violence, sex, pop music and cabaret dances. They generally keep off from classic offbeat movies. It has been seen that classic offbeat movies have run only for one or two weeks whereas violence movies like *Sholay*, *Himmatwala* and *Zanjeer* have run on and on.

Every year National film awards are presented by our President but our film industry is presently facing a great crisis due to video piracy and T.V. network in India. The selection of this year's awards were justified and appropriate. But how much these awards help in the progress and development of our film industry has to be ascertained.

B. N. Bose

Jamshedpur

UN-NEIGHBOURLY ACT

Our next door neighbour Pakistan has been indulging in activities aimed at sabotaging the unity and integrity of India. It has been proved beyond any doubt. It is helping the extremists by giving them training and supplying arms and also by providing sanctuary when going gets tough for them.

President Zia-ul-Haque is trampling popular movement and democracy in his own country and doing his best to see that democratic institutions in India are also sabotaged. While he has no respect for ethnic aspirations like Pakhtoons and Sindhis in his own country he is helping misguided "Khalistanis".

It is high time we speak in frank words and tell President Zia that his indulgence in our affairs can no more be tolerated. He must desist from his un-neighbourly acts.

Kishan Chand Ahluwalia

Delhi

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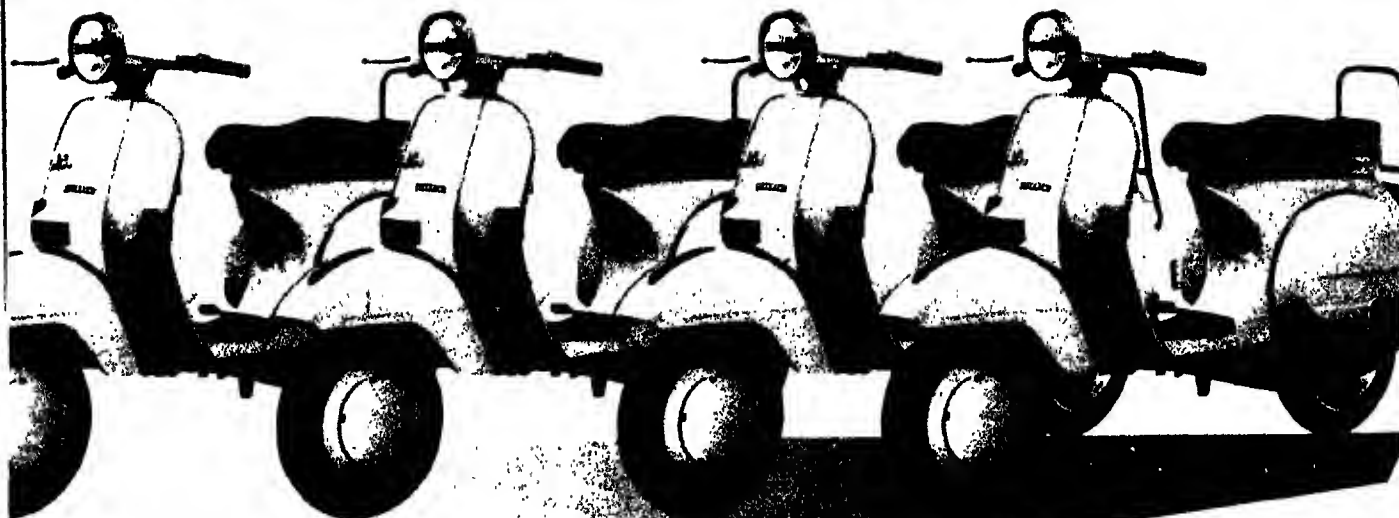
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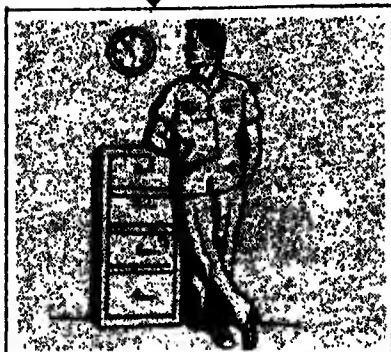
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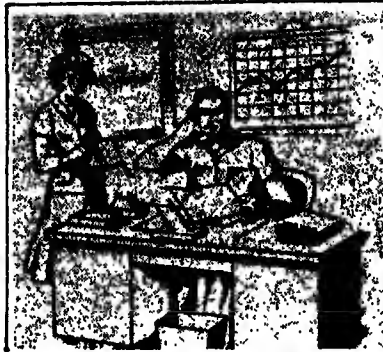
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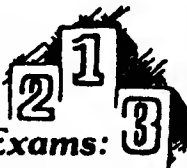


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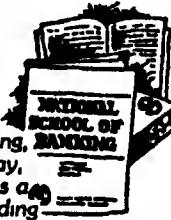
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If man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs to sell, or can make better chairs or knives, crucibles, or church organs, than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard-beaten road to his house, tho it be in the woods.

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Try not to become a man of success but rather try to become a man of value.

— Albert Einstein

The gent who wakes up and finds himself a success hasn't been asleep.

— Wilson Mizner

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From Editor With Greetings

SUCCESS, STEP BY STEP

Dear Friend,

The beginning of any journey is deciding first where you want to go. The beginning of making the life you want is deciding what you want to be. This is the first step in making a success of your life. Therefore, decide first what you want to do and what you want to be. Decide where you want to go and get going. Set your goal and drive for it through every obstruction, past every discouragement, and over every temptation to turn aside into some other way. Resolve firmly to remain earnest always, not to equivocate, not to excuse and not to give up till the goal is gained. Make your decision once and for all. Set your face to your chosen road and do not let your eyes wander. You can succeed in any ambition if you will only set yourself doggedly to it.

When you have decided where you want to go, you take the next logical step which is to get your maps out and chart your route. Likewise, having decided what is to be your life's work, you exercise the same kind of sense and devote yourself to learning the ways of success in your job. Learn all you can about the job you have chosen. Many men miss their goals not because they are blind but because they do not use their eyes to study their road maps.

The next step to success demands that you act and practice on what you have learnt. You have decided where you want to go. You have studied the route. Now you take the next sensible course which is to act and get out on the road and keep going till you reach the goal. The longest journey begins with the first step. The first step is difficult because of the initial inertia, hesitation and the temptation to postpone. However, you can easily overcome inertia by self-discipline. Self-discipline is self-management. Self-management is indispensable to success. If you do not manage yourselves, somebody else will manage you and you will then be a follower and not a leader. Self-discipline develops good habits and good habits of work lighten the burden of work. They take care of routine work almost effortlessly, leaving you to concentrate on creative and conceptual tasks.

In the beginning we make our habits and in the end our habits take over to mould and make us. Hence we must learn the rules and discipline ourselves to act on them automatically through formation of good habits.

Finally, one must reappraise one's progress sincerely and regularly to ensure that he or she is proceeding on the right road and has not got into a rut. Self-appraisal will also help one to benefit and profit from one's mistakes. According to the top U.S. sales expert E.G. Leterman you can thus step out into the success world by deciding what you want to do, learning all you can about it, practising what you learn and reappraising regularly your progress.

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Yours sincerely,

Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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Moscow Super Power Summit

The five day Reagan-Gorbachov fourth summit, which took place in Moscow from 29th May 1988 to 2nd June 1988 ended without achieving any breakthrough either on the strategic nuclear arms agreement or on the raging regional conflicts in Asia and southern Africa and Central America despite all of them figuring as major items of the summit agenda. Nevertheless both sides affirmed that the face to face meeting of the two leaders had helped consolidate the gradually evolving new relations and better understanding between the Super Powers and this was due to the new Soviet leadership which had made 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' the principal anchors of its policy. During the private meetings and larger sessions in the presence of their advisors, the two leaders discussed all items of their four-part agenda concerning arms control, regional disputes, human rights and bilateral relations.

The 24-page joint statement issued at the conclusion of the summit meeting noted that the talks took place in a constructive atmosphere which provided the setting for 'Candid Exchanges'. It said: "The two leaders are convinced with the expanding political dialogue they have established represents an increasingly effective means of resolving issues of mutual interest and concern. They do not minimise the real differences of history, tradition and ideology which will continue to characterise the U.S.-Soviet relationship. However, both sides believed the dialogue would endure, because it is based on the realism and focusses on the achievement of concrete results".

In its operative part, the joint communique merely said the two leaders affirmed their intention to continue U.S.-Soviet discussions at all levels and helping all parties to regional conflicts find peaceful solutions to advance their independence, freedom and security. They emphasised the importance of the United Nations in contributing to the resolution of regional conflicts. As regards the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), the statement elaborated on areas where progress had been achieved during the Geneva negotiations, an elaboration which contributed to the length of the statement, and expressed the determination of the two sides to strive for an agreement. It directed negotiators from the two sides to return to Geneva and begin their labours, interrupted by the summit meeting. Despite tremendous work done in preparing a draft text after months of negotiations between officials in Geneva, they were unable to clinch an agreement. They are yet to agree on imposing sub-limits on how much each side could retain of air-launched and sea-



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Fourth Super Power Summit

launched Ballistic Missiles.

The SDI or Star Wars programme is another source of disagreement. The two sides also are not agreed on the interpretation of the ABM (Anti Ballistic Missile) treaty. Both sides further could not come to terms as to how to verify the numbers of sea-borne and air-borne strategic missiles. However, Mr. Gorbachov is very positive that if an agreement could be reached and signed by himself and President Reagan before the latter's term comes to an end by the end of this year, the same would be duly ratified by his successor whoever he might be. Mr. Reagan also is keen that before he retires as the President of U.S. he should leave something concrete and substantial to mark his term of two presidencies in the history books and posterity. Therefore, there is a possibility of a fifth summit between these two leaders being held before the close of this year and signing of the START agreement, by both sides. However, the prospect remains somewhat remote, as the areas of differences are many and the gaps are wide. Unless Mr. Gorbachev makes another dramatic gesture by big concessions, the conclusion of START agreement can take place only in 1989 or

thereafter when there is a new incumbent in the White House.

Addressing the press conference at the end of his fourth summit with Mr. Gorbachov, President Reagan of the U.S. said his government was fully cognizant of the profound change of policy that has occurred in the Soviet Union after Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev came in and it was aware of its full implications. He added: "While at every turn I have tried to state our overwhelming desire for peace, I have also tried to note the existence of fundamental differences. And that is why it is a source of great satisfaction that those differences in part as a result of these meetings, continue to recede". He said *perestroika* was aimed at a restructuring of the Soviet economy and he found there was much in it with which he agreed. He also stated that the personal relationship between him and Mr. Gorbachev had continued to deepen but remarked that personal relations and hopes for peace are not enough. He said he would not relax the need for verification in his dealings with the Soviet Union. During his stay in Moscow, the "Evil Empire" quotation attributed to the President to the Soviet Union was raised by the reporters several

(Continued on page 94)

Separation Of Executive From Legislature

India at this moment is facing the grave threat of disintegration and its unity, survival and existence as one nation is at stake. Sustained and systematic attempts are being made, covertly as well as overtly, both by hostile and vested external as well as internal interests, to undermine the authority and effectiveness of the governments at the Centre and in the States. Our erudite and voluminous Constitution and the innumerable institutions founded on it are unable to face and overcome the increasing and unceasing onslaught of the fissiparous and divisive forces to balkanise the country and break it up into tiny, insignificant bits. Democracy in India being mere top-dressing on ruin soil has failed to take roots and many of the expectations of the framing fathers and founders of our august Constitution have miserably failed. In fact, many loopholes in our constitutional provisions, several anomalies in the functioning of our systems and institutions, the ever present mass illiteracy and the increasing poverty, hunger and unemployment of the millions have been fully and cleverly exploited by narrow-minded, selfish and short-sighted individuals and groups to put an end to our existence as a sovereign, independent, secular, socialist, Republic.

We find today that there is a cancerous secessionist movement in Punjab backed by violence and terror of the most condemnable variety against innocent people including women, children and the aged. It is also a challenge to the secular basis of our State and Constitution. Next, there are the unlawful, antinational activities of the TNV in Tripura and of similar insurgent and terrorist groups in Manipur and Nagaland. The Gorkhas in Bengal who are clamouring for a separate State are also making increasingly threatening demands accompanied by violence, killings, strikes and destruction of public property. The agitational approach in Assam persists and it is yet to return to normalcy. The extremists in Tamil Nadu, in collusion with the Sri Lankan LTTE and other rebel groups, have also taken to violence and destruction and after the passing away of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the regional political parties in the State are increasingly whipping up the separatist feelings and attitudes. In Andhra Pradesh the Naxalite terror has again reared its ugly head. Communal, caste, linguistic, ethnic, and inter-State border conflicts with increasing frequency, growing violence and greater magnitude in terms of area affected, population involved, death-toll of human

BURNING TOPIC

lives and loss of property, break out throughout the length and breadth of the country at least possible excuse. Foreign hands and money are also seen behind these violent uprisings as in the case of armed insurgency and terrorist backed secessionist movements. Strikes, bandhs, gharaos, and 'rasta-roko' agitations are being organised on an on-going basis without end disturbing seriously normal life, law and order, and efficient public administration by sectarian leaders and political parties to mislead the public, divert public attention or to gain selfish and parochial objectives. Individuals of different professions and callings like the doctors, lawyers, teachers, farmers, lorry operators, government employees, public sector employees, bank men, railway workers, postal people and so on indulge in wild cat as well as prolonged strikes and violent agitations on real or imaginary provocations with scant or no consideration whatever to public convenience. Side by side the corruption cancer has spread to all areas of public and private life and this monster is threatening to cut at the very roots of our constitutional foundations, social life and political institutions and public administrative systems. No one seems to be an exception from the stranglehold of this vicious corruption monster, be he the head of state, head of government or a peon at the bottom most level. There seems to be a price for everything and everybody. Allegations, counter-allegations and muddling are resorted to with great glee and abandon. The courts loaded with law suits and burdened with growing arrears are in no position to meet out justice in time and the common man in particular finds it impossible to obtain justice.

This alarming and dangerous situation wherein the country is facing serious and violent threats to its very integrity, unity, nationhood, freedom and survival from antinational and anti-social secessionist, fissiparous and fundamentalist forces has not developed overnight. In fact, we have to pay a heavy price to gain freedom in the form of partition of the land as India and Pakistan with mass migration of millions, violence, blood bath, abduction and rape of women, loss of property and so on by bowing our heads helplessly to the

communal monster. May be it was a great and big sacrifice we have to make to free ourselves from the foreign yoke and the Britishers would not have quit our shores at that time without dividing our sub-continent into two independent countries.

But we have to blame ourselves for not learning our lessons in becoming free at so great a price. After witnessing what communal divide and religious fundamentalism have done to us, we incorporated in our hard laboured Constitution the unfettered freedom of worship as a holy fundamental right thus paving the way for various religious institutions and establishments to dabble in politics with total abandon.

Next, the caste factor was given a permanent life and a big boost with reservations for scheduled castes and tribes in legislatures, public offices and educational institutions. The clamour for reservations is increasing day by day and more and more groups are obtaining the reserved label so that their caste identity, privileges and concessions could be preserved to perpetuity.

Another blunder was the imposition of democracy from the top and the conferring of universal adult franchise to all citizens. Thus the right to vote was bestowed on the poor, hungry, ignorant masses who had nothing at stake while casting their votes. The ignorant voters are easy prey to all kinds of religious, sectarian, regional, linguistic and caste propaganda and are swayed by big promises and other extraneous considerations. Thus the film stars with mass appeal can get easily elected as compared to seasoned statesmen of merit, ability and other qualifications.

Above all, the Constitution also opted for the British Westminster type Parliamentary executive which could be successful only in the context of the prevalence of two balanced national political parties. At the time of the framing of our Constitution, the Indian National Congress which spearheaded the freedom movement and fought for independence was the only political party of consequence and we did not have a national alternative for the Westminster model to become effective and successful. Unfortunately, even after four decades of independence we still do not have a viable national alternative. Instead, parochial regional parties and splinter groups have mushroomed, making the formation of an alternative stable government at the Centre an impossibility under the Westminster model dispensation.

As of now, the one party dominance hitherto enjoyed by the Congress has ended and many regional parties have captured power in various states as in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Manipur, Haryana etc. The Congress sowed the seeds for the emergence of regionalism as a major factor in the political arena when it amended the Constitution and created the linguistic States in place of the earlier multi-lingual States.

Another error committed by the founding fathers of our Constitution is to make Hindi the sole national language. Perhaps they did not envisage the formation of the linguistic States. However, Hindi as the sole national language cannot be accepted by the non-Hindi linguistic States. The linguistic States in turn have given birth to the 'Sons of the Soil' concept and each linguistic State looks at those who do not speak its language as mother-tongue, as foreigners.

Thus balkanisation of India has already started and if for any reason we face the misfortune of not having a stable and strong government at the Centre, it is a certainty that India will break-up losing its identity and integrity as a nation. Thus, ensuring a strong and stable government at the Centre has become paramount for our survival. Even such a government will not be able to function effectively under the present system where the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha jointly control the executive. The ruling party at the Centre, even if it enjoys a substantial majority in the Lok Sabha, will not be able to carry the Rajya Sabha with it, as the Upper House will progressively be filled with the representatives of the regional parties ruling in the States. No doubt the Civil Services can provide some continuity and stability to the country's administration if it is free from political influence and exploitation. Unfortunately, in India the politicians have tampered with the Civil Services very badly and as such it cannot be relied upon to come to the rescue of the nation in a crisis.

The history of India shows that whenever the Centre got weak, the country disintegrated. The brightest chapters and golden ages in our history have invariably coincided with the periods when the country enjoyed a strong and stable rule at the Centre which in no way can be treated as an accident. "Under the non-parliamentary system the assessment of the discharge of the responsibilities of the executive is periodic and is done by the electorate at the time of the elections. As against this such assessment in the parliamentary system is both daily and periodic. The daily assessment is done by members of Parliament through questions, resolutions and no-confidence motions, while the periodic assessment is done by the electorate at the time of elections.

The executive power in America is vested in the President. The executive, being non-

parliamentary, is not dependent for its existence upon a majority in Congress and the latter cannot dismiss the executive except by impeachment in certain contingencies. All legislative powers are vested in Congress consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Every Bill after having been passed by both Houses of Congress has to be presented to the President for his approval and signature. The President has the power to return a Bill with his objections to that House from which it originated. The said House after notifying the President's objections then proceeds to reconsider the Bill. If after reconsideration, two-thirds of that House agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent together with the objections to the other House by which it shall be likewise reconsidered and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become law. The same is the position with every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the two Houses of Congress may be necessary.

Since the causes for the increasing ills which are threatening our unity, integrity and survival are deep-rooted and widespread, a mere change in our Constitution or even a wide change in the totality of our political institutions cannot solve the problem immediately. The diseases are chronic and need time for healing and hence any remedies thought of should take into account both short term and long-term requirements. The first priority will be to establish an institutional frame which will have the capacity to withstand the mushrooming attacks on our unity, integrity and stability. Secondly, we must be able to mobilise the services of men of quality, character, integrity and responsibility to man our public offices whether legislative, executive or judicial. Thirdly, we must get the involvement of the people in the national administration, especially in such developmental and welfare programmes which directly affect them.

Under the existing Westminster Parliamentary Model the Chief Executive at the Centre and in the State, represented by the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister is unable to pursue a policy or implement an action which is in the best interest of the nation or the State or the people when the same conflicts with the short-term needs of the members of the legislature or his party heavy-weights. He has also to think of winning the next election and staying on in power. Thus he is compelled to compromise and take recourse to appeasement. He can take firm and strong action which might not prove popular and win votes only as a last resort when it becomes inescapable. He is not able to counter divisive forces like communalism, casteism, linguism, regionalism etc., and economically, unsound measures like public sector, prohibition, and so on, as it would cost votes.

Therefore, it becomes imperative to separate the executive from the legislature

and make it independent and stable. If the executive is elected for a definite period and cannot be removed from office except through impeachment for grave offences, it will be free to take strong and firm action on merit without extraneous considerations. Further, separation of the executive from the ministers would also imply that the ministers will not be members of the legislature. They will be independent individuals chosen on sheer merit by the chief executive and accountable to him. Since the legislators cannot hold executive public offices, the present craze to stand and win elections at any cost will disappear and men of education, qualification, merit and dedication would have the chance to get elected as legislators and bring about meaningful laws needed by the people. The role of the ministers will be limited to laying down the policies and rules and procedures. The implementation or actual execution would then be the responsibility of the Civil Servant whose freedom of action should in no way be inhibited by the minister. The Civil Service rules, terms and conditions should be so framed that the freedom of the Civil Servant is protected. Since the ministers themselves will not be politicians but professionals, the Civil Servant will be able to perform ably and effectively. As a final safeguard it can be laid down that one cannot succeed to the same elective office in continuance.

For example, if one was elected as the Chief Executive at the Centre (President) he or she should not seek election for a second term in continuation. This will ensure that the incumbent takes bold action without worrying about the chances of his re-election immediately. The same rule will also apply to the legislators. Thus, more people will have opportunities to get elected for public offices throughout the country. The American Presidential system with appropriate modifications could therefore be considered for adoption in India. Next, to meet long term needs we should do away with the present linguistic States and redraw the boundaries for composite or multilingual States on the basis of geographical factors like river boundaries, taking into account the population, economic viability, natural wealth and the like.

Finally, to get the involvement of the people in their welfare and developmental activities we should have a crash programme to promote literacy. Since the necessity to launch wasteful populist measures will no longer be there, the resources can be readily found to better the lot of common man through education, employment, health measures, housing and so on. As time is running out, the educated youth and enlightened statesmen of the country should launch a movement immediately to separate the executive from the legislature and save the unity and integrity of India by providing for an independent, strong and stable executive at the Centre.

HAPPY NEWS

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Prashant, IAS Topper 1987-88 and wish our readers a similar splendid success.



*The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008*

Dear Sir,

I take this opportunity to express my gratefulness to the staff of the Competition Success Review. I have been a keen subscriber of your magazine for three years now, and it has been of immense help to me in my quest for a good career. I shall ever be indebted to the Competition Success Review for its role in my success at the Civil Services Examination, 1987.

I also congratulate your magazine for the high standard it maintains, and wish it all the luck in the years to come.

The Competition Success Review is a truly multi-dimensional magazine which packs neat and compact information that is extremely useful for candidates who are taking various competitive examinations.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Prashant'.

(Prashant)

Delhi

Miss RENU BHAGAT : IAS Topper Among Women Talks To You

Success Is Hard Work And Determination

Miss Renu Bhagat topped the list of successful women candidates in the Civil Services Examination this year. She achieved this distinction in her very first attempt. It is not the first time that she has attained the top position. She stood first in India in the ISC (Class 12) examination. In her B A. (Hons.) she stood first in the College and second in the University. In her M.A. she again stood first in the University. We publish below an exclusive interview she gave to CSR.

Q What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A I think I would pin this down to sheer hard work and determination. And of course to the encouragement given by my family and friends.

Q What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A Job security and the challenging diverse nature of the job.

Q How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A Very positively. In fact it was their blessings which made everything possible.

Q Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A I would have been rather surprised if I hadn't made it since my performance at the mains and the interview had been very good.

Q How do you visualise your success?

A Ninety nine per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration.

Q When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. March 1987.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. For the Preliminary Examination I had Political Science. For the main examination I took up Political Science and Sociology.

Q What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I had done my post graduation in Political Science. Sociology seemed a very familiar subject since it had many common topics with the Political Science syllabus.

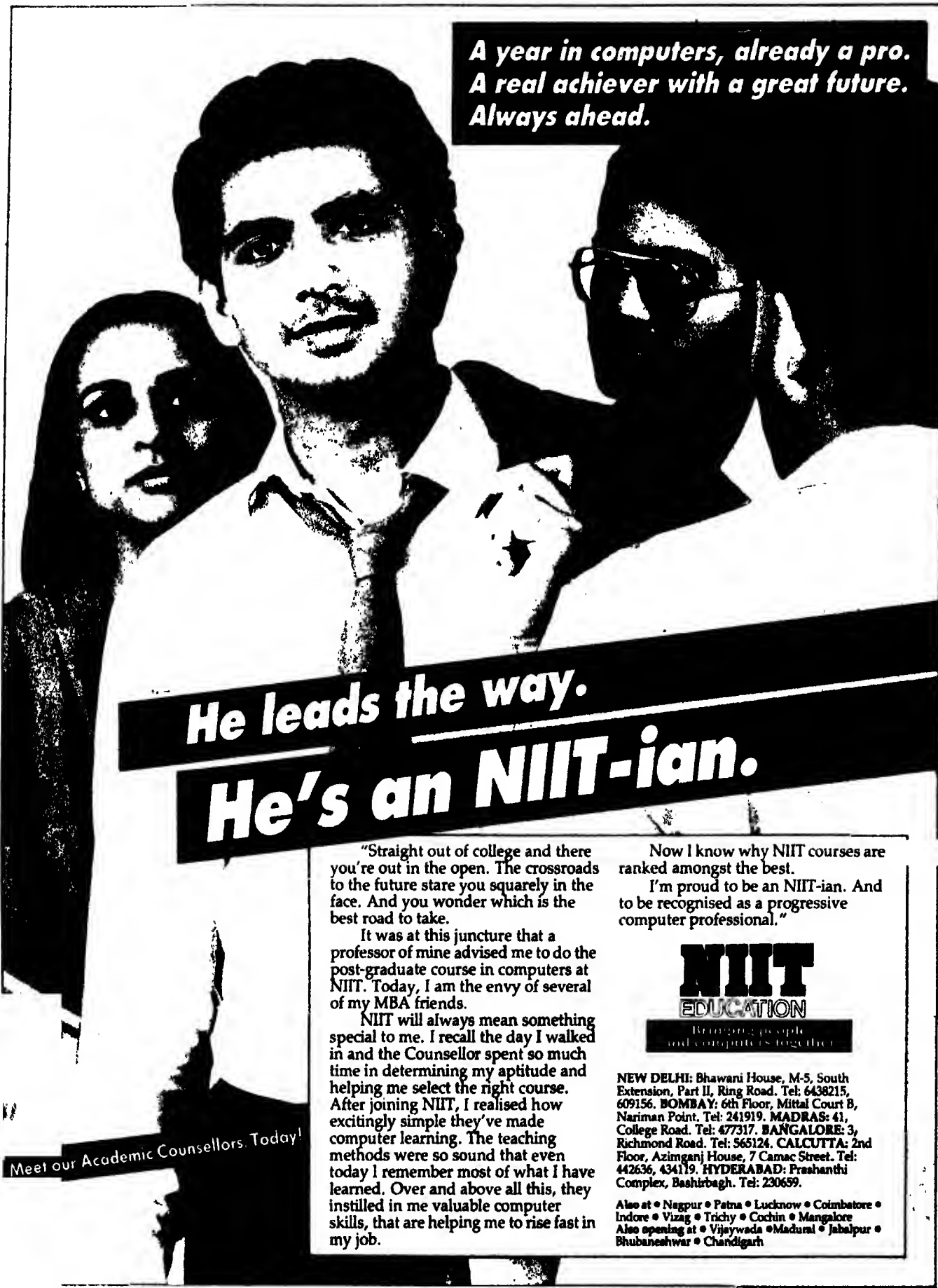
Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?



Competition Success Review provides precise and to the point information regarding current affairs—both national and international.

— Renu Bhagat

A. English and Hindi needed no preparation. For my General Studies paper I read the NCERT publications and the Unique General Studies guide. My cousin helped



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me out with the Statistics portion

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading the *Times of India* regularly. This was supplemented by *India Today*, *Mainstream*, *Yojana*, *Indian and Foreign Review*, *World Focus*, *Sunday* and *Competition Success Review*.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. (1) For Political Science I read Asirvatham, Ray and Bhattacharya. John,

BIO-DATA

Name : RENU BHAGAT

Educational Qualifications :

School : St. Xavier's School, Bokaro Steel City

College : Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi

University : Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

M. Phil (1984-85) - 'Progressive Literature and Political Consciousness — The Political Aspect of the All India Progressive Writers Association, 1936-47'

Awards, Gold Medals and Scholarships
Won : (1) Awarded Gold Medal for the 'DUX of the School—1981'

Stood first in India in the ISC (Year 12) Examination in Humanities with an aggregate of 92.3%

(2) "Smt. Rani Raghunath Sahai Prize for the Best Student in Political Science" at Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi

Stood first in Lady Shri Ram College and second in the University of Delhi in B.A. Hons. Examination in Political Science with an aggregate of 64.25%

(3) Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund award for standing first in the University in M.A. examination in Political Science (Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University) with a cumulative grade point average of 7.56 on a 10 point scale (Grade A)

(4) National Scholarship from the Ministry of Education and Culture—1978

(5) Bokaro Steel City Scholarship 1981-84

(6) Freeship from Lady Shri Ram College

(7) Govt. of India Scholarship 1984-86

(8) Junior Research Fellowship of the University Grants Commission 1987

Experience : On the Editorial Board of the monthly discussion journal—*World Focus*

S. P. Verma, Bandyopadhyaya

(2) *Indian Sociology*—Y. Singh, M. N. Srinivas, Mandelbaum and the NCERT publications
General Sociology—Raymond, Aron, Haralambos, Johnson and Bottomore

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I collected information on expected questions concerning my bio data, background, state and hobbies. I brushed



up my knowledge of current affairs from newspapers and magazines

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. By providing precise and to the point information regarding current affairs both national and international

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It is a good magazine for people taking competitive examinations

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. Usually one does not have time to do wide extensive study. It is a selective intensive study which makes your preparation more rigorous

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. I think it is quite satisfactory. The only thing is that the results should be announced earlier—at least a fortnight

before the Preliminary

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. No, I don't think this will have any adverse effect. One has also to think of other options if one doesn't get through. And 28 years becomes a bit too late for it.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Three attempts are more than enough

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. You could try making it more analytical and critical

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Proper planning and organised regular work should see you through

My Personality Test

Miss Renu Bhagat, IAS

I had done my written examinations fairly well and was expecting a call for my Personality Test. My interview was on April 16 and so I had about 3 weeks time to prepare for it.

My preparation was done in an extremely selective manner. I concentrated on my subjects at the Main Examination (Political Science and Sociology) and also on certain expected questions like my academic background, hobbies, home state, iron and steel industry (since I grew up in Bokaro Steel City). My service preference and questions relating to current events.

My interview was scheduled for the morning of April 16. Since the heat was at its oppressive best I wore a light pink coloured kota saroo with a thin gold border. I had to wait for nearly two hours at the Reception Office before my turn came around 11 a.m. I spent this time in reading the morning's newspaper and occasionally chatting with the other candidates.

I entered the interview room confidently and took my seat after greeting the five members. The Chairman commented very favourably upon my academic record and this immediately put me at ease. The interview started on a very light note with the Chairman wanting to know whether I kept myself glued to my books or had time for other activities like camps, treks, tours etc. I informed him about the Social Awareness camp which I had attended in the tribal district of Mahuadar in Bihar. He asked me about the problems of tribals and the steps taken by the government to alleviate their plight. Seeing that I had given IPS as my third choice he asked me my opinion about women IPS officers and whether they faced any sort of handicap.

The first member in the board asked me to comment on the statement "The 19th century belonged to physics and chemistry, the 20th century belongs to biology". This led to a discussion on bio-technology and genetic engineering. He also asked me about "The Festival of India" and the utility of holding such festivals.

The second member of the Board questioned me on Vinoba Bhave and the Bhodan movement. He then turned towards Sociology related topics. He asked me at length on the family as a unit, its different forms in the East and the West, joint family, nuclear family, utility of family, whether family as an institution was fading away and the importance of associations and communities. I was able to answer them all satisfactorily.

The questions asked by the third member were more an effort at quizzing than



anything else. In a span of 15 minutes he must have asked me around 20-25 quick sharp questions all on Political Science. Some of them were—the defects in the voting system of India, advantages of proportional representation, examples of Hare scheme and List scheme, comparison of the Senate and Rajya Sabha, election procedure of President of India, Committees of Parliament, the nature of the recently formed Joint Parliamentary Committee, meaning of Ordinance raj and examples of where it has been found, to name the article in the Constitution which has been most misused, to name a country which since the Second World War had great economic stability but political turmoil (on giving the answer as Italy I was asked to state the number of times the government had fallen). The purpose of such a quizzing was just to

rattle me. Though I could not answer two of the questions, I kept my cool and answered the others confidently.

The last member asked me to enumerate the foreign policy determinants of a country. He asked me about the specific role played by geography and history in this context. He questioned me about Sarvodaya and anarchy and whether both implied the same political conclusions.

The Chairman once again took up from here and asked me to name all the trouble spots of the world and to say two lines each about them. The last question was concerning the American Presidential election procedure and the current election scene out there. With this my interview came to an end. It had lasted for 35 minutes. I came out of the interview hall completely satisfied with my performance.

Gorbachev Achieves Impossible

On July 2 a sort of history was made in the Soviet Union. It was on this day that the 19th all union party conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) meeting in Moscow, took decisions for sweeping changes in the government and the communist party, the changes that will herald a new era for this country and its millions of people. It will be an era of freedom of thought and conscience, giving thousands of intellectuals an opportunity to express their views without the fear of being thrown into the labour camps in Siberia.

The decisions were, in fact an endorsement of various proposals the General Secretary, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had placed four days earlier before the conference for consideration and approval. About 5000 delegates attended the conference. The proposals sought far-reaching reforms to overhaul almost every aspect of the Soviet system. The news about this had taken almost the whole world by surprise and caused sensation in various capitals of the world. That Mr Gorbachev would go in for some very fundamental changes was not expected though his advocacy of *perestroika* and *glasnost* did give the impression of his being in favour of an open democracy in his country.

Staggering proposals

The news about the changes being sought by Mr Gorbachev in the Soviet system, like the presidential form of government, came at a time when the people all over the world were still trying to understand and absorb the impact of the dramatic reforms he had introduced in the last three years. His efforts to bring about enough openness in the Soviet society and his courage to advocate the restructuring of the system perfected by Stalin and kept stagnated by Leonid Brezhnev and had been applauded universally, particularly because he was trying to achieve his objective in the face of strongly entrenched conservatives in the party and the government. But the proposals he placed before the conference and which he also got endorsed massively by its delegates are simply staggering in their implications.

His proposals, briefly speaking, sought to enhance the power of elected bodies, to introduce secret ballot in elections at all echelons of the party and government structure, to encourage open debate, to check bureaucratic heavy-handedness, to vigorously promote human rights, including freedom of conscience, to give fillip to the economy by allowing a freer play of market forces, and above all else, to ensure the supremacy of law. The speech that he made

BURNING TOPIC

while presenting the proposals for the consideration of the conference was illuminating to those who favour changes but shocking to the conservatives. He went far beyond the speech he had made on November 2 last year which was seized by his opponents as opportunity to resist his *perestroika*. This time he was openly condemnatory in his two references to Stalin and thereby clarified that he wanted his country to be completely delinked from the Stalin era of suppression, secret police operations, brutality and victimisation of dissidents.

He said "there is no denying that a lot of distressing, even tragic things, have been said in recent years—things that can cause bitterness, pain, disappointment and disagreement. Certainly it would have been much simpler not to know. But such an approach cannot give rise to a revolutionary consciousness, to a civic attitude, to the courage and lofty sense of responsibility that are so essential if we want *perestroika* to succeed. That was why the party made its daring critical revision of the past, why it restored the truth of history, why it rehabilitated those who fell prey to unjust political accusations and abuses of the law. And this effort should be continued."

Very pointedly he added that "today reacting to the restoration of truth and justice, to the renunciation of everything that deformed the socialist ideology and practice, to the destruction of stereotypes and dogmas, some people maintain that this is eroding the principles and pillars of socialism, and maligning its history. We cannot agree with this, comrades. Most emphatically not! We have no right to permit *perestroika* to flounder on the rocks of dogmatism and conservatism, on anyone's prejudices and personal ambitions." Though it could be argued that some phrases in this oration were addressed to the avant garde of *perestroika*, in the main the target were the conservatives.

Not easy

He added "It is neither simple nor easy to reach out for the truth, but a party that seeks ideological comfort, a party that believes that it has a grip on the truth and need not work for it each day, that it can easily pull the truth out of the hat, a party of that sort runs the risk of forfeiting its spiritual and moral authority, its revolutionary character and its ability to be

society's political vanguard."

He summed up his objectives unemotionally enough but they had a dramatic ring to the ears of a people ashamed and tired of their political past of repression without representation. He declared "The Soviet people want a clear perspective. They want full-blooded and unconditional democracy. They want rule of law without reservations. *Glasnost* in all things, big and small. Fraternity and comradeship in their relations. Respect for hard work and talent and faithful service for the cause and the good of the society. We need no social utopias."

One of the major proposals approved by the CPSU conference on July 2, among others allows party leaders to head legislative bodies at every level of power. This is being seen as setting the stage for Mr Gorbachev to take over the duties of the President while retaining the office of party General Secretary. Some other changes that will now be introduced following the approval of Mr Gorbachev's proposals are the limiting of the terms of top officials to two years or five years each and the creation of a new strong presidency. (One of the proposals had sought to give more powers to the President which is only ceremonial in character today.) The powers of the Central Committee of the Communist party and politburo will be drastically reduced, a new congress of deputies created, once system changed and a new committee constituted to observe the functioning of the Constitution.

The endorsement of Mr Gorbachev's proposals came at the end of four-day conference, marked by stormy deliberations unprecedented in the annals of the Soviet communist party. All the proposals, however, did not go unchallenged as 209 delegates voted against the one which sought to make the presidency more powerful. This proposal had evoked considerable controversy. The delegates were given full freedom to express their views. One of them Mr Vladimir Melnikov, openly criticised the role of leaders like Mr Gromyko, the present President, for being responsible with several others for the "stagnation" in the Brezhnev era. Mr Yegor Ligachev, number two in the party, blamed Mr Boris Yeltsin for adding to the stagnation when he was the Moscow party chief. Mr Yeltsin was fired in November last for his criticism of the "slow pace" of reform efforts. He criticised the haste in holding the 19th CPSU conference but sought to clear himself of the blame for which he was sacked.

The conference closed with an

(Continued on page 84)

INDIA

Central Cabinet reshuffle

In a major exercise to infuse dynamism into the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, drastically reshuffled the portfolios of several of his colleagues and inducted new members into his Council of Ministers on June 25, 1988. He has inducted four new Ministers, including the outgoing Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, Mr. S. B. Chavan and Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh and two Ministers of State. One Minister of State has been promoted to the Cabinet rank and two Deputy Ministers to the Ministers of State level.

Simultaneously, the Prime Minister changed the portfolios of several Ministers, the most significant being the return of Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, till now Minister for Human Resource Development, to External Affairs. Mr. Chavan became the new Finance Minister, while Mr. Dinesh Singh was moved to Commerce from Water Resources. None of the Ministers of any category was dropped.

The additions at the Cabinet level, apart from Mr. Chavan and Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh, were the former Gujarat Chief Minister, Mr. Madhavsingh Solanki, and Mr. B. Shankaranand, who left the Cabinet last year to head the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Bofors. Mr. Z. R. Ansari, a Minister of State, became a full-fledged Minister.

Mr. K. K. Tewari, who had to leave the Council of Ministers last year following his attack on the then President, Mr. Zail Singh, and Mr. Kalpnath Rai who was dropped long ago, were back in their old positions as Ministers of State. Mr. S. Krishna Kumar and Mr. Rafiq Alam, both Deputy Ministers, were promoted as Ministers of State.

This is the 13th reshuffle undertaken by the Prime Minister and the second this year, the last one being in February. The new entrants and those who were elevated were sworn in by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Explaining the reasons for the "major exercise", following the Congress (I)'s performance in the Allahabad and other by-elections, the Prime Minister said he wanted to divest himself of major portfolios. This was necessary to enable him to devote more time to political work, he said.

The prestigious Finance portfolio, which fell vacant as a result of the shifting of Mr. N. D. Tiwari to U.P., was allocated to Mr. Chavan, who resigned as Maharashtra

Chief Minister. Mr. Chavan returned to the Centre after 27 months. Mr. V. B. Singh was given the charge of the Communications Ministry, Mr. B. Shankaranand was allocated the Law and Justice portfolio with additional charge of his old Ministry (Water Resources), Mr. Dinesh Singh was moved from Water Resources to the key Ministry of Commerce, hitherto held by Mr. N. D. Tiwari as additional charge.

Mr. K. K. Tewari is the Minister of State in the External Affairs Ministry and Mr. Rai the Minister of Power in the Ministry of Energy. Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev, whose report led to the removal of Mr. V. B. Singh as U.P. Chief Minister, was moved from Defence to the Home Ministry as Minister of State.

Mr. Z. R. Ansari was retained in the Ministry of Forests and Environment with a Cabinet rank. A new Ministry of Food Processing was created and it was entrusted to Mr. Jagdish Tytler, divesting him of Labour. Mr. Bindeshwar Dubey was given charge of the Labour Ministry.

Mr. Solanki, who was sworn in as a Cabinet Minister, was given charge of the Planning Ministry. He will be Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and hold additional charge of the Ministry of Programme Implementation. Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, who was hitherto holding charge of Planning, has been allocated the Human Resource Development portfolio.

In a noteworthy development, a new post of Minister of State was created in the Prime Minister's office. Mrs. Sheila Dikshit, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, will hold additional charge of the new post.

One of the most striking features of Mr. Gandhi's Cabinet as it stands after the present reshuffle, is that it has as many as seven former Chief Ministers. They are Mr. S. B. Chavan (Maharashtra), Mr. Madhavsingh Solanki (Gujarat), Mr. V. B. Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Mr. Bindeshwar Dubey (Bihar), Mr. Motilal Vora (Madhya Pradesh), Mr. J. Vengal Rao (Andhra Pradesh) and Mr. Bhajan Lal (Haryana).

The Union Ministry had never been so heavily studded with such heavyweights from various States. It partly reflects the current thinking in the Congress high command to give greater importance to the business of winning the next elections. The former Chief Ministers, it is felt, would provide an opportunity to the Centre to gauge feelings in different regions, especially within the party, in a better manner. Their presence in Delhi would also automatically keep dissidence from rearing its head at the slightest pretext.

GNLF chief agrees to eschew violence

After months of uncertainty during which the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) chief, Mr. Subash Ghising, seemed bent on scuttling all prospects of a negotiated settlement, the tripartite meeting between the West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Union Home Minister, Mr. B. B. Bhattacharya, and the GNLF leader himself came as a pleasant surprise. One positive outcome was that both sides principally involved have agreed that, with a view to establishing a suitable atmosphere for talks on substantive issues, violence will be eschewed and there will be suspension of the extra security measures taken by the authorities.

The virtual truce, agreed to by the two sides in the presence of the Home Minister, is being viewed by the Centre as a "significant" step towards resolving the protracted "Gorkhaland" agitation. A reduction in violence ought to pave the way for further negotiations.

Although Mr. Basu has made it clear that there is still nothing to indicate that the GNLF chief will accept the proposal for an autonomous Hill Development Council, the very fact that he has given up his intransigent attitude to some extent and agreed to return to the negotiating table is a big step forward. It is to be hoped, however, that the GNLF leader will not once again decide to go back on his word.

The West Bengal Government has on July 1 ordered the release of prominent GNLF leaders, including Mrs. Hema Lama, to create a congenial atmosphere for solution of the Gorkhaland problem. The leaders were being released to enable Mr. Ghising to discuss the draft of Hill Development Council Bill.

The latest tripartite meeting is a highly promising development. From the developments during recent months it is apparent that Mr. Basu and Mr. Ghising have not been made for each other. If one of the two relents, the other becomes intransigent. Mr. Ghising has been more at fault. Suffering from delusions of grandeur, he has been making unfair demands. His demand for a separate Gorkha State cannot be appreciated. In stepping up violence the GNLF has lost public sympathy. In these circumstances, any step towards a rapprochement between the Chief Minister

and the GNLf leader should be welcome.

The June 29 agreement is also much more vital to Mr. Ghising's retention of his leadership than to the maintenance of the authority of the West Bengal Government. One major trump card in Mr. Ghising's hands so long as that unique-in-a-country where any minor incident can be flared up into raging communalism, the Gorkhaland movement, which is essentially an ethnic movement, had not degenerated into communalism. This major credit may now be lost if Mr. Ghising fails to keep his word of eschewing violence.

While Mr. Ghising has announced on July 2 suspension of the Gorkhaland agitation and urged his partymen to maintain peace, he said that as per the promises the nomenclature of the proposed Hill Development Council for Darjeeling would be modified to insert the word "Gorkha". Besides, some parts of Siliguri and Dooars were to be included in the jurisdiction of the council. If these two demands were met, 90 per cent of GNLf detenus released and the police repression in the hills ended, as proposed by the Chief Minister, the people in general would accept the Council and the GNLf would be satisfied, he said.

As on previous occasions, Mr. Basu has emerged once more as an incarnation of sweet reasonableness. This is more than statesmanship, his administration is as frustrated as the ordinary people in gauging the future of the district. In fact, between the administration and the GNLf, it is the former which is more eager for a settlement at this moment.

The GNLf leader will have to contend with the fact that the Centre cannot entertain any idea of a vivisection of West Bengal as demanded by the Front. Mr. Basu, on the other hand, is prepared to make marginal adjustments and refinements in the Hill Development Council proposal which initially found a favourable response from Mr. Ghising when the first tripartite talks were held in Delhi in January. Mr. Basu has now expressed the hope that Mr. Ghising would see the wisdom of accepting the HDC proposal which appears to be the most acceptable proposition in the circumstances and to all concerned. The HDC is in fact the best bet for the Gorkhas since it gives them some special powers to deal with matters of particular interest to them. The Council will have a large elected component with a distinct majority for the Gorkhas, and it is expected to initiate measures for the region's economic well-being.

Change of guards in U.P. and Maharashtra

In a stunningly swift operation, the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra were changed on June 24, 1988. In Uttar Pradesh, the choice fell on Mr. N. D. Tiwari while Mr. Sharad Pawar was elected the new leader of Maharashtra. The Chief Ministers

of the two States, Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh and Mr. S. B. Chavan respectively submitted their resignations.



Mr. N.D. Tiwari

Mr. Tewari, who was twice Chief Minister of U.P., cut short his tour abroad and returned to New Delhi on a summons from the party high command which could not find a better choice, after considering various names, to take up the challenge of this most crucial State. He along with his 12 Cabinet colleagues, was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on June 25, 1988. The Governor, Mr. Mohammed Usman Ansari, administered the oath of office and secrecy.

Mr. Pawar was sworn in as Chief Minister of Maharashtra by the State Governor, Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, on June 25, 1988. Six members of his Cabinet were also administered the oath of office and secrecy. Later Mr. Pawar inducted 29 more Ministers raising the total to 36.



Mr. Sharad Pawar

Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh, in Uttar Pradesh was sacked for the defeat of the party in Allahabad and totally alienating the administration, the minorities and the backward classes, and Mr. S. B. Chavan had to quit because much of the party leadership and ranks were against his inadequate functioning. At least 12 Ministers from Uttar Pradesh had met the

Prime Minister with most of them pleading that the "immediate removal" of Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh would be in the interest of the party and the State. The report of the Congress (I) observer, Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev is said to have blamed the Chief Minister most for the Allahabad debacle, which hastened Mr. Singh's fall.

Mr. Tiwari had handed over the reins only in September 1985 to Mr. Vir Bahadur Singh before returning to the Centre from where he was inducted into the State to see the party through the 1985 parliamentary and subsequent elections. Once again, the same responsibility has fallen on his reluctant shoulders. The defeats in the present elections in Uttar Pradesh, the main stronghold of the ruling party, have given it a nasty jolt. In any case, a change was expected after the by-elections as neighbouring Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar all saw a change of guard in preparation for the next general election.

In Maharashtra, it was a premature termination of Mr. Chavan's second tenure as the Chief Minister. Mr. Pawar, who joined the Congress (I) at a spectacular rally attended by the Prime Minister in Aurangabad in December 1986, thus returned to the Chief Minister's chair after a lapse of eight years. From July 1978 to February 1980, he had headed the Progressive Democratic Front Government in Maharashtra, comprising the Janata Party and a section of the Congress which had broken away from Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the 1978 split. He had led the Congress (S) to a fair number of seats—54—but returned to the Congress (I) fold with two less, practically disbanding it.

Demand for new probe into Bofors

Twenty-four Opposition leaders representing almost all parties in Parliament called on the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on July 5, 1988 and requested him to advise the Government to institute a thorough and impartial inquiry into the Bofors Howitzer deal in view of additional disclosures made by *The Hindu*. They also requested the President to ensure that this inquiry was conducted by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) headed by a member of the Opposition, with wider terms of reference to find out, among other things, "the nexus between politicians and recipients of kickbacks."

In a memorandum submitted to the President, the Opposition leaders said that the JPC (headed by Mr. B. Shankaranand) had said in its report on April 28 that "Bofors had not used any middleman, representative or agent to represent the company with the Indian authorities in order to win the Howitzer contract and negotiations took place directly between the Ministry of Defence and Bofors."

The report had further concluded, the memorandum added, that "Bofors never paid or conspired to pay any bribes in connection with the Howitzer contract" and "there is, therefore, no evidence to show that any part of the winding up costs was paid to any Indian, either resident in India or abroad."

The memorandum further said the "hollowness of these conclusions of the JPC has now been thoroughly exposed, especially after the publication of the series of documents in *The Hindu* which provides concrete and irrefutable evidence that Bofors had indulged in falsehood about commission paid to middlemen in the Howitzer deal. Mr. Win Chadha was linked to Svonska payments. Hinduja connected with Pitco, Morosco were involved in the corrupt deal and acted as conduits for the transfer of illegal firms, the text of the secret agreements and the commission or pay-off documents were available and the plea of winding up costs was "only a cover-up exercise."

It is clear, the memorandum said, "that the Prime Minister and his Government had misled Parliament and the nation and had concealed from them facts about the Bofors Howitzer deal. We feel that large-scale corruption in any commercial deal is a grave malpractice but when corruption concerns a deal in the sensitive area of national defence, involving persons in high office, it is a betrayal of the nation," the memorandum said.

The national executive of the Bharatiya Janata Party has also called for the constitution of a fresh Joint Parliamentary Committee, with an Opposition leader as its chairman, to probe the sale of Bofors Howitzer guns to India. In a resolution adopted in Jamshedpur on July 1, 1988, national executive also demanded that public prosecution be immediately initiated against Mr. Win Chadha and Hinduja in the light of the latest documents published in *The Hindu* relating to the deal.

Making a scathing attack on the JPC and its probe report on the Bofors deal, the BJP said: "The JPC was a captive body mouthing tutored versions of the Rajiv Gandhi Government." It demanded the re-examination of principal witnesses like Mr. Martin Ardbo, the key man in the deal, the Swedish prosecutor, Mr. Ringberg, and the then Indian Ambassador in Sweden, Mr. Bhupat Rai Oza. The BJP also called for an examination of the minutes of the meetings held in Stockholm between April 20 and 22 in which Bofors first made an admission of payments.

In a series of documents published in *The Hindu* in June 1988, the paper seems to have exploded many assertions made by the Government regarding the payments of commissions by the Swedish firm A. B. Bofors in connection with its Rs. 1,700 crore Howitzer deal with this country. The documents seek to establish that Bofors had indeed paid commission to what

unmistakably look like front companies of Mr. Win Chadha and the Hinduja. Contrary to the Bofors stand that it had only paid winding up charges, there is now evidence of continuous payment of commission for supplies made by the Swedish firm.

Following publication of these documents in *The Hindu* the Government has promptly ordered an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Directorate of Enforcement. Simultaneously, Mr. Win Chadha has been asked not to leave the country. The two agencies would look into the material now published. They have the advantage (which they did not have when deputed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee) of being in a position to proceed from well-documented information the authenticity of which they could be clear about without undue loss of time.

The fact that the Bofors company was guilty of a breach of faith was clearly brought out some time ago by Mr. Arun Singh, M.P., who as Minister of State for Defence was associated with the deal. Speaking during a debate on the subject in the Rajya Sabha he demanded that Bofors be either asked to refund the Rs. 64 crore (the amount given as commission), with an additional sum by way of damages, or be blacklisted for purposes of future contracts with India. The Government, then, was not prepared to accept the breach of faith theory. His demand stemmed from his reasoning that Bofors had, as evidenced by the documents published in *The Hindu* in April and the JPC report itself, committed a 'breach of faith' on the essential demand of the Government of India that no agents or middlemen be involved in the deal by making payments that were not termination charges but actually related to the contract itself and paid after the consummation of the agreement on March 24, 1986.

The Prime Minister has said that the CBI investigation into the fresh evidence on payment of commission on the Bofors deal published in *The Hindu* was confined to finding out whether there was any link between the foreign front companies who had been paid commissions and the Indian agents, Anatronics Limited headed by Mr. Win Chadha. The other aspect being inquired into was to ascertain whether Bofors had told the truth to the JPC that only winding up charges had been paid to the former agents. About involvement of any political persons, including any of his family members, Mr. Gandhi said that the documents published in *The Hindu* had ruled out that possibility.

More aid to India

The Aid India Consortium has committed \$ 6.3 billion as development aid to India for the current fiscal year including \$ 3.9 billion on concessional terms. The substantial increase in the soft term loan of \$ 3.9 billion as compared to last year's figure of \$ 3.3 billion, an increase of 18 per cent, is based

on the lender's appreciation of the performance of the Indian economy despite adversity and its pressing needs.

The figure of \$ 3.9 billion in concessional fund is slightly higher than the World Bank's recommendation of \$ 3.8 billion.

The total commitment of \$ 6.3 billion as compared to last year's \$ 5.4 billion, an increase of over 16 per cent, is also higher than the World Bank's projection of \$ 5.8 billion.

In his concluding remarks at the end of the two-day meeting, the World Bank Vice-President, Mr. Atilla Karaosmanoglu, who presided over the Aid India Consortium, appreciated the progress made by India in critical areas such as industrial performance and poverty alleviation. While the picture had been good despite adversity and the prospects looked encouraging, the consortium representatives believed that there was considerable scope for doing more in certain areas, Mr. Karaosmanoglu said.

An interesting point was made which suggested that the relevant comparison is how India's policies and programmes compare with what others have been doing in recent years, he said. Concerns were also expressed in the areas of macro-economic balances, budget deficit and the balance of payments situation, the slowing down of agricultural growth, the unfinished agenda of deregulation and the liberalisation in the manufacturing sector, and the need to do more in the social sector to alleviate poverty.

For the second year running the consortium has pledged a higher amount of assistance to this country than that recommended by the World Bank. The consortium has also promised 16 per cent more assistance than last year. The credit rating of India in the leading financial markets of the world is high and that with all the known deficiencies in the implementation of its well conceived development strategy, the economy had shown sure signs of coping with adversities however severe, are self-evident propositions in any scheme of assessment to the 13 member nations of the Aid India Consortium. The World Bank's recommendation in respect of concessional aid commitment for the fiscal year 1989 is derived from the Bank's studied scanning of the growth path of the economy and the impediments which need to be overcome.

The consortium has urged India to achieve at least a 5 per cent annual growth rate over the long run, to improve the living standards of a population that is still rising by over two per cent per annum, provide productive employment for the growing labour force, and reduce poverty. "This will entail continued action to reduce the Government deficit and increase savings, as well as maintenance of real export growth of about 6.5 per cent per annum, reversal of the weak agricultural performance of the last four years and maintenance of recent

high growth rates in manufacturing," the consortium has at the end of the meeting in Paris on June 22, 1988.

PM's 4-nation tour

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited Syria, West Germany, New York and Hungary in June 1988. He created history of sorts when he drove right up to the edge of the Israeli-occupied territory on the Golan Heights, thereby symbolising India's commitment to stand by the Arabs in the face of Israeli aggression. It was for the first time that an Indian Prime Minister had visited the frontline in the Arab-Israeli war and sympathised with the displaced and disposed people of the occupied portion of Golan province who have escaped persecution.

Syria : Mr. Gandhi's visit to Syria and his wide-ranging talks with the President, Mr. Hafez al Assad, came at a time that may be regarded as crucial on two counts. The West Asian situation has taken a qualitatively new turn with the direct military intervention of the neo-imperialist U.S. in the Gulf, accompanied by all-round attempts at an international initiative to tackle the long-festering regional problem.

In Damascus, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Assad underlined the need for a joint Arab plan for action to bring about an honourable settlement of the Palestine question and felt that the latest American plan was unacceptable to the parties involved.

Mr. Gandhi threw his weight behind a joint Arab action plan for a solution to the Palestinian problem. The plan envisages an international conference on West Asia under UN aegis. It would include all the participants to the dispute including the PLO as well as the Big Powers. The plan is similar to the one put forward by Mr. Gorbachev at the Moscow summit. But it differs from the Shultz peace plan in basic respects.

West Germany: Mr. Gandhi's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany has been useful in that he raised no false hopes in the German industry that would be ready to pamper it for the sake of high technology. At the same time, he was careful enough to underscore the point that West Germany would not be discriminated against in favour of any other country.

India and West Germany have agreed to enlarge and intensify their economic, political, scientific and cultural relations and decided on institutional arrangements to interact with each other on international and bilateral issues on a continuing basis. In Bonn, the West German capital, Mr. Gandhi had wide-ranging discussions with the West German Chancellor, Mr. Helmut Kohl. Both agreed that India must prepare itself to take advantage of emergence of a single economically integrated European market in the nineties.

West Germany has agreed to transfers of

high technology to India and closer economic and commercial relations which will include a concessional loan of Rs. 500 crore for the modernisation of the Rourkela Steel Plant. The assistance for the Rourkela Steel Plant, set up with West German assistance in 1960, will be spread over five years. This will be in addition to the development aid of nearly Rs. 350 crore agreed to by the West German Government.

New York : Mr. Gandhi visited New York for the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament. He accused the United States of "looking the other way" on Pakistan's nuclear programme. He raised India's concern about the U.S. "turning a blind eye" to Pakistan's nuclear programme and continued U.S. arms aid to Islamabad in his talks with a high U.S. official. But he did not say what responses he got. The official who called on Mr. Gandhi was Mr. Michael Armacost, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, who is No. 3 in the State Department hierarchy.

Hungary : Mr. Gandhi's visit to Hungary, which has further strengthened friendly relations between the two countries, came after 16 years of the last visit by India's Prime Minister in 1972. The warm welcome accorded to Mr. Gandhi underlines the importance Hungary attaches to its relations with this country. There was a large measure of agreement on views between the two countries' leaders on issues such as disarmament, new international economic order and Indo-Hungarian economic and technical relations. Both countries have agreed to step up the existing bilateral trade and economic relations and double their trade turn-over in the coming couple of years.

In Budapest, Mr. Gandhi met Mr. János Kadar, President of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the Hungarian Prime Minister, Mr. Károly Grosz. Mr. Gandhi's visit took place at a time when Hungary is passing through an important phase in its political and economic developments. Only a few weeks ago, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party chose its new leader, Mr. Grosz as Prime Minister and party general secretary, and elevated Mr. Kadar to the office of President.

Hungary has offered a credit of Rs. 260 crore (\$ 200 million) to India for expansion of the Neyveli power generation project in Tamil Nadu. Hungary has also agreed to collaborate in the expansion of the project.

Setback to Congress (I) in by-elections

The Congress (I) suffered a setback in the by-elections in the seven Lok Sabha and 11 Assembly constituencies which were held on June 16, 1988. The parliamentary constituencies are Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Tura (Meghalaya), Faridabad and Sirsa (both Haryana), Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir), Pali (Rajasthan) and Godhra

(Gujarat). The Assembly constituencies are Maliya and Dwarka (both Gujarat), Taoru (Haryana), Gohad, Lashkar East and Kharsia (all Madhya Pradesh), Khetri (Rajasthan), Kumargram and Barabani (both West Bengal), and Chaprauli and Tanda (both Uttar Pradesh).

The Congress (I) could win only two out of seven Lok Sabha seats and suffered a major defeat in the prestigious Allahabad constituency where the Jan Morcha leader, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who had resigned from the Lok Sabha and the Congress (I) party, defeated Mr. Sunil Shastri, the Congress (I) candidate.

The Congress (I)'s performance in the contests for the Assembly seats turned out to be somewhat better and has in a way helped the party save its face. It won five Assembly seats (Kharsia, Khetri, Dwarka, Barabani and Gohad) along with its tally of two Lok Sabha seats (Pali and Tura). Repoll was ordered for the Taoru Assembly seat and Faridabad and Udhampur parliamentary seats on account of violence and complaints of rigging.

The Opposition has unanimously hailed the result of the by-elections as an expression of no-confidence in the Rajiv Gandhi Government. The victory, particularly of the Jan Morcha leader, Mr. V. P. Singh, in Allahabad, has led some Opposition leaders to announce the arrival of a national alternative to the Congress (I) and to demand fresh general elections.

The Opposition leaders see a great opportunity that lies ahead of them but wonder if they will be able to grab it. Several leaders say that a situation like the one in 1977 could develop when the Congress was routed in the Hindi belt but ask whether the kind of unity of action then achieved is possible now. This time the rout could be more widespread.

The National Federal Party proposed by the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, to bring friendly Opposition parties on the same platform envisages "programmatic understanding with the leftist parties or an electoral adjustment, depending upon their response" without prejudice to the "Federal Party's right to forge an alliance with the BJP." The Haryana strongman says the constituent units of the Federal Party will be the Janata Party, Lok Dal, Telugu Desam, Congress (Samajwadi), AGP, DMK and the Jan Morcha. They will contest parliamentary elections under a "common election manifesto."

The by-election results have certainly shown that the voter is getting increasingly disillusioned with the Congress (I) but they do not mean that a massive anti-Congress (I) wave has built up across the country and that the people are out to throw the party out of the power. The Opposition parties have reason to be satisfied at the by-election results, but they will be committing a mistake if they have already begun visualising themselves in power after the next Lok Sabha elections.

The World

U.S. attacks Iran's commercial plane

An Iran Air passenger jet carrying 290 people was shot down in the Gulf by a U.S. warship on July 3, 1988. Washington, while admitting the incident, said the U.S.S. "Vincennes" shot down the airliner by mistake while taking defensive action. The plane was on a flight from the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, said in a statement that U.S. Navy ships, "in a proper defensive action" unintentionally shot down the jetliner in an exchange of fire with Iranian forces. Mr. Reagan said he was saddened to report "this terrible human tragedy" and that a full investigation would be carried out by the Defence Department.

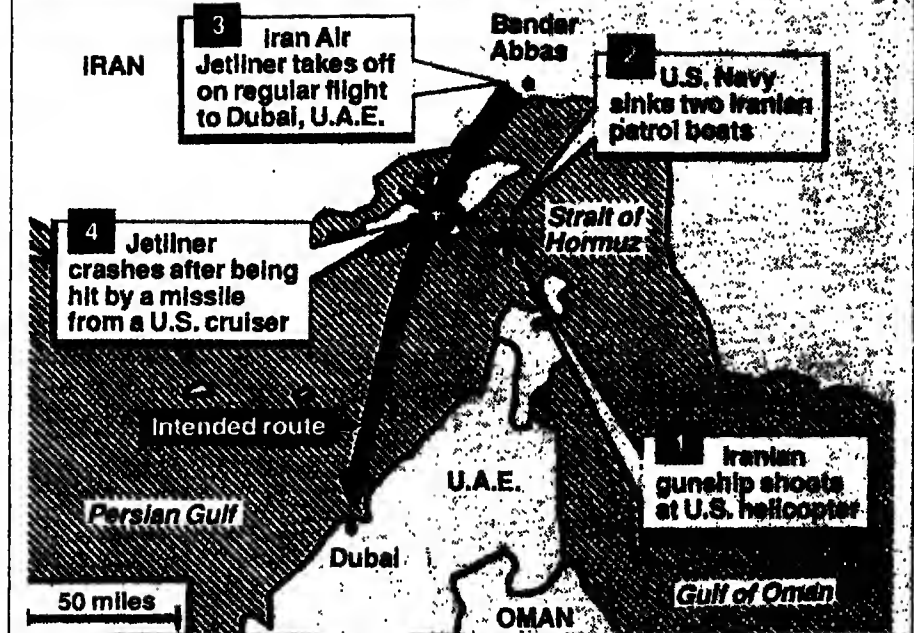
Iran vowed to avenge the attack of its civilian aircraft by the United States over the Strait of Hormuz. The warning said, "The criminal United States should know that unlawfully shed blood... will be avenged in the same blood splattered style over the Persian Gulf." The Iranian warning resulted in U.S. missions the world over being put in a state of full alert.

The downing of the Iranian jetliner by a U.S. warship is the result of the "unprecedented build-up of the U.S. naval force which should be immediately withdrawn from the Persian Gulf," the Soviet news agency Tass said on July 4. Commenting for the first time on the incident, Tass said the entire world is shocked at the "tragic consequence" of the U.S. naval build-up in the region.

The United States recoiled in horror and disgust in 1983 when the Soviet Union shot down a civilian airliner, expressing scornful scepticism that such an action by a Super Power equipped with the latest and best in military technology could possibly be an accident. Five years later, the Reagan administration is defending its own forces for shooting down an airliner, saying an Iran Air Airbus A-300 was the accidental victim of "a proper defensive action."

Tass said Washington was frantically casting around for justification of its action by saying that its warship mistook the jumbo jet for a small jet fighter. "The clumsiness of the Washington excuse is evident along with its obvious unwillingness to take a more reasonable and constructive position on the question of bringing to an end the acute conflict in the region." It said the incident

U.S. Unintentionally Downs Iran Air Jetliner



clearly underlined the need to withdraw U.S. naval forces from the region.

A Soviet Foreign Office spokesman said there was no comparison between this and the downing of a Korean airliner in 1984. He said the Korean airliner had intruded into sensitive Soviet areas at night without lights and had not responded to warnings. He said the Iranian airbus on the other hand was flying over international waters in broad daylight.

The heinousness of the act is matched only by the appalling insensitivity of whoever was behind the decision to press the button and send a deadly missile to the aircraft. The downing of the Iranian airliner also highlights the seriousness of the situation in the Gulf, particularly the Strait of Hormuz, where the U.S. and Iran have been fighting an undeclared war for several months now. Curiously, it was Iraq which had started attacking neutral shipping in these strategically vital waterways, a practice in which Iran has now long been head and shoulders ahead. Washington, which until last year appeared not to take sides in the Gulf war, got drawn in when it backed Iraq's ally Kuwait by "relagging" its tankers and providing them naval escort out of the troubled waters.

The shocking incident has underlined the need for special steps to ensure the safety of commercial flights in areas of fighting or

where there is a warlike situation. The captains of international airlines operating services across the Gulf are reported to have complained often in the past of the U.S. navy interfering with the established routes. Irrespective of the rights or wrongs of the concentration of the armed forces of a Big Power in any part of the world in defence of its interests, as it perceives them, the International Civil Aviation Organisation will do well to intervene in such situations and to secure every party's cooperation to make civilian traffic through such areas immune from the perils of confrontation.

Soviet political reforms approved

The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which ended on July 1, 1988, marked a remarkable triumph for the General Secretary, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. The conference has endorsed his package of truly revolutionary changes in the Soviet Union.

The proposals, among other things, allow Communist Party leaders to lead legislative bodies at every level of power. This is seen in Moscow as setting the stage for Mr. Gorbachev to take over the duties of the President while retaining the office of the

party General Secretary.

The reforms also limit the terms of top officials to two of five years each and create a new and stronger presidency. They drastically reduce the powers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Politburo, create a new Congress of People's Deputies of Parliament, change the price system and form a new committee to observe the functioning of the Constitution.

The package of six resolutions adopted by the conference constitutes a comprehensive programme for further democratisation of Soviet society, it was reported. The resolutions covered general political problems as well as 'Glasnost', inter-ethnic relations and combating bureaucratisation.

The issue whether Mr. Gorbachev will combine the office of President with his present position as party General Secretary remains open. Mr. Gorbachev and other delegates spoke at the conference only of combining the offices of First Secretaries of the party with the chairmanship of the Soviets of their respective jurisdiction. While bosses of the Communist Party units at republic and lower levels are designated First Secretaries, the chief of the National Communist Party is called General Secretary.

The conference decided to reorganise the Soviet Communist Party apparatus by this year end, changing its structure in accordance with the decision to separate the functions of the party and the State. The Central Committee Secretariat and corresponding bodies down to the village level now have departments corresponding to government ministries and departments.

In his concluding speech, Mr. Gorbachev said, "through democratisation, economic reform and changes in the political system we will make 'perestroika' irreversible, we will reach a fundamentally new stage of our society, a new humane and democratic image of socialism."

In Mr. Gorbachev, it seems, the Soviet Union has found a leader who articulates the requirements of contemporary Soviet society, now confident in its internal strength, wanting to break out the constraints a hostile world imposed on it. Seventy years after the October revolution, in a world vastly different from the one in which the U.S.S.R. took birth and had to struggle to survive, there is a clear upswing of opinion in Soviet society favouring modifications in the existing political and economic institutions to match the Soviets' potential, in terms of their current material and human resources.

G-7 summit

The annual summit meeting of the seven industrialised countries, which met in Toronto on June 20, 1988, ended on a tame note. There were no dramatic decisions on any of the world's economic or political



G-7 summit leaders (Left to right) Mr. Jacques Delors (EEC), Mr. Ciriaco De Mita (Italy), Mrs. Margaret Thatcher (U.K.), Mr. Ronald Reagan (U.S.A.), Mr. Brian Mulroney (Canada), Mr. Francois Mitterrand (France), Mr. Noboru Takeshita (Japan) and Mr. Helmut Kohl (West Germany)

problems and the main thrust of the final communique issued at the end of the three-day deliberations was that their economies had kept up the momentum of growth, inflation had been restrained and progress made towards the correction of major external imbalances. They said these were encouraging developments that gave cause for optimism, but at the same time stressed there was no room for complacency.

The summit produced a helping hand for the poorest of the poor and bouquets for the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan. A modest programme of debt relief for sub-Saharan Africa was the only major economic decision taken at the summit of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Even as the grave urgency of treating the debt stalemate in the 22 sub-Saharan African countries (which owed over \$ 100 billion of the total Third World debt of \$ 1120 billion in 1986) warrants a concerted "forgiveness decision" by the creditor nations and the financial institutions, there is a manifest need to reduce the burden of existing debt not only in the heavily debt-ridden Latin American countries but also in the other parts of the developing world.

The debt relief plan that was announced at the end of the summit is itself very limited and relates only to \$ 10 to \$ 15 billion of Third World debt or about one per cent of the total debt of \$ 1120 billion. Moreover, the fact that the relief is conditional on the debtor country's acceptance of IMF reform packages makes it politically quite unattractive. Developing countries have always had reservation about IMF policy

prescriptions. Even the IMF has recently admitted that its policies may have further impoverished some of the world's poorest countries.

The final summit communique included only a vague promise to give more political impetus to global talks aimed at liberalising farm trade. Though U.S. officials called this progress, it committed no one to anything specific. And summit officials said the French balked at a second Reagan proposal to get special consideration for the Philippines in resolving its debt problems. The communique said Manila was one of several debtors worthy of concern.

U.S. stand wrecks UN disarm meet

The UN General Assembly's third special session on disarmament ended in a dramatic last-minute failure on June 26, 1988 with the United States being accused of "wrecking" it by obstructing a declaration outlining a new programme for global disarmament. India, which made a vain bid to salvage the four-week session by seeking its adjournment to a "more propitious time" next year, was joined by other Third World countries in voicing frustration and disappointment at the sudden collapse of the session.

The session, addressed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and 25 other world leaders since its commencement on May 31, failed because the United States refused to join in a consensus on some portions of the draft final document. It opposed criticism of the nuclear weapons

capability of South Africa and Israel, and the arms race in outer space in the draft.

In the face of the US stand, no consensus was possible and the month-long session concluded on an unsuccessful note although it was extended by several hours in an attempt to bridge differences. In the end, there was no declaration but only expressions of hope by delegates that some good will come out. Failure of this session, which followed similar meetings in 1987 and 1982, was particularly disappointing to developing countries which were optimistic in view of the encouraging atmosphere generated by the treaty signed between Washington and Moscow for eliminating intermediate range missiles.

Mr Gandhi had made an impassioned plea for universal disarmament at the special session of the UN General Assembly on June 9. In this nuclear age, he pointed out, "the insane logic of mutually assured destruction will ensure that nothing survives, that none lives to tell the tale, that there is no one left to understand what went wrong and why."

On behalf of India, Mr. Gandhi proposed an action plan which would bring about the elimination of all nuclear weapons, in three stages, over the next 22 years, ultimately bringing about the total elimination of all nuclear weapons from the world by the year 2010. The Prime Minister pointed out that there was no reason why nuclear weapons could not be eliminated. There was already an international convention eliminating biological weapons and the world community was already working on similarly eliminating chemical weapons. There was no reason why nuclear weapons too could not be eliminated.

Mr Gandhi suggested negotiating an international convention outlawing the threat or use of nuclear weapons to reinforce the process of nuclear disarmament. While the nuclear weapons states would make such a commitment, those nations which were capable of crossing the nuclear threshold must undertake to restrain themselves. This is to be accompanied by strict measures to end all covert and overt assistance to those seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.

Islamisation of Bangladesh

General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of Bangladesh, has made Islam the state religion. The controversial constitution (eighth) amendment making Islam the state religion in Bangladesh secured an easy passage in the country's highest legislative forum—the Jatiya Sangsad (Parliament). Enlightened sections have squarely condemned the measure as anti-national and as one that went against all canons of secularism which was the bedrock of the liberation struggle that brought independence to the country.

By rushing the Bill through the

Parliament, General Ershad has betrayed the fundamental concept that governed the formation of his country barely 17 years ago. In his anxiety to consolidate his political hold over the country, under attack by the 21-party Opposition alliance, the President seems to have forgotten the very reasons that gave birth to Bangladesh. The imposition of Urdu and the cultural values of an Islamic West Pakistan were among the major causes that consolidated Bangla nationalism that led eventually to liberation and the creation of the secular State of Bangladesh in 1971.

The establishment of an Islamic theocratic State destroys a major pillar of Bangladesh's resurgent nationhood. Islamisation repudiates the national liberation movement which gave birth to South Asia's newest State. More significantly, it betrays the faith of about three million martyrs. One would be naive to believe that the Islamisation of Bangladesh reflects General Ershad's love for Islam. In fact, the retrogressive ploy of beleaguered General is part of the efforts he is making to survive and to regain legitimacy for his military rule which any free election in Bangladesh would reject. General Ershad has taken the cue from General Zia-ul Haq who has managed to retain power largely by using his Islamic clout.

The Opposition parties which had been campaigning against the measure in the hope that the military ruler would see reason and not do anything that would alter the basic character of the constitution are once again on the war path. Still, it is the fact the Opposition alliances have not been able to come together on this issue that has encouraged the military ruler to go ahead with the proposal.

Events subsequent to the passage of the Bill—the hartal, the rallies and violence—testify the widespread opposition to the measure. The resentment of the Hindu, Buddhist and Christian minorities is understandable because they have been reduced to the status of second class citizens on grounds of religion, and this carries threats of an inevitable abridgement of their rights. Although Muslims comprise 85 per cent of Bangladesh's 105 million people, Hindus, Christians and Buddhists together constitute a substantial number, more than the total population of Sri Lanka. And these people will now feel marginalised and culturally insecure.

The Islamisation of Bangladesh is going to gravely harm the economic and socio-political fabric of the Bangla polity which failed to become developmental, participatory and purposive and, instead, became a manipulative instrument for securing concentration of powers in the hands of a small coterie of individuals. With the present measure, Bangladesh will be submerged in a vicious atmosphere of medieval obscurantism, religious bigotry and fundamentalism. Religious conservatism will invariably stun all its

aspirations of progressive growth. The scientific outlook of modern advancement will be bogged down in fanatic tenets of religious obsolescence. Communal politics will reign over the destiny of Bangladesh and the country will gradually see a denial of civil rights, social stagnation and feudal domination as in the West Asian Islamic theocracies.

Hopes of peace in Sri Lanka

The Sri Lankan President, Mr J R Jayewardene, has on June 30, 1988 announced the merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and other measures for the benefit of Tamils which signify a major breakthrough in the efforts to resolve the Sri Lankan crisis. His bold new package of proposals appears to remove every conceivable hurdle in the effective implementation of the Indo-Sri Lankan accord.

He has also announced creation of a single provincial council after elections scheduled for the end of July, placing Tamil on par with Sinhala as the official language and granting general amnesty to all those who have indulged in terrorists attacks against the state. The President has also conceded the demand of the militant Tamil groups that the 1982 register be used for the provincial council elections in the two Tamil-populated provinces rather than the 1987 register which has served as a basis to conduct polls in other parts of the country.

The ethnic and linguistic minority community is in an overwhelming majority in the North but only nominally dominant in the East. With the formation of one province, covering about one-third of the non-mountainous area of the country, with one Governor, one Chief Minister and one Chief Justice, the Tamils can claim to have come by a home of their own.

In granting Tamil equal status as Sinhala, President Jayewardene has redressed a major grievance of the Tamils. Language has been a major factor in the ethnic conflict and now that Tamil has been accorded due importance, the Tamils stand to gain in education, employment and promotion of their culture.

Of particular interest to the LTTE is the Government's offer to release political detainees and proclaim a general amnesty, two gestures meant to benefit only the Tigers. Not only does the communiqué carry the seal of the President, but it has the authority of the entire Cabinet which discussed and gave it the final shape.

The decision to set up a single high court for the new province meets a major demand of the ethnic minority. In short, the Jayewardene Government has paved the way for meting out justice to the Tamils by building a framework for provincial autonomy.

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Fundamental Rights

An Assessment

The chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution has been the subject of criticism both in India and outside, ever since its adoption. Broadly classified, the critics are of three types. First, there are those who think that the Constitution does not embody fundamental rights in reality but only an apology for them. According to them, many fundamental rights such as the right to work, education, etc., which ought to have found a place in the chapter have been ignored. Secondly, there are those who think that the spirit of the whole chapter and much of its substance are taken away by the extraordinary provisions such as preventive detention, suspension of the right to constitutional remedies, etc. These critics allege that what has been given by one hand has been taken away by the other. Thirdly, there are those who argue that even those rights that are attempted to be safeguarded are hedged in with so many exceptions, explanations and qualifications that it is difficult to understand what exactly is available to the individual by way of fundamental rights.

It is true that the right to work, the right to rest and leisure, material security, etc., are not included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights. Even the right to education does not find a place there. The reason why they have not been included is not far to seek. Every one of the rights in this chapter is a justiciable right. That means for every violation of these rights, there is a judicial remedy, which makes the right a practical proposition. On the other hand, take for example, the right to education: "Every child under the age of fourteen shall have the right to free education." It is a positive right. To translate it into reality the State must provide immediately thousands of schools all over the country. Was it possible under the conditions prevailing in India at the time of the adoption of the Constitution to have this right realised in practice? Needless to say, it was impossible. It is a right which can be made available to every one only in the course of decades. This is why the right to education has been included in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy and a time limit of ten years was fixed.

The difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is that the

former are justiciable rights—rights that can be enforced by a court of law—while the latter are non-justiciable rights. The fact that certain rights have been made non-justiciable does not make them useless or meaningless as has been alleged by some critics. The distinction can be understood only in the light of the evolution of theory and practice relating to Fundamental Rights in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Consequent upon the industrial revolution in Europe, the labouring classes became politically conscious and realised that the conditions which they required for the development of their personality, whose fulfilment they demanded, were different from those which the middle classes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries required and demanded. What the working classes wanted was better conditions of work in the factories, better housing, better sanitation, medical relief and social security. They wanted education for their children. They stood for more equitable distribution of wealth and higher and heavier taxation of the wealth. The rights to freedom of expression and religion, etc., demanded by the middle classes called for negative action by the State.

These rights could become real when governments abstained from doing certain things such as imposing restrictions on the press or dictating religion to its subjects. But the conditions of good life demanded by the labourers called for positive action by the State, such as factory legislation, compulsory and free education, old age pensions, unemployment relief and so on. This is the difference between the rights demanded during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and those demanded during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Those who question the utility of non-justiciable rights do not appreciate this distinction.

The right to employment or education are not rights which can be safeguarded by courts of law. When they start safeguarding such rights they will cease to be courts. Those are rights which ought to come within the scope of legislative policy. They are not appropriate for judicial action. The remedy for them lies in the legislature which is elected on the basis of adult franchise. In a democracy based upon adult suffrage, legislatures are bound to take action and see that such rights remain not mere platitudes on paper but as effective as

justiciable rights.

The provisions dealing with preventive detention and the suspension of constitutional remedies are not easy to defend. Nevertheless there are considerations which can be argued in their favour. It has been already pointed out that the restrictions on individual freedom are necessary in the interests of society. The fathers of the Constitution were aware of the dangers to the existence and safety of the Republic they were establishing. They were giving it shape at a time when the country was passing through great stress and strain. There were groups and parties who made no secret of their opposition to the democratic process and proclaimed their faith in violent action to achieve their declared aims.

In spite of such extremely trying circumstances under which the country had been functioning during the first two decades, the number of persons taken into custody under the preventive detention laws had been comparatively small in relation to the gigantic proportions of the country, both in area and population and the magnitude of the problems confronting it.

During the third decade, however, and especially as a result of the declaration of internal emergency in 1975, unlike in the past, a large number of persons were taken into custody. While this was assailed by the opposition as politically motivated, the spokesmen of the Government justified it to protect the country from chaos and anarchy which were to result from the unconstitutional and violent activities of a number of political parties and groups. Fortunately, the situation did not last long. With the announcement of parliamentary elections in February 1977 the Central Government issued instructions to all the States to release political prisoners held under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and allow all forms of political activity normally undertaken, especially during election time.

The election results went against the ruling Congress Party and as a result, the emergency was fully withdrawn and the fundamental rights were restored. In 1977 the Maintenance of Internal Security Act was abolished. However, in 1981 the National Security Act was passed more or less in similar terms.

As to the question of suspension of constitutional remedies, so far there has

been no occasion for it in spite of the declaration of national emergency on four occasions, in 1962, 1965, 1971 and 1975.

The operation of several other fundamental rights, however, was seriously affected by the proclamation of emergency by the President in 1962 and later in 1965, 1971 and 1975. The proclamation was followed by the Defence of India Act, investing the Government with vast powers over the liberty of the citizens. In fact, Article 358 of the Constitution provides for the automatic suspension of the six freedoms such as the right to freedom of speech, assembly, association, movement, etc., embodied in Article 19 of the Constitution as a result of the proclamation. Since there is no provision for the automatic suspension of any other fundamental right, orders were issued soon after the proclamation suspending the enforcement of Article 14 (equality before the law), Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) and Article 22 (protection against unlawful arrest and detention) in so far only as they might affect the constitutionality of the Defence of India Act, the rules made under it and also any order made in pursuance of them.

The criticism that the fundamental rights are couched in difficult language, that they are beyond the comprehension of an ordinary reader of the Constitution, that the rights are hedged in with numerous exceptions and qualifications, is justified. It is a feature that runs through the entire Constitution which made a critic remark that it is not a constitution but a constitutional treatise. But then, simplicity of language itself need not necessarily become a virtue from a practical point of view. As has been pointed out earlier in another article, apparently simple language has not prevented unending litigation in the working of some well-known constitutions. Generally speaking, legal documents are often couched in a language which is not easily understood by the ordinary reader.

It is generally true that, in the ultimate analysis, fundamental rights are not protected by courts of law but by public opinion. But the effectiveness of public opinion as the guardian of fundamental rights depends upon how well organised and effective is public opinion in a country. India vast in size and has a huge population. It is also a poor and backward country. Education and civic consciousness are yet to reach a commendable level in India. How difficult it is to organise effective public opinion in a country like India needs no special emphasis.

In the absence of really effective public opinion, it would have been suicidal to leave the protection of fundamental liberties to the discretion of executive authorities or the whims of legislative majorities. Even in England it took centuries for public opinion to assert itself as a champion of human rights. It is this that adds to the importance of incorporating the right to constitutional remedies as an integral part of the chapter

of fundamental rights. Nevertheless, there is the utmost need for the building up of vigorous, effective public opinion in India as an important additional safeguard to fundamental rights. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

By no means was it an easy problem for the Constituent Assembly to draw up a simple list of fundamental rights. What has been finally adopted is the product of a difficult compromise. It is still too early to pronounce a final verdict on the wisdom of the Assembly. One thing, however, is already clear. The Supreme Court of India has been deciding more cases dealing with fundamental rights than those connected with the rest of the Constitution.

The Court's decisions as the guardian of these rights have had, indeed, a salutary influence both on the executive and the legislature against whom those rights have been primarily guaranteed. The court has been prompt and forthright in curbing legislative exuberance by declaring those enactments of Parliament and the State legislatures invalid whenever it found them transgressing the defined limits within which they are permitted to impose reasonable limitations on the freedom of the individual. Similarly, it has successfully prevented on many occasions the excess and abuse of administrative power and the illegal and high-handed actions of the executive. Further, every time a fundamental right of the individual has been upheld against the executive or the legislature, it has had wholesome and far-reaching repercussions. Despite the fact that some of the rights have been substantially modified in scope as a result of constitutional amendments, the chapter on fundamental rights, taken as a whole, remains a formidable bulwark of individual liberty, a code of public conduct and a strong and sustaining basis of Indian democracy.

Remedies for enforcing Fundamental Rights

Article 32 of the Constitution provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of fundamental rights. The remedy is in the form of specific writs mentioned in the Article or any other appropriate order by the Supreme Court. A writ is a written court order by which one is summoned or required to do something. The writs mentioned in the Constitution have a long history in British constitutional law and are, therefore, understood with precise meaning and importance. Hence when an aggrieved person seeks a remedy from the court through a particular writ, the nature of the remedy itself is clear both to him and to the court.

The writs mentioned in the Constitution are the following:

(1) Habeas Corpus; (2) Mandamus; (3) Prohibition; (4) Certiorari; and (5) Quo Warranto. Let us now see the nature and significance of each of them.

Habeas Corpus

Habeas Corpus is a Latin term which literally means "you should have the body". The writ was regarded in England as a foundation of human freedom and the British citizen insisted upon this privilege wherever he went whether for business or colonisation. This is how it found a place in the Constitution of the United States when the British colonies in America won their independence and established a new State under that Constitution.

In India the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* is vested only in the Supreme Court and the High Court. The writ is a direction of the court to a person who is detaining another, commanding him to bring the body of the person in his custody at a specified time to a specified place for a specified purpose.

The writ has only one purpose: to set at liberty a person who is confined without legal justification; to secure release from confinement of a person unlawfully detained. The writ is issued not only against the State and its authorities but also to private individuals or organisations, if necessary.

Mandamus

The Latin word *Mandamus* means "we order". The writ of mandamus is an order of the Supreme Court or the High Court commanding a person or a body to do that which is his or its duty to do. For instance, a licensing officer is obliged to issue a licence to an applicant if he fulfils all the conditions laid down for the issue of such licence. Similarly, an appointing authority should issue a letter of appointment to a candidate if all the formalities of selection are over and if the candidate is declared fit for appointment. But despite the fulfilment of such conditions, if the officer or the authority concerned refuses or fails to issue the licence or the appointment letter, the aggrieved person has a right to seek the remedy through a writ of mandamus.

Certiorari

Certiorari is a writ which orders the removal of a suit from an inferior court to a superior court. It may be used before a trial takes place to prevent an excess or abuse of jurisdiction and to remove the case for trial to a higher court. It is invoked also after trial to quash an order which has been made without jurisdiction or in defiance of the rules of natural justice.

Prohibition

A writ of prohibition is issued primarily to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice. For example, a judge may be restrained from hearing a case in which he is personally interested. The writ of prohibition is a counterpart of the writ of certiorari and

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How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Interviews for University and College

Just as there is no certainty that however well prepared you are you will get the job for which you are being interviewed, there is no positive formula you can follow in order to be successful in an academic interview. However, there are some steps you can take to ensure that you will stand out to the best possible advantage.

The basic interview technique applies

Much of the advice given to candidates for job interviews applies equally well to academic interviews, particularly the section on:

- (a) coping with nerves and stress,
- (b) filling in relevant forms as well as possible;
- (c) anticipating questions so you will not be left with nothing to say;
- (d) having good explanations for areas of poor performance,
- (e) revising any academic or technical areas of knowledge you think you may be questioned on.

You should also look at the section on panel interviews as, given the communal nature of these places, you will probably have at least one interview with a group of people.

The interviewers want you to do well: An important point to be aware of is that few, if any, of the people you are going to meet will be hostile to you. You have been called to interview because of a good academic record and the dons or lecturers who interview you will be hoping that you will perform equally well at interview. They will be wanting:

- (a) to put a face to the name on the form;
- (b) to see whether you perform as well verbally and under cross-questioning as you do in the more straightforward academic tests of school and examination;
- (c) to judge whether or not you are a social enough animal to cope with the pressures of communal university living (so make sure at least some of the extracurricular activities you list are sociable);
- (d) to decide if you can be self-motivated and organised without the benefit of a structured school day;
- (e) to decide whether you have something extra to contribute apart from academic ability.

Different interviewers will have different priorities. You cannot anticipate all of them, nor can you adapt yourself instantly during an interview to fulfil all the expectations of several different people. However, you should be aware of the different approaches you may come across.

Interviews which stress academic ability: Academic interviewers fall into two main categories. The first group has a very straightforward approach, which emphasises academic ability. With this type of interviewer, it is vitally important not to blunder into generalisations you cannot explain or back up with facts. Linguists

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

may be given an 'unseen' to translate and be interviewed in the language they hope to study, scientists may be given a technical problem for which they must suggest solutions; historians may be required to account for historic events or movements or detect underlying trends in apparently unrelated events, law students may be given a case study to read and comment on. Since this is a highly likely eventuality it is worth taking plenty of time to revise any topics which you think may come up.

But do not prepare answers off by heart, especially if it is the received knowledge of your teacher or of one particular author.

Interviews which stress overall performance: Other university interviewers lay less stress on checking your academic and technical knowledge, which they feel that exam results have already amply indicated, and more on the way in which candidates respond to the cut and thrust of debate. They respond well to signs of original thinking. This can be very stimulating, and quite a revelation after school methods of study.

You may have found favour with your teacher by sitting quietly, taking everything in and reproducing it efficiently. At

university level your interviewers will be looking for originality and signs that you are more than just an efficient sponge.

The danger in this situation is that it will turn into fireworks with no firm base. Be on your guard not to get carried away by the sound of your own voice and the flattering feeling of being treated as an equal or you may end up talking nonsense or talking far too long.

However, since you will be judged on your ability to explain and defend an opinion, do not let politeness prevent you from replying to criticism of your arguments, as long as you are fairly sure of your ground.

Spend some time before the interview reading around your subject and trying to take a broader approach than you usually need for school and examinations. Make a conscious effort to come up with some thoughts and theories of your own (as far as you can justify them!), rather than rehearsing ideas you have picked up from a textbook. It will stand you in good stead if you have read books other than those in the syllabus or the ones that are your basic textbooks. Do not claim to have read books if you have not—you will be quickly found out.

Dons/lecturers who favour the second approach may well choose to discuss topics which are not directly within your scope, since they are concerned with your overall performance rather than your academic knowledge. It is a very good idea to keep up with current affairs before an interview, to have followed the main stories, to formulate some opinions about what is going on and have facts at your fingertips to back you up in a discussion.

Be prepared too for provocative questions such as, 'Why should a taxpayer pay for you to come here?'—this is particularly popular if you are applying to study something unusual or with no obvious application.

Avoid being over-familiar: Academic interviewers tend to have a more relaxed and informal feel than job selection interviews. But take care that the novelty of the experience does not lead you to over-familiarity, which can alienate people very fast indeed.

Presentation: It is also better not to be too casual in your approach to the matter of dress and presentation. The professional executive look may not be necessary

do your interviewers the courtesy of looking clean and tidy. After all among other things they will be trying to judge how you will make to look after yourself when you are living away from home for what is probably the first time in your life. You will not be very convincing if you look as if you cannot get yourself organised even with all the back-up facilities of home

Radio and television interviews

Television and radio have lost much of their power to overawe over the last twenty years. While jobs in the media are still sought after and there is a certain amount of kudos to be gained from being on radio and television, both are much more accessible than they have ever been. It is quite likely that in one capacity or another you, or someone you know, will be involved in a radio or TV interview. This is partly because local radio and television have more opportunities to career broadcasters, to local freelance contributors and to people who wish to air their opinions about matters of local interest and concern.

The interviewee

You are more likely to be involved with radio and (to a lesser extent) television as an interviewee rather than an interviewer. With so many broadcasting hours to fill there is great scope for people who are involved in local projects, particularly fundraising or campaigning on a matter of local concern and interest. Publicity will be useful for your cause and it will be an interesting experience. A little forward planning can take much of the anxiety out of the interview and help you make the best of your travel time.

Programme makers welcome good news

Clearly the first thing you must do is the interview. You may be approached directly by the radio or television station wanting to know more about your cause (or in wanting you to defend it). However, chances are that you will need to make your first approach yourself as part of a general publicity campaign. Do not be shy about this. Programme makers have the instant anxiety of filling their time with subjects that are of interest to their listeners and viewers and they welcome news if they are well thought out, are of genuine interest and do not come from people who have lost their credibility by telling them too often with silly or interesting ideas.

A lot of material arrives on the producer's desk every day, particularly on the news desk, you must make sure that your ideas stand out by being well thought out and clearly of interest. With a lot of material this means writing a press release which sums up the points you are

hoping to put across, gives information about the time, date and nature of the particular event (if any) which you are arranging, emphasises how the project is of genuine interest to an audience, states clearly who should be contacted and gives a telephone number where someone will be available.

Is it visual? : When working out where to send your press release, bear in mind that most items for television have to have a visual content. Radio is much more versatile because interest is created purely out of what can be heard. Television does do straightforward interviews but if there is nothing to soo your idea will have to be very strong, or of considerable local interest. If your subject is the demolition of buildings of local and historical interest, possibly with a demonstration against it, then the news editor will be able to envisage some interesting pictures. If your concern is with the nitrate content of lettuces being sold in the local shops this will not be an immediately visual subject and you might do better to concentrate your energies on getting interviewed on the radio.

Prepare your facts : If you are going to be interviewed on either radio or television, then you should follow the golden rule for all interviews and be prepared. Do not expect to be able to make it up as you go along, even if you are normally a very fluent speaker among your friends. Being broadcast has a nasty habit of making even the most self-assured person suddenly dry up at the thought of all those people out there. So make sure you have a thorough grasp of your subject.

Have ready answers for awkward questions : As with any interview you should be particularly prepared for the awkward questions. There will be more of these than in a job selection interview as the interviewer has been taught that provocative questions produce more interesting answers than those requiring straightforward explanations. If you are being interviewed because of a controversial matter, for example you want to site a smelly factory next to a local park, then you would be naive to expect anything other than awkward questions. You will get more sympathetic treatment if you are raising money for the local hospice, but even so the interviewer may choose to put forward the objections of those who do not support you.

Use notes but not prepared speeches : It is very important to keep talking, particularly if you are being attacked. Sudden silence may be regarded as admission of defeat. However, you should not prepare full written answers to possible questions as it will not be possible to read them out on television, and even on radio they have a very false feel to them, particularly, strangely enough, if you are trying to be amusing. However, it is a good idea to make out cards for yourself with a few key points, to jog your memory about

the topics you would like to cover, or as a note of key facts and figures which might easily go out of your head. If you appear several times on television or radio you will become more relaxed about the entire experience, and you may find notes entirely unnecessary to you, but they contribute wonderfully to your confidence the first time around.

Practise with a tape-recorder : Another piece of advice from job selection interviews which is equally appropriate to broadcasting interviews, is to practise hearing the sound of your own voice beforehand. If you are hoping to earn money for your broadcasts, even as a very occasional freelance, you have probably already practised with a tape-recorder. If you are simply representing a cause or an organisation ask a friend or colleague to 'interview' you for a few minutes while the tape-recorder is running, or just practise by yourself saying what you want to say into a tape-recorder. When you listen back you will be able to judge whether or not there are too many 'ums' and 'ers' and whether you say what you have to say as clearly and efficiently as possible.

Interviews are usually very short : Although it is vital to have thought before the interview about what you want to say and the overall message you are trying to put across, a common mistake with first-time interviewees is to overestimate the amount of time at their disposal, and to come armed with too much information. Most last considerably less, as it is assumed that viewers/listeners have only a very limited length of concentration. Be prepared to give the fundamental points of what you want to say in a concise fashion. Detail will only be required for in-depth interviews which are few and far between. Do not make the very basic mistake of presenting only a fraction of what you wanted to say because you thought you would get the opportunity to speak at leisure.

Do not react to aggressive interviewing : If the interviewer tries to annoy or upset you do not allow yourself to be pushed into retaliation. Your overall manner and the way you handle an issue will be remembered long after the precise details which you may have fought to say are forgotten.

Sincerity and honesty will show : Another approach which will make you more effective is to be honest. It is a cliché that radio, and television in particular, show up liars and phonies, but on the whole it is true. Sincerity and honesty come over clearly, and if you cannot lay claim to those particular qualities on certain topics it might be better not to do yourself the bad turn of saying your piece in public.

Do not use unfamiliar jargon : It is also important to avoid using jargon, abbreviations, or initials which may be meaningful to others in the same field as

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How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. Being in that position he was associated with the change-over of the system of competitive examinations from essay type to objective type. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

Mr. Madan Lal is a retired senior Civil Servant of the Government of India, with a life-long experience in the field of services selections made on the basis of competitive examinations. He started his career at the I.C.S. Probationers' Training Camp at Dehra Dun. After Independence, he joined the Union Public Service Commission and was associated with the work of examinations conducted



Mr. Madan Lal

by that august body for recruitment to the various Civil Services, including the I.A.S. examination. In 1974, he

took over as Director of Examinations under the Department of Personnel. In 1976, the Government of India constituted the Subordinate Services Commission consisting of three persons, the Chairman, Member and the Secretary. Mr. Lal became the first Secretary of the Commission and was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. The Staff Selection Commission, as far as we know, is the first institution set up by the Government of India which made extensive use of the objective type tests in this country for recruitment to all Group C posts. Indeed, it would be no exaggeration to say that this Commission did pioneer work in the field of objective type tests.

In the article 'How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests' published in the July issue, I had tried to acquaint the readers with the reasons which are responsible for the switch over to objective type tests with multiple choice answers in place of the conventional type of question papers. Among other things I had also illustrated how material for generation of test batteries of such questions is gathered with a practical exercise on framing of questions on the given material. I do hope it has been of use to the readers. As promised in that article here is a test battery containing 100 questions on the history of political developments during the British rule leading to Independence and emergence of our Constitution.

As the readers are no doubt aware, the Question Papers on 'General Knowledge' or 'General Awareness', as they are called, for competitive examinations held by various examining bodies for recruitment of personnel invariably include in addition to other disciplines/subjects, questions on the Constitution of India as also constitutional history of political developments during the British rule. Generally speaking, such questions cover salient features in the concerned field covering the most important landmarks which the examinees are expected to be aware of without having undertaken any intensive or specialised study.

As an aid for proper preparation the readers are advised to answer the test

paper given here in one hour and then do self assessment of their performance in reference to the 'Answers' given separately in this issue. In my view, this is the best method for preparing yourself for competitive examinations. This method not only enable you to assess how much you already know but also what you do not know. The following grades will help readers in self assessment:

- (i) Less than 30% score — Poor
- (ii) 31% to 50% score — Fair to very fair
- (iii) 51% to 65% score — Good
- (iv) 66% to 80% score — Very good
- (v) Above 80% score — Outstanding

Those who really wish to succeed in final selection must aim at achieving a score of not less than 60%.

Constitutional History Including The Constitution Of India

1. The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company in

- (a) 1857 (b) 1858 (c) 1859 (d) 1860

2. Who was on the throne of England when the British Government took over the Administration of India from the East India Company?

- (a) Henry VIII (b) Edward VII (c) Queen Victoria (d) George IV

3. Who, among the following, was made responsible to the British Parliament under

the First Statute enacted by it for the direct governance of India?

- (a) Governor-General of India exclusively
- (b) Governor-General and his Executive Council
- (c) Council of India
- (d) Secretary of State for India

4. In which year did the British Government announce for the first time Dominion Status as the goal of Indian political developments?

- (a) 1922 (b) 1929 (c) 1932 (d) 1935

5. The persistent demand for further

reforms, attended with the dislocation caused by the Non-cooperation Movement led the British Government to appoint a Statutory Commission in 1927. The Commission was headed by

- (a) Sir John Simon (b) Lord Chelmsford
- (c) Lord Minto (d) E. S. Montague

6. "The positive vice of the system of elections introduced by this Act was that, for the first time, for the representation of the Muslim Community in India." This statement refers to the

(a) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (d) Government of India Act, 1919

7. The Indian National Congress was established in
(a) 1861 (b) 1885 (c) 1892 (d) 1902

8. The Muslim League as a political party was founded in
(a) 1906 (b) 1909 (c) 1915 (d) 1919

9. Which one of the following essential features of the system of governance of India introduced by the Act of 1858 is not correct?
(a) The administration of the country was not only unitary but rigidly centralised (b) The Provincial Governments were mere agents of the Government of India (c) All the authority for the governance of India was vested in the Governor-General in Council who was responsible to the Secretary of State (d) The Executive Council included some non-official members in addition to the officials

10. Who, among the following British Prime Ministers, issued the infamous 'Communal Award' which prescribed separate electorates for giving representation to different communities in legislatures in India?
(a) Ramsay MacDonald (b) Stanley Baldwin (c) Neville Chamberlain (d) Winston Churchill

11. Which of the following enactments of British Parliament perpetuated communal savage between the Muslim and non-Muslim communities by providing separate representation not only for Muslims, but also for the Sikhs, the Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians?
(a) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (b) Government of India Act, 1915 (c) Government of India Act, 1919 (d) Government of India Act, 1935

12. Which of the following Acts was the result of the Montague-Chelmsford Report?
(a) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) Government of India Act, 1919 (d) None of the above

13. Which of the following Acts was the result of Morley-Minto Reforms?
(a) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) Government of India Act, 1915 (d) Government of India Act, 1919

14. The first attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through
(a) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (d) Government of India Act, 1919

15. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 moved upon the preceding state of affairs regarding the Indian and Provincial Legislative Councils. Which one of the following is correct?
(a) The Councils were given the power to pass the annual statement of revenue expenditure (b) The non-official members were to be in majority (c) The non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were henceforth to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the

Provincial Legislative Councils (d) The non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Councils were to be nominated by certain specified local bodies, like Municipalities, Universities etc.

16. The Reforms of 1919 having failed to fulfil the aspirations of the people of India, the Indian National Congress launched an agitation for 'Swaraj' or 'self-government' under the leadership of
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Motilal Nehru

17. The demand that India's political destiny should be determined by the Indians themselves had been put forward as early as in 1922 by
(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

18. The Government of India Act, 1935, prescribed a federation of the Provinces and the princely Indian States as its units. This part of the Act relating to the Federation never took effect, because
(a) The Congress did not accept it (b) The Muslim League did not accept it (c) Some of the Provinces did not accept it (d) The rulers of the Indian States never gave their consent to join the Federation

19. The demand for a Constitution made by the people of India without outside interference was officially asserted by the National Congress in
(a) 1929 (b) 1935 (c) 1939 (d) 1942

20. In 1938, who among the following definitely formulated his demand for a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) C.R. Das (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

21. When did Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British Cabinet, come to India with a draft declaration of proposals of the British Government?
(a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1943

22. The "Quit India" campaign was launched by the National Congress after the failure of
(a) Cripps Mission (b) Simla Conference held at the instance of the Governor-General, Lord Wavell (c) British Cabinet Mission (d) None of the above

23. The Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met on
(a) 6th December, 1946 (b) 9th December, 1946 (c) 20th February, 1947 (d) 3rd June, 1947

24. The Indian Independence Act, 1947, came into force on
(a) 4th July, 1947 (b) 10th July, 1947 (c) 18th July, 1947 (d) 14th August, 1947

25. When the Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India reassembled on 31st October, 1947, its reduced membership was
(a) 299 (b) 311 (c) 319 (d) 331

26. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?
(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) G. V. Mavalankar (c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (d) Dr.

Rajendra Prasad

27. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee that drafted the Constitution?
(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

28. The Constitution of India was passed by the Constituent Assembly on
(a) 17th October, 1949 (b) 14th November, 1949 (c) 26th November 1949 (d) 26th January, 1950

29. The Constitution as passed by the Constituent Assembly came into force on
(a) 17th October, 1949 (b) 14th November, 1949 (c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 26th January, 1950

30. For the philosophy underlying our Constitution, the historic 'Objectives Resolution' was moved in the Constituent Assembly on 22nd January, 1947 by
(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

31. Which of the following Provinces had the largest number of Members in the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Bihar (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) United Provinces

32. The number of Members of the Constituent Assembly representing the princely Indian States was
(a) 60 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 90

33. The Preamble to our Constitution includes all the following except
(a) Adult franchise (b) Equality of status (c) Fraternity (d) Justice

34. The Crown of England ceased to have any legal or constitutional authority over India with effect from the date
(a) The Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into force (b) On which the Constitution was passed by the Constituent Assembly in November, 1949 (c) The Indian National flag was hoisted, viz., 15th August, 1947 (d) From which the Constitution came into force

35. The Constitution of India, as adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1949, contained
(a) 315 Articles and 6 schedules (b) 355 Articles and 7 schedules (c) 395 Articles and 8 schedules (d) 398 Articles and 10 schedules

36. The total membership of the Lok Sabha cannot exceed, till after the Census to be held in 2001 A. D.
(a) 525 (b) 544 (c) 547 (d) 550

37. The present Lok Sabha is the
(a) Seventh Lok Sabha (b) Eighth Lok Sabha (c) Ninth Lok Sabha (d) Tenth Lok Sabha

38. Next to Uttar Pradesh, the largest number of constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha are in the State of
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

39. Under which Article of the Constitution can Parliament amend the Constitution?
(a) Article 350 (b) Article 368 (c) Article 374 (d) Article 395

40. What is the maximum number of members of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) ?

(a) 240 (b) 245 (c) 250 (d) 255

41. The elections to the Lok Sabha are required normally to be held after every

(a) 3 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

42. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is a permanent body, but (as nearly as possible)

(a) 1/3 of its members retire on the expiration of every two years (b) 1/2 of its members retire on the expiration of every two years (c) 1/3 of its members retire on the expiration of every three years (d) 1/2 of its members retire on the expiration of every three years

43. How many persons are required to be nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha ?

(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 14

44. The Constitution empowers the President to nominate up to two Members to the Lok Sabha from among the

(a) Anglo-Indians (b) Buddhists (c) Indian Christians (d) Parsees

45. The monthly emoluments of the President of India are a sum of

(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 10,000 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 15,000

46. The President of India holds office for a term of

(a) 4 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) 7 years

47. Who among the following Presidents of India held this office for two successive terms ?

(a) V. V. Giri (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain

48. An individual who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a member of the Council of Ministers, but he has to become a member of either House within a period of

(a) 3 months (b) 6 months (c) 9 months (d) one year

49. For holding the office of the President of India a person can be elected for

(a) One term only (b) Two terms (c) Three terms (d) Any number of terms

50. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of

(a) Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of States (b) Elected members of two Houses of Parliament (c) Both A and B above (d) All members of Legislative Assemblies and two Houses of Parliament

51. A person seeking election to the office of the President of India must have completed the age of

(a) 21 years (b) 25 years (c) 35 years (d) 55 years

52. In case of a vacancy arising by reason of any cause other than the expiry of the term of the incumbent President in office, the election to fill the vacancy must be held as soon as possible and in no case later than

(a) 3 months from the date the vacancy arose (b) 6 months from the date the

vacancy arose (c) 9 months from the date the vacancy arose (d) one year from the date the vacancy arose

53. When there is a vacancy in the office of the President and the Vice-President at the same time, the office is held temporarily by

(a) A person nominated by both the Houses of Parliament (b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (c) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (d) The Chief Justice of India

54. Under our Constitution, a citizen is eligible to vote in general elections only if he has completed the age of

(a) 18 years (b) 20 years (c) 21 years (d) 25 years

55. A candidate seeking election to a State Legislative Assembly must have completed the age of

(a) 30 years (b) 25 years (c) 21 years (d) 20 years

56. Which State in India has the largest membership in its Legislative Assembly ?

(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

57. The number of High Courts set up so far is

(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 24

58. Which of the following Courts has, in addition to the State in which it is located, territorial jurisdiction over a Union Territory ?

(a) Andhra Pradesh High Court (b) Allahabad High Court (c) Calcutta High Court (d) Gujarat High Court

59. Which of the following States has unicameral legislature ?

(a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

60. Which of the following States has bicameral legislature ?

(a) Assam (b) Gujarat (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

61. The age of retirement for judges of the Supreme Court and a High Court is

(a) 65 years and 62 years respectively (b) 62 years and 60 years respectively (c) 65 years and 60 years respectively (d) 65 years for both

62. Which of the following is not a language included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India ?

(a) English (b) Kashmiri (c) Sanskrit (d) Sindhi

63. The number of centrally administered territories (called Union Territories) at present is

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

64. The Constitution of India vests the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces in the

(a) Chief of the Army Staff (b) Defence Minister (c) Prime Minister (d) President

65. The 'Right to Property' ceased to be a 'Fundamental Right' from

(a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1978 (d) 1979

66. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is also available to a foreigner on the soil of India ?

(a) Equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (b) Freedoms of movement, residence and profession (c)

Protection from discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or sex (d) Protection of life and personal liberty against action without authority of law.

67. The Constitution of India can be best described as

(a) Purely federal (b) Purely unitary (c) A combination of the above two forms (d) None of the above is correct

68. Article 19 of our Constitution forms the core of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. The number of categories of freedoms that an Indian citizen shall have is

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

69. The 'Fundamental Duties' were added to our Constitution for the first time in

(a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976 (d) 1977

70. An ordinance promulgated by the President of India remains valid unless approved by the Parliament after the re-assembly of Parliament for a maximum period of

(a) Two weeks (b) Four weeks (c) Six weeks (d) Eight weeks

71. How many times have General Elections to the Lok Sabha been held so far ?

(a) 7 times (b) 8 times (c) 9 times (d) 10 times

72. The Constitution of India has divided legislative powers into three different lists. "Social Security and Social Insurance" is a subject included in the

(a) Concurrent List of Powers (b) Residuary Powers (c) State List of Powers (d) Union List of Powers

73. Who started the "Home Rule Movement" during the British rule of India ?

(a) Annie Besant (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Moti Lal Nehru

74. Sikkim, which was a Protectorate of the Union of India initially, became an Indian State in

(a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1976 (d) 1977

75. 'Sindhi' was included in the list of official Languages in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution in

(a) 1950 (b) 1956 (c) 1961 (d) 1967

76. How many persons have so far occupied the office of the Prime Minister of India since Independence ?

(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (d) 10

77. Since the commencement of the Indian Constitution on 26th January, 1950, how many persons have occupied the august office of the President of India ?

(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10

78. Which of the following Rights Citizens of India is justiciable and can be enforced through the Court of Law ?

(a) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (b) Right to adequate means of livelihood (c) Right to equal opportunity for justice and free legal aid (d) Right of children to free and compulsory education

79. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

(a) A person seeking election to Rajya Sabha must have completed the

of 30 years (b) A person seeking election to the Lok Sabha must have completed the age of 25 years (c) A person seeking election to a State Legislative Assembly must have completed the age of 21 years (d) A person eligible to vote for elections to a Village Panchayat must have completed the age of 18 years

80. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?

(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Union Law Minister (c) Prime Minister (d) President

81. Admission to an educational Institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds can be denied on the ground of

(a) Sex (b) Place of birth (c) Language (d) Religion

82. Which one of the following is *not* a correct statement in relation to the provisions of the Indian Constitution?

(a) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of law in force at the time of commission (b) No person shall be denied bail (c) No person shall be punished for the same offence more than once (d) No person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself

83. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, the State shall endeavour to provide for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of

(a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 14 years (d) 16 years

84. Disagreement between the two Houses of Indian Parliament is finally resolved through

(a) Mediation by the President (b) A joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose (c) A joint session of the two Houses (d) Mediatory efforts by the presiding officers of the two Houses

85. The maximum permissible interval between two sessions of Parliament as prescribed in our Constitution is

(a) Three months (b) Six months (c) Nine months (d) One year

86. A Money Bill must be returned by the Rajya Sabha with its recommendations to the Lok Sabha within a period not exceeding

(a) 7 days (b) 10 days (c) 14 days (d) 30 days

87. Who appoints a judge of a High Court in India?

(a) Chief Justice of India (b) Chief Justice of the High Court concerned (c) Governor of a State in which the High Court is located (d) President of India

88. The State of Kerala was created, in place of the Part B State of Travancore-Cochin of the original Constitution, in

(a) 1953 (b) 1956 (c) 1959 (d) 1962

89. The State of Bombay, a Part A State of the original Constitution was split into two states, Gujarat and Maharashtra, in

(a) 1956 (b) 1958 (c) 1960 (d) 1962

90. The Union Council of Ministers is, according to our Constitution, responsible to the

(a) President of India (b) House of the

People (c) Council of States (d) All of the above

91. Which of the following statements is *not* correct?

(a) The President shall not be answerable to any Court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office (b) Parliament can initiate, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution, impeachment proceedings against the President during the term of his office (c) Civil proceedings can be instituted against the President, in respect of any act done in his personal capacity before he entered upon his office as President, during the term of his office (d) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President in any Court during his term of office

92. How many languages have so far been included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution?

(a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 17

93. Proclamation of Emergency on the ground of internal disturbances was, for the first time, made in

(a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1975

94. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, the former French territories, were specified in the Constitution as the "Union Territory of Pondicherry", in

(a) 1954 (b) 1958 (c) 1962 (d) 1966

95. Among the Fundamental Duties listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution, which one of the following occurs?

(a) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture (b) To protect the Harijans and other depressed classes (c) To promote the use of Hindi as the national language (d) Not to accept or offer dowry at the time of marriage

96. The Preamble to our Constitution provides that India is

(a) A Sovereign, socialist and democratic republic (b) A sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic (c) A sovereign republic with a socialist pattern of society (d) A socialist, secular and democratic republic

97. The Constitution of India provides that Hindi shall be

(a) The national language of India (b) The language of communication between the State Governments (c) The official language of the Union of India (d) The language of communication between the Union Government and the State Governments

98. The President of India may resign his office by writing under his hand a letter of resignation addressed to the

(a) Vice-President (b) Chief Justice of India who administers the oath of office to him (c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

99. Who presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Union Parliament?

(a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

100. A 'Money Bill', before its

transmission to the Council of States, must be certified as a Money Bill by the

(a) President (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (d) Finance Minister

ANSWERS*

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) |
| 29. (d) | 30. (b) | 31. (d) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (a) | 34. (d) | 35. (c) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (b) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (c) | 44. (a) |
| 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (c) | 51. (c) | 52. (b) |
| 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (b) | 56. (c) |
| 57. (a) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) |
| 65. (d) | 66. (d) | 67. (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69. (c) | 70. (c) | 71. (b) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (d) | 76. (b) |
| 77. (d) | 78. (a) | 79. (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (b) | 83. (c) | 84. (c) |
| 85. (b) | 86. (c) | 87. (d) | 88. (b) |
| 89. (c) | 90. (b) | 91. (c) | 92. (b) |
| 93. (d) | 94. (c) | 95. (a) | 96. (b) |
| 97. (c) | 98. (a) | 99. (d) | 100. (b) |

* Answers stand correct up to July 1, 1988.

(Continued from page 28)

an aggrieved person may make an application for the issue of both the writs.

Quo Warranto

An application for a writ of *quo warranto* seeks an order from the Supreme Court or High Court to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled. It may also seek the office to be declared as vacant. What the court has to do is to determine whether there has been usurpation of an office of a public nature. For example, a member of a Municipal Corporation may through an application of writ of *quo warranto* challenge the authority of the Mayor if he is of opinion that the Mayor was not properly elected.

It is a matter of great significance that there have been numerous occasions when every one of these writs has been sought by aggrieved parties from time to time ever since the inauguration of the Constitution.

(Continued from page 30)

yourself but which do not mean a thing to the majority of people who are listening to you. If technical language is essential explain it yourself (work out a simple definition in advance).

Make It Interesting : Do not talk in a very abstract way. Giving examples and drawing visual pictures will make what you have to say much more interesting, and people may listen rather than get up to make the tea while you are on. Do not be patronising and talk down to your audience, even if you are trying to 'educate' people.

WORLD TODAY

Special
Feature

1. CURRENT AFFAIRS UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL

Super Power summit

The fourth summit between the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, ended in Moscow on June 1, 1988 with the two leaders exchanging documents on the ratification of the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and pledging to move towards the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START).

Mr. Gorbachev said the exchange of documents means that "the era of nuclear disarmament has begun." While the Soviet leader hoped that an agreement on strategic arms reduction would be concluded by the year end, Mr. Reagan said it might take more time. The summit was described by Mr. Gorbachev as a "missed opportunity" because of the disappointment at the lack of progress towards reduction of strategic arms.

The two leaders in a statement later "expressed their joint confidence that the extensive work done provides the basis for concluding the treaty of reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms which will promote strategic stability and strengthen security not only of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. but of all mankind."

"Guided by this fundamental agreement, the U.S. President and the Soviet General Secretary agreed to continue their efforts in these areas energetically and purposefully," and instructed their negotiators to resume discussions on START on July 12, the joint statement said.

Both sides recorded progress on two key problem areas, air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs) and mobile land-based missiles. "The exchanges on START resulted in the achievement of substantial additional common ground, particularly in the areas of ALCMs and the attempts to develop and agree, if possible, on a solution to the problem of verification of mobile ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles)."

The statement also said the question of

limiting long-range, nuclear sea launched Cruise missiles had been discussed, but did not elaborate. The statement said the two countries "do not minimise the real differences of history, tradition and ideology which will continue to characterise the U.S.-Soviet relationship. But they believe that the dialogue will endure, because it is based on realism and focussed on the achievement of concrete results. "It can serve as a constructive basis for addressing not only the problems of the present, but of tomorrow and the next century."

Mr. Reagan said he wanted a good treaty and no time table could be set for it. Even if the treaty is not possible during his tenure, his successor would do that. Mr. Reagan said he was quite satisfied with the summit talks and his relations with Mr. Gorbachev have "deepened." He added, "We do have differences of opinion. But they are getting reduced with each summit. Every summit brings the two states closer."

U.S., U.S.S.R. conduct Joint N-experiments

Soviet and American scientists have jointly conducted experiments to monitor yields of underground nuclear tests near the U.S. nuclear proving ground in Nevada. The two-day experiments, conducted under an agreement between the private U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, have been pronounced successful, it was reported on May 2, 1988.

The experiments indicated that hard rocks of Nevada absorb waves caused by explosions to a greater extent than soil around the Soviet proving grounds near Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan. This accounted for differences in assessing yields of tested nuclear charges, the American geophysicist, Mr. Holly Eissler of the University of California at San Diego said.

The experiments also proved that even the smallest blasts can reliably be

registered by scientific equipment and any attempt at violating agreements on limiting nuclear tests is verifiable. The Soviet Academy of Sciences Vice President and academician, Mr. Yevgeni Velikhov, said that the experiments were aimed at developing a reliable and efficient seismic method of verification of agreements on limiting and, eventually, banning nuclear tests completely.

The two institutions held their first joint tests of seismic equipment in Kazakhstan proving grounds last year but the American clearance for follow up tests at Nevada came only recently.

The experiments in Nevada started on April 29 with an explosion of a 10-tonne TNT non-nuclear charge and a similar second explosion the same day. The third charge of 15 tonnes was exploded near Broken Hills in the Nevada desert on April 30. The third charge was buried at a depth of 50 metres and the experiment was specially conducted in three different areas to monitor the movement of shock waves and electromagnetic waves through rocks of various structure. Seismometers were also set up at various distances.

The experiments were similar to others carried out in the Soviet Union last September, which used delicate seismographs to detect minuscule shock waves from the explosions of 10 and 15-tonne TNT charges from 640 kilometres away. The charges have only a fraction of the strength of most nuclear weapons test.

The scientists said they would now try to learn how to use their equipment to read the difference between nuclear weapons and industrial explosions.

Pledge for equitable world order

The South-South Commission concluded its first full-fledged meeting in Kuala Lumpur and its objectives and terms of reference released on March 6, 1988. The Commission has pledged to work for greater equity for

the Third World in a new world order and pave the way for North-South dialogue. The three-day meeting, which finalised the objectives and terms of reference of the 28-member Commission, dedicated itself to focus on issues of South-South cooperation for collective self reliance and South-North relations. The meeting attended by thinkers and practitioners exclusively from the South, was chaired by the former Tanzanian President, Mr. Julius Nyerere.

The independent non-Governmental body will recommend ways and means as to how the voice of the South could be strengthened in these relations and the Third World's role enhanced "in the search for the implementation of greater equity in a new world order".

The Commission will seek to fashion a well-founded, realistic and practical strategy and programme of action for the Third World. It will highlight the immense potential of South-South cooperation as a means of widening development options open to the Third World. It will also address itself to the task of equitable management of an increasingly complex and interdependent world economy. By the end of its three-year mandate, the Commission expects that a self-sustaining political and intellectual process will be under way, carrying forward the ideas and actions which emerge from its world.

The income and development disparities between developing countries and the industrialised North have widened, the Commission noted and said new gaps are emerging mostly based on rapid scientific and technological advances in the industrialised countries. These have significant yet still only dimly perceived implications for economic and power relationships between the South and the North and for the shape of the world's political economy in general.

Referring to the recent instability of the stock and foreign exchange markets and the repercussions of this on the international economy, the Commission said these have highlighted the urgent need for a significant degree of collective management of the Third World economy. Even those circles and decision-makers in the North most opposed to such cooperation now appear to realise that it may be in the best interest of their own countries to consider new approaches.

The Commission will undertake a critical analysis of post-World War II development experience and the lessons it holds for development planning in the future. On the basis of this analysis, the Commission will outline development goals and objectives for the year 2000 and beyond. In doing so, it will take into account the changing demographic, social and economic conditions in the Third World and the evolving global environment.

The Commission will analyse and comment on the evolving global environment as this is influenced by

political, economic and technological changes in the North. Further, it will assess the implications of this evolution for the South and for the planning of development in the South. It will certainly assess the role of South-South cooperation in widening the options for development strategies. It will analyse the experience acquired by current and past efforts to achieve such cooperation at every level.

Six-nation summit

The six-nation five-continental peace initiative summit has chalked out a specific agenda for a major push to the nuclear disarmament process, based on the consolidated gain of the Reagan-Gorbachev accord on dismantling Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF). The top men from the six countries—Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. Miguel de La Madrid, President of Mexico, Mr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania and Mr. Dante Caputo, Foreign Minister of Argentina—adopted a declaration in Stockholm, the Swedish capital, on January 21, 1988, the third since they began their labours in May 1984.

Unlike earlier meetings in New Delhi and Ixtapa (Mexico), the Stockholm meet has put out an appeal which has come at a time when qualitative foundations are being laid for genuine reductions in nuclear arsenals. The December 8, 1987 summit between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union set a three-year time limit for the elimination of all medium and short range missiles. The INF treaty has been hailed as a step in the right direction, although this does not take away the threat of nuclear weapons or, for that matter, fears of a nuclear holocaust.

The summit urged the nuclear weapon states to fulfil obligations to pursue nuclear disarmament. It called for the setting up of an integrated system within the United Nations for verification of nuclear testing. The declaration said establishment of a multilateral verification system was an essential part of a strengthened framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament as well as in a nuclear free world.

The declaration strongly criticised the U.S. Star Wars programme and said military competition must not be introduced into new fields. It said "space belongs to all of us, and the number of countries growing more and more dependent on the benefits of peaceful utilisation of outer space is increasing. It must not be used for destructive purposes."

It described the INF treaty as a historic step and said the treaty's provisions on verification provided useful guidelines for future agreements. The six leaders, however, noted that the INF treaty would not

reduce the total number of nuclear weapons by more than four per cent and called for expeditious efforts for far reaching nuclear disarmament agreements. Pending the signing of a comprehensive test ban treaty, the six leaders said an immediate suspension of nuclear testing by all States was necessary.

The declaration, thus, listed the tasks for the period ahead, regarded by the six as a blend of hope and challenge—hope because of the encouraging resolve of the Super Powers to dismantle a whole class of weapons and challenge because of the stupendous task of building upon it, so as to cover the 97 per cent of the nuclear arsenal which had yet to be taken care of. "Recent development," it said, "gives rise to hope. It is now of utmost importance that the opportunity be seized to halt and decisively reverse the arms race. Creating a nuclear-free and non-violent world calls for even greater imagination, energy and determination."

World military spending

Military spending world-wide soared a new high of about \$ 930 billion in 1987, according to a compilation by a former U.S. official which was released in January 1988. But along with the increase of \$ 50 billion from 1986, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed for the first time in history to scrap an entire category of nuclear weapons—their missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,000 km.

There were more wars under way than at any previous time in history, but also several promising breakthroughs for peace, said Mrs. Ruth Leger Sivard who compiled the spending figures. As potential turning points in the arms race, she cited the Washington summit meeting in December 1987 which produced the treaty, a proposed withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and efforts to reduce tensions in Central America and the Persian Gulf. Mrs. Sivard found cause for optimism in the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies and the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan's final year in the office.

In 1987, Mrs. Sivard reported, the United States spent \$ 293 billion on its military and the Soviet Union \$ 260 billion. Together, this represented 59 per cent of the world's military expenditures. U.S. military spending went up by \$ 13 billion from 1986 and Soviet spending by \$ 15 billion. Overall, the developed countries spent \$ 790 billion on the military in 1987, a boost of \$ 76 billion, while developing countries spent \$ 140 billion, a five billion dollar decrease.

There were 26.6 million men and women in armed forces all over the world last year, an increase of over 25.8 million in 1986. The Middle Eastern countries reached a peak of 3 million, while there were decreases in China and Africa. The United States trimmed its forces to 2.16 million from 2.4 million and

the Soviet Union increased to 3.8 million from 3.66 million

A major part of the unproductive expenditure to maintain and enhance the military status of the countries concerned, could have immensely benefited the poor and developing countries if diverted to

finance their resource-starved developmental activities. However, those engaged in siphoning off these huge sums from state coffers, do argue that apart from the question of security, high-tech R&D will achieve tremendous spin off benefits for the civilian population as well. The so called

spin off effects of defence R&D have, however, proved progressively illusory. Today's military R&D—such as the SDI programme of the U.S.—is geared mainly towards perfecting the lethal capabilities of nuclear weapons, which has little relevance to the civilian needs.

ASIA

Zia dissolves Pak Assembly

The Pakistan President, General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq sprung a surprise on the people of Pakistan and the rest of the world on May 29, 1988 by dismissing the Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo and dissolving the National Assembly 22 months before its term was to run out. It was a totally unexpected move as Mr. Junejo had just returned from a week-long visit to China, South Korea and the Philippines when Gen. Zia chose to announce the decision.

The Legislative Assemblies of all the four Pakistan provinces were dissolved and their Chief Ministers dismissed on May 30, a day after Gen. Zia stunned the nation by dissolving the National Assembly and firing the Junejo Government. The Governments in all the provinces were formed by the Pakistan Muslim League, which was also in power at the Centre. The National and Provincial Assemblies were elected on a non-party basis and a majority of the legislators were compelled to join the Pakistan Muslim League, headed by the Prime Minister at the provincial level. The Chief Ministers headed their respective party units.

In developments reminiscent of martial law days in 1977, Gen. Zia announced at a hurriedly called press conference on May 29 that he would hold fresh elections within 90 days and that a caretaker Government would be named. The Pakistan President said the amended 1985 Constitution, which gave him sweeping powers, would remain intact. The Upper House (Senate) will continue to exist.

It is reported that for some time now, there have been acute differences between the Government of Mr. Junejo and Gen. Zia over the National Assembly's move to freeze defence expenditure, for instance. Mr. Junejo is said to differ sharply with the President with respect to the Afghan settlement, and his exit would give Gen. Zia a freer hand. Another area of friction could have been the former Prime Minister's repeated demand that the military ruler give up the post of the Chief of Army Staff.

The summary dismissal of Junejo Government by Gen. Zia brings into sharp focus the basic contradictions between democracy of any kind and the Army's dominance in Pakistan's political set-up. The latest developments in Pakistan mean

the end of dyarchy in which the Army chose to share a bit of power with pliable civilian rulers selected by it. Dyarchy always suffers from inherent contradictions and these can be rather sharp when the partners in the game are the men in uniform who have grown accustomed to wielding power and the civilians who are powerless to throw out the Army and at the same time are ready to live on crumbs the Army might pass on. It is one thing to raise slogans for the return of democracy and holding the elections under the 1973 Constitution, but quite another to force Gen. Zia to quit as Army Chief or President.

U.S. attack on Iran

The U.S. warships attacked Iranian oil platforms in the southern Gulf on April 18, 1988, triggering a snap reaction from Iranian naval units that struck two western vessels and a United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil installation. The U.S. Navy also sank an Iranian missile boat after it fired at U.S. ships attacking the platforms, the U.S. Defence Secretary, Frank Carlucci said. He left the door open for further U.S. action, saying "it depends on the Iranians."

A cruiser, two frigates, two destroyers and a helicopter carrier attacked and set ablaze at least two Iranian oil platforms amid accusations from Teheran that Washington had "entered the war" on the side of the Gulf war for Baghdad. The White House described the strikes on the oil terminals as a reprisal for the laying of mines by Iran that damaged a U.S. frigate, injuring 10 seamen.

The U.S. also destroyed nearly half of Iran's principal warships after Iranian forces attacked American naval vessels and aircraft. The Iranian attacks in several locations in the Persian Gulf came after U.S. forces destroyed two Iranian oil platforms in retaliation against damage to one of its naval vessels by an Iranian mine.

Following the U.S. attacks, Teheran Radio charged that U.S. helicopters had also taken part alongside Iraq in raids on Iranian positions in the Faw peninsula of south-eastern Iraq, where Baghdad has announced the launch of a major offensive to regain occupied territory. "Now that the two evil Super Powers have entered the imposed war in the full-scale support of the Iraqi regime, it is up to us to take part wholeheartedly in this holy defence against the American invasion and play our historic role," the Iranian media cited a communique from the Supreme War Support Council as

saying

The U.S. attacks on the two Iranian oil platforms in Sirn and Sassan in the southern Gulf as a "measured response" to Iran's latest mine-laying operations in international waters have come soon after the missile war between the Gulf combatants had tapered off. For over a year now, escalation in the Iran-Iraq war and a new rash of ever more serious naval shoot-outs between Americans and Iranians have alternated almost regularly.

Quite apart from trying to scare Iran, the U.S. attack may have the effect of escalating the Gulf war to a new pitch. The U.S. Defence Secretary has threatened that the door for further U.S. action had been left open, saying that would depend upon the Iranians. What this means is that Washington would not hesitate to repeat its blows until Teheran has been cowed down.

The U.S. attack coincides with an Iraqi offensive to reclaim the strategic Faw peninsula in south-eastern Iraq which Iran captured more than a year ago. Baghdad says Faw is in its hands but this claim has been hotly disputed by Teheran. It is no secret that the United States is growing impatient with Iran over its reluctance to end the Gulf war. The exasperation does not stem from a new born stubbornness to bring peace to all parts of the world. The U.S. loves its own little wars here and there. But the Gulf is a different proposition.

Israel attacks Palestinian leaders

Khalil al Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, number two leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), was gunned down by an Israeli commando squad after the assassination was approved by Israel's policy-making inner cabinet. He was second to Mr. Yasser Arafat in the Fateh hierarchy and must have been a marked man particularly as he was said to be coordinating the protest activities in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank. Violence followed Abu Jihad's assassination and the Palestinian death toll in violent protests in the occupied territories rose to 19.

With the assassination of Abu Jihad, the PLO has lost one of its most illustrious and dynamic leaders who would have been the possible successor of the present Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat. The gruesome killing of the 52-year-old PLO military chief has provoked angry protest and

condemnation from Arab nations including Egypt and Jordan apart from escalation of violence and demonstrations in the occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank. As a man largely responsible for having coordinated and led efforts outside the occupied territories to sustain the uprising which began on December 9 last, Abu Jihad was an obvious target for an Israeli assassination squad.

Wars and revolutions make their own rules and the assassination of Abu Jihad, apparently by Israeli agents, had added another martyr to the Palestinian cause. But the murder of the PLO's chief operational commander will have wide repercussions. The operation was planned and carried out by a combined team from the Mossad intelligence agency, the army, navy and air force, but the actual assassination in the early hours of the morning of April 16, 1988 in Tunis was carried out by a special army commando unit known in Hebrew as the Sayerot Matkal.

Since the PLO command was driven out of Lebanon, Abu Jihad (Father of the Holy War) had been organising guerilla sorties in Israel, the latest of which was the hijacking of civilian bus in which three Israelis were killed together with three Palestinian gunmen. But he also tried to play a moderating and constructive role when he took part in negotiations with Jordan from 1983 to 1986. But the talks proved infructuous and King Hussein fearing reprisals from Israel because of Abu Jihad's guerilla activities expelled him in 1986. Since then Abu Jihad had been masterminding action against Israel from his home in Tunis.

As Abu Jihad was the overall commander of the uprising, after it began as a spontaneous combustion, his murder has a symbolic significance. The Arabs are worried that his assassination may drive the PLO back to terrorism. The PLO itself is in a fix because while pressure will be on to hit Israel where it hurts, doing so would mean losing the goodwill built up in the West in recent years.

American media reaction to the assassination of Abu Jihad has, by and large, been one of admiration, with companions drawn with the U.S.-backed Israeli raid on the Ugandan airport at Entebbe. The media has just stopped short of justifying political murder, and the general attitude is that Israel must do whatever is necessary to survive, even if it involves assassinations.

Islamisation of Bangladesh

Close on the heels of his party's supposedly massive victory in the parliamentary elections, the Bangladesh President, Mr. H. M. Ershad, said at a religious gathering at Barisal in mid-March 1988 that an official Bill would be introduced in the forthcoming session of the new

Parliament to make Islam Bangladesh's state religion. This statement reflects a desperate bid to enhance his popularity with the Muslim fundamentalists, a section of whom, represented by the Jamaat-e-Islam, is clearly with the opposition. This is the first step towards turning Bangladesh into an Islamic republic. This decision is merely born out of Mr. Ershad's desire to hang on to power.

Though his party, the Jatiya Dal, has won more than three-fourths of the seats in the parliamentary elections held on March 3, his political legitimacy remains questionable because the eight-party and seven-party alliances headed by Sheikh Hasina and Begum Khaleda Zia, as well as the five-party leftist alliance and the Jamaat-e-Islam, which have established a 21-party front, boycotted it. This was because their demand that Gen. Ershad should step down and the elections be conducted by an agency in which they had confidence, was turned down. Far from isolating them, their boycott has only served to increase Mr. Ershad's isolation because the large-scale rigging and intimidation which characterised the parliamentary elections of May 1986, which were won by the Jatiya Dal, as well as the local bodies' elections this year underlined the justification of their demand.

The most widely agreed explanation of Mr. Ershad's decision to make Islam the state religion of Bangladesh would seem to be that he wishes to play the Islamic card to get out of a difficult situation. This is facile that many will hesitate to accept the theory, going by the objective situation. With and after Ziaur Rahman, nobody ever questioned Bangladesh's Islamic credentials. Gen. Ershad has been careful always to promote Islam, but he stopped just short of introducing Islam into politics. If as President of the country, he has now chosen to describe himself as an Imam, he apparently is doing so with a long-term objective.

The proposal, in a way, is unfair to the people of Bangladesh who have traditionally been devout Muslims but never in need of a certificate from a cantonment-oriented Government leader about the genuineness of their Islamic faith. Mr. Ershad's decision may appear as primarily aimed at flattering the fundamentalists but it essentially has a negative objective. The Jamaat-e-Islami leads a small group of Islamic fundamentalist parties and has been solidly with the Awami League and the BNP-led alliances in their resolve to pull down the Ershad Government.

Shultz visits Israel

Palestinians staged a general strike and demonstrations on April 4, 1988 to protest the peace shuttle of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz. Israeli soldiers killed one protester and wounded eight. Mr. Shultz met Israel's leaders in talks that

focussed on the substance of the U.S. plan for Palestinian self-rule, rather than the procedural question of how to arrange an international conference. The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, has strongly opposed such a conference.

"The international conference is just a door that will be opened," said the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, the political rival of Mr. Shamir and a supporter of the international conference. "The question is what are we going to discuss after it is opened. May be the more we go into details, the less threatening it will be for Mr. Shamir."

Mr. Shultz pledged the United States would oppose a Palestinian state and any efforts to force Israel to withdraw from all the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which were seized in the 1967 war. Also, prominent Palestinians, who once were considered potential negotiators at a peace conference, accused Mr. Shultz of siding with Israel and vowed not to meet him.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has already rejected the new American plan for Arab-Israeli peace accusing the Reagan administration of being "liars and insincere" in its declared aim of seeking a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political affairs department, castigated Washington for its decision to close the PLO's observer mission at the UN in New York. "They are closing our mission and they are pretending that they are genuine peace-seekers," he said.

On the Shultz peace plan, which is already rejected outright by Israel, Mr. Kaddoumi said on March 23 he believed that no Arab state would accept it. He accused the U.S. of devising the new proposal only to defuse the 14-week-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Kaddoumi reiterated the PLO's stand that just and lasting Arab-Israeli peace could come only through an international conference held under UN auspices where the five permanent Security Council members would have arbitration powers and with the participation of all parties involved, including the PLO on an equal footing with all others.

Mr. Shultz's plan does not require Israel to commit itself to vacating all occupied territories. It makes no mention of Jerusalem at all. It avoids confronting the issue of Golan Heights. The plan calls for an international conference whose role will be limited to that of issuing invitations to the parties in the Arab-Israeli dispute to start bilateral negotiations.

Dalai Lama demands freedom for Tibet

The Dalai Lama has urged "all freedom loving peoples to support our non-violent struggle for the survival of our national

identity, our culture and our spiritual traditions, and to persuade the Chinese Government to abandon its oppressive policies." In a statement issued in New Delhi on March 10, 1988 to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the 1959 Tibetan uprising against Chinese occupation that culminated in his escape to India, he observed that "today, Tibet's very existence is under threat."

He observed that the massive transfer of Chinese onto the Tibetan plateau jeopardises 2,100 years of Tibet's distinct history and identity—and is the immediate cause of the Tibetan people's renewed determination to openly express their dissatisfaction.

The Dalai Lama affirmed that China's present policy contravenes the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, that forbids the transfer of civilians onto occupied territory—regardless of disputed claims to sovereignty—it also violates the most fundamental right of a people to survive and be masters of their destiny in their own land.

"It is my hope that the new leaders of China will see the futility and injustice of attempting to force their domination on an unwilling people. Tibet should be for the six million Tibetans. Its future, including its form of Government and social system, should be for the Tibetan people themselves to decide. Respect for freedom and democracy is essential for the development of modern Tibet and its people," the Dalai Lama said.

Tibet has been ruled with an iron hand especially in 1958-59 when Beijing brutally crushed an anti-China revolt which led to thousands of monks joining the Dalai Lama (the country's supreme spiritual leader) in exile in India, and during the cultural revolution when untold damage was done to Tibet's cultural and religious heritage and traditions. Dalai Lama has always argued for non-violence from his supporters and confined himself to demanding greater autonomy for Tibet rather than complete independence.

China's failure to pacify Tibet was highlighted once again with thousands of Tibetan groups on a rampage in Lhasa to protest Chinese rule on March 6. In the firing that subsequently took place, a number of people were killed and many more injured. This was certainly the largest and most violent of such riots in almost 30 years, exceeding even the demonstrations that took place last year on the same occasion of the grand prayer festival.

Ershad party gets majority

Bangladesh's ruling Jatiya Party won a majority in the parliamentary elections, boycotted by the Opposition and marred by violence. The results were declared on March 4, 1988. As anticipated, the ruling party won more than three-fourth of the total seats in the 300-member house. The Jatiya

candidates went unopposed for 18 and voting for another seat was cancelled after the death of a candidate.

The President, Mr H M Ershad, said the elections would help quiet the violence against his Government. "After this, things will definitely improve," he said. The Prime Minister, Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, and 14 other Cabinet Ministers were re-elected.

Several parties that took part in the controversial Bangladesh parliamentary elections, boycotted by the main Opposition parties, have complained of "rigging and ballot dacoities." They allege that the ruling party resorted to methods like intimidation, rigging and "conspiracy" during the polling to ensure the defeat of many candidates. The Opposition has termed the polls as a "farce" in which the voters did not participate. Parties other than the ruling party that took part do not subscribe to this view but say that many of their nominees were robbed of victory because of the Jatiya Party's and Government's actions which resulted in rigging and "dacoity" of the votes.

In fact, some of the results have come as a surprise because many had thought that prominent persons of the pro-election parties other than the ruling party would win the polls. Some of the cases in this respect have been quoted. Another interesting aspect of the election leaving apart whether it was a farce or not, is the poor show of the Freedom Party led by the retired army officers who had masterminded the 1975 coup that killed the Bangladesh founder leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and toppled his Government. The party won only two seats.

Mr Ershad's Jatiya Party had won a comfortable majority in the parliamentary election he held in 1986 and he need not have, under the constitution, sought a fresh mandate before 1991. But he decided to go for a fresh election when last year he dissolved parliament in the wake of a prolonged opposition agitation to seek his ouster. Having dissolved parliament Gen Ershad created a constitutional vacuum which he could not fill except through a fresh poll. The only logic for him to go for a new election, according to him, was that the principal Opposition parties—the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist party—had made it impossible for parliament to function.

Protests against Israeli repression

The mass uprising taking place in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip since December 1987 has led to indignation against the occupying power. A report said that the Israeli movement "peace now", organised large peace demonstrations in Tel Aviv on January 26, 1988 in which 50,000 people participated and according to assessments, they were the largest in the

past 20 years. The demonstrators demanded unconditional withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Arabs also organised a protest meeting against Israeli occupation in Nazareth on January 23. This meeting, the largest held in the past 20 years, called for an end to occupation of Palestine lands. Even the United States, the traditional ally of Israel, has condemned the repression by supporting a UN Security Council resolution against Tel Aviv's actions. It is the first time since Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 that the US has supported an anti-Israeli resolution at the UN. The UN resolution, passed on January 5 with the support of the non-aligned members of the Security Council, demanded Israel to rescind its decision to expel nine young Palestinians in accordance with the 1949 Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in territories under military occupation.

The Palestinian uprising has snowballed into the worst and most prolonged unrest in the occupied territories since the six-day war of June 1967. The writing on the wall is clear: the 1.5 million Palestinians under occupation have run out of patience and it is high time Tel Aviv shed its fanaticism and took a realistic view of their inalienable right to self-determination. But the myopic National Unity Government dominated by the hawkish Likud bloc has chosen to continue on a confrontationalist course.

Violence took place in the Israeli-occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza Strip as a result of which Israeli troops shot and wounded at least eight Palestinians in the two weeks ending January 1988. The US is now looking for a "transitional arrangement" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to try to resolve the situation quickly. The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, feels that the "transitional arrangement" would improve the living conditions and increase self-government and freedom for the Palestinians while the territories' final legal status is being determined.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir said his country is ready for West Asian peace talks within the framework of a US-mediated plan which, he said, is now being worked out in Washington. "We talk about an interim arrangement and of course the issue at present is somehow different from the (autonomy) formula we negotiated several years ago," he said.

"The intention, as far as we understand, is to shorten the time span. Then we spoke of autonomy as an interim stage that will last five years. Today we mean something less." Mr Shamir said, deviating from his earlier adherence to the 1979 Camp David autonomy plan. The autonomy plan envisaged by the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement proposes five years of limited self-rule for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, after which final settlement would be pursued.

AFRICA

Mugabe sworn in as President

With military pomp and tribal pageantry, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Gabriel Mugabe, was on December 31, 1987 sworn in as Zimbabwe's first Executive President. The new office gives Mr. Mugabe sweeping powers to transform one of Africa's few western-style democracies into the one-party socialist State he envisions. Mr. Mugabe will be President for six years and may be re-elected as many times as he chooses to stand for re-election.

Mr. Mugabe, 63, was handed the symbolic chain of office by the outgoing President, Mr. Canaan Banana, before a cheering crowd of about 60,000 at the National Sports Stadium in central Harare. Until then, the presidency had been a ceremonial post. Mr. Mugabe retains his post as Prime Minister.

One of Mr. Mugabe's first official act as Head of State was to announce the appointment of his former Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Simon Muzenda, as Vice-President. A one-time school teacher who turned guerilla chieftain to fight for independence in the former white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia, Mr. Mugabe was

the only candidate nominated by legislators for the most powerful post in the land. Mr. Mugabe has pledged to preserve the unity agreement signed in December with his old political foe, the Opposition leader, Mr. Joshua Nkomo. The agreement merges the two main parties.

Mr. Mugabe, in a speech after he was sworn in, appealed to Zimbabwe's 8.2 million people, whatever their tribe, race, colour, region or religion, "to stand behind this unity accord and promote it in word and deed wherever you are and whatever you are doing." The President vowed Africa's youngest nation will remain "on a people-oriented revolutionary path guided by socialist principles." Mr. Mugabe led Rhodesia to independence as black-ruled Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980, after he and Mr. Nkomo headed two guerilla armies in a seven-year war.

The introduction of presidential form in place of the parliamentary cabinet system of Government has also authorised Mr. Mugabe to transform Zimbabwe's bicameral parliament into the legislature of a one-party Socialist State. It is the most significant event in the history of Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980 from the 15 years of illegal rule by Mr. Ian Smith's white minority regime.

The latest development was preceded by

two important developments in the political realm of Zimbabwe. The first was the abolition of the 'reserved' seats for whites in the Assembly and the Senate. The Lancaster House agreement at the time of independence of Zimbabwe provided 20 'reserved' seats for the whites, who account for less than three per cent of the country's total population in the 100-member Assembly. The abolition of this racial representation is a significant achievement of Mr. Mugabe.

Another event of great importance is the historic agreement between Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo to unite their political parties. Under the agreement, Mr. Mugabe became the first Secretary and President of the new party called Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), the name of Mr. Mugabe's ruling party. The unity was the culmination of a process initiated two years ago by the outgoing President. It has ended six years of the two leaders' rivalry since they fell out in 1981. These developments would certainly enable Mr. Mugabe to concentrate on fighting the Renamo bandits of Mozambique causing troubles in eastern and south-eastern Zimbabwe and should strengthen the unity and independence of the country which is still divided along tribal lines.

EUROPE

Mitterrand triumphs again

History was made in Paris when the Socialist President, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, won a decisive victory over his Right-wing challenger and the Prime Minister, Mr. Jacques Chirac, on May 8, 1988. His victory was as decisive as it was spectacular and widely predicted. He scored 53.9 per cent in the election to beat Mr. Chirac, who took 46.09 per cent in the worst result for the Right since the Fifth Republic was formed in 1958. Mr. Chirac, in keeping with French tradition, submitted his Government's resignation. The former Agriculture Minister, Mr. Michel Rocard, a moderate Socialist, was appointed the Prime Minister.

Mr. Mitterrand, often described as Europe's supreme political tactician, now becomes the first French head of State to be elected by popular vote, for a second

seven-year term. When he completes his second term in 1995, he will be nearing 80 and will have ruled France for 14 years. Mr. Mitterrand's second victory had a bigger margin than his first against Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing in 1981. The scale of the victory may soon be compared with that of Gen. de Gaulle in 1965 and of Mr. Georges Pompidou in 1969—the two most admired French Presidents in the Fifth Republic.

The Socialist President has been a prominent face on the French Left arena since the end of World War II, but in recent years he has moved markedly to the political centre. His first two years in office, 1981-83, involved implementation of long-held socialist ideas and were largely a failure. The radical philosophy of "rupture with capitalism" floundered on the rocks of economic reality.

After trying to spend their way of prosperity, the Socialists ran up the national

debt without being able to stop run-away unemployment. The Government was forced to reverse its course and institute austerity. When the Right ousted the Socialists from control of the National Assembly in March 1986, Mr. Mitterrand needed to appeal to a wider electorate if he was to have any hope of re-election.

Ironically, after Mr. Mitterrand's popularity had fallen to historic lows at mid-term, it soared after the Right regained control of parliament, leaving him with little real power in domestic affairs. The French seemed to like the balance of power. Mr. Mitterrand quickly assumed the role of the wise grandfather. Mr. Mitterrand effectively neutralised the Communist Party after coming to power with its support in 1981. His march into the centre scattered the Right, cementing the fundamental change in the political landscape he has long sought for France.

AMERICA

U.S. rejects plea on arms to Pak

The United States has turned down India's plea against continued supply of

sophisticated arms to Pakistan in spite of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan which would remove the supposed Soviet threat to Islamabad. "We have strong relations with Pakistan and they will continue. The Geneva accords do not *ipso facto* mean a

reduction in our assistance to Pakistan," a U.S. State Department official said on May 1, 1988 commenting on New Delhi's plea.

The official said the U.S. had in the past made it clear that it placed considerable importance on relations with both India and

Pakistan That remains the position, he affirmed. However, the official stated that there was no indication that the level of aid to Pakistan would be reduced. The fact that a settlement on Afghanistan has been reached in Geneva does not necessarily mean a scaling down of assistance to Islamabad.

The official pointed out that there were over three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and expressed the view that a large effort was necessary to coordinate their return to Afghanistan. "Moreover, they (Pakistan) still have an unfriendly regime in Kabul," he said.

The new \$ 4.02-billion aid package to Pakistan for the years 1988-1993, which includes \$ 1.74-billion for arms assistance, stands, the official affirmed. Washington pumped a massive \$ 3.2-billion in economic and military assistance to Pakistan between 1981 and 1987 in the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The \$ 4.02-billion package was approved recently because of the supposed threat Pakistan faced from the Afghan border.

The US is providing more F 16 jets and missiles and considering the sale of an unspecified number of early warning surveillance aircraft and manne patrol planes to Pakistan this year. *The New York Times* reported on May 2. Ignoring opposition from India, the Reagan Administration has told Congress that it intends to provide Islamabad with early-warning planes like E 2C Hawkeyes. The paper said quoting a "highly sensitive" list of potential arms sales worth \$ 15 billion to several countries in 1988. India is listed among the 33 nations with an expected \$ 50 million worth of arms sales to it.

Pakistan also wants to purchase nearly 500 top of the line M1 Abrams (M1A1) main battle tanks from the United States at a cost of about \$ 2 billion, which Islamabad plans to deploy in heavy numbers along the western borders, especially the desert boundary with Rajasthan, it has been reported. It is learnt that the US Defence Department, after surveying Islamabad's requirements has allowed the M1A1 to be tested by the Pakistanis. The test has been particularly sought by Pakistan in the desert region along the Indian border this August.

The M1A1, which is one of the world's most sophisticated and lethal frontline tanks, if acquired by Pakistan, could be a major shot in the arm for the Pakistan army. The M1A1 is considered much more superior to the current tanks in the Indian armada—either the Vijayanta (Vickers design built in India) or the currently under production Soviet T-72 and BMP-1 AFVS.

Nicaragua, Contras agree on cease-fire

For the first time the Nicaraguan Government and the Contras sat together and signed an agreement on March 24, 1988

which stipulates a 60-day cease-fire. During this period the Contras will accept only humanitarian aid and the Government will give amnesty to all political prisoners, guarantee freedom of press and allow unfettered return and activity for all political dissidents. Leaders of both sides signed the historic accord after three days of talks in the southern border village of Sapoa.

The cease-fire came into effect from April 1. The agreement committed the Contra rebels to soliciting or accepting only humanitarian aid. The two sides also agreed to maintain dialogue during the cease fire towards a definitive peace. The Sandinistas also agreed to guarantee freedom of the press and allow political dissidents who have left the country to return without conditions of any kind. The accord was the biggest advance in Central American peace efforts since a regional peace accord was signed by five Central American Presidents in August last year.

The cease-fire agreement between the Sandinista regime and the Contra rebels of Nicaragua to be followed by definite peace talks is a significant accord. It is the result of the first face to face talks that the two sides have held during the more than six years of the insurgency. The Reagan administration, which has been propping up the disintegrating rebel forces including the airlifting of troops to Honduras to save them from a Nicaraguan offensive—has been forced to acknowledge that the Sandinistas have made significant concessions: amnesty for political prisoners, return of the politically self-exiled, full freedom of expression and irreversible steps towards democratisation.

The cease fire agreement is particularly welcome since it comes within days of what looked like a sudden turn for the worse when the United States landed over 3,200 troops in the neighbouring state of Honduras to counter an alleged incursion of Nicaraguan forces into that country. The fact is that Nicaragua never invaded Honduras. Nicaraguan troops are simply fighting the US backed Contra rebels along the northern border with Honduras. While the White House had announced that Honduras had requested help in dealing with an "invasion" by more than 1,500 Nicaraguan troops, Honduras officials however denied any knowledge of such an incursion or of any request for US help.

The implications of the US decision to send its troops to Honduras is clear. It may well be a preliminary for a direct US military invasion of Nicaraguan territory. Moreover, one should bear in mind that President Ronald Reagan is trying his best to build support in a reluctant Congress for renewed aid to the Contras. As a matter of fact, Mr Reagan's systematic endeavours to destabilise the Nicaraguan Government needs to be located in a proper perspective. Mr Reagan sees the Sandinistas who took power after a broad based revolution against a US-backed dictator in 1979, as

the source of all trouble in Central America. Since then the US Government has been helping the Contra rebels to overthrow the Leftist Government.

While the United States began withdrawing the American troops from Honduras on March 28, Honduras protested to the US against the US Defence Secretary, Mr Frank Carlucci's statement in which he admitted that the objective of the Pentagon troops sent to the Central American country was to back the anti-Nicaraguan bands. According to Washington, the Honduran President, Mr Azcona, had requested troops to be sent to protect the country from an alleged Nicaraguan invasion.

U.S. ready to sell missiles to India

The United States is willing to sell certain types of missiles, radar-related equipment and software systems for the Indian armed forces following the recent decision of the two countries to expand their defence cooperation. However, Washington is said to be reluctant to supply some highly-sophisticated defence items, including sea-bed sensors used to detect mines, laser-guided bomb kits and air combat simulators, it was reported. But the US is willing to discuss the issue in the hope that some satisfactory agreement can be reached.

The Indian Government had approached the US a few months ago with a request for sophisticated electronics and other defence items including sonars for its Navy. Washington's initial reaction has been to indicate that it would be willing to supply some but had reservations about others. An Indian defence delegation is likely to visit Washington shortly to discuss the issue in detail.

After his talks with the US President, Mr Ronald Reagan, in Washington on October 20 last, the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had announced that the two countries had agreed to explore "other avenues" in the field of defence in addition to their cooperation in the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project. Mr Gandhi had also indicated that while the US was likely to supply some sophisticated defence equipment, it had not cleared the complete list submitted by India. Washington had said clearly that some of the items India wanted had not been given even to close American allies, he added.

It was reported that Washington was hesitant about only the most advanced items such as air combat simulator and certain types of sea bed sensors for the Navy. However, it is prepared to give the Indian Navy certain types of missiles. The Reagan administration is also understood to have indicated to India that it would provide radar-related equipment for the Indian Air Force, Navy and the Army. It may also give advanced communication equipment.

MISCELLANY

World's largest stupa

Construction of the largest-ever Buddhist 'stupa' in the world has got underway in Vaishali. Approximately Rs 100 lakh would be spent on the entire complex, consisting of 'shanti stupa' a temple and a sprawling Japanese garden.

Vaishali is a very important Buddhist centre by virtue of being the place where Lord Buddha preached the last chapter of "lotus Sutra", the sacred text of Mahayana sect of Buddhism. Yet it has failed to attract pilgrims and tourists for want of adequate infrastructural facilities and publicity.

World's largest mosque

Thousands of Moroccan construction workers are labouring round the clock to complete King Hassan II's monumental act of faith—the world's largest mosque—in time for his 60th birthday next year.

Growing at a frenzied pace on a concrete platform jutting out over the Atlantic breakers, the massive minaret is already Morocco's highest building and continues to rise by 2.5 metres a day towards its pinnacle at 180 metres. It will soon dominate every part of the huge city and the nearby Atlantic shore for 50 km in both directions.

Live telecast from Everest

In a rare feat, climbers from Japan, Nepal and China scaled Mount Everest, the world's tallest peak, on May 5, 1988 almost simultaneously from the north and south sides as millions of people the world over watched the event live.

The three nation joint Nepal-Japan-China friendship "Sagarmatha" expedition had left their camps from the south side in Nepal and north side in China at 7 a.m. in their final bid to reach the peak.

The first to struggle their way through the steep snowy slopes of Everest were from the north side. Around 9.25 a.m. they reached the top. Exactly an hour later the south side team reached the peak from the Lhasa side.

The expedition, the costliest and largest of all times, is not only the first team attempt to scale the peak from both the sides simultaneously and cross-traverse, but also the first team to draw the largest number of Everest veterans in one single expedition. Of the 252 members of the three-nation 65 are Chinese, 82 Japanese and 105 Nepalese. This is the 45th team to scale the peak.

Cen Dorji of China, Noburu Yamada of Japan and Lakpa Sherpa of Nepal scaled the peak from the north side. From the south side, the climbers were Ang Purba Sherpa of Nepal and two Chinese, Ringen Puncog and Da Ceng.

Members of the camera crew of the Nippon Television Networks Corporation (NTV) braved to the top with all sophisticated equipment and two of them ran out of oxygen. They reached the summit from the south side at 12.54 p.m. (Nepal time) and were then joined by those from the north side. They met the climbers from both the north and south sides.

The \$ 10 million joint expedition, set several firsts for Everest as the climbers, including the TV crew, reached the peak on the same day from both its main faces.

Longest under sea tunnel

The world's longest under sea tunnel, linking Japan's main island, Honshu, with Hokkaido island, became operational on March 13, 1988, marking a new page in Japan's rail transport history.

The Seikan Tunnel, which took over 24 years to dig and complete and cost over 700 billion yen, is 53.85 km in length, of which 23.30 km is under the sea and 30.55 km under the ground. It is also the world's

longest and is a product of the most modern and sophisticated engineering technologies known to man.

Since the tunnel travels deep under the sea and land, there are no stations for passengers to get on and off. However, emergency stations are located at two points within the tunnel which act as fire refuge points.

The tunnel reduces the train journey from Tokyo to Hokkaido by about two hours. The Transport Ministry estimates 2.1 million passengers to use the tunnel every year.

World's tiniest camera

The world's smallest camera ever marketed is half the size of the human eye, produces a negative about one three-100th of an inch square and was invented by an Indian husband and wife trained in botany and law.

Joginder Singh Sidhu and Charanjiv Kaur Sidhu made it to the 1988 Guinness Book of World Records, if not Ripley's Believe It or Not, with their tiny (0.55 inch by 0.35 inch), featherweight (0.88 ounce) creation, known as the Santokh after Joginder's father. The previous record holder, the Japanese "Petel", a roughly twice the size is downright unwieldy by comparison.

World's largest palace

China's former Imperial Palace, known to the west as "the forbidden city", is the largest in the world and perhaps the world's best planned structure.

The palace, located in the heart of Beijing, housed 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties from the mid-14th to the early 20th century. The entire palace area, rectangular in shape and 720,000 sq metre in size, is surrounded by walls 10 metre high and a moat 52 metre wide.

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Tashkent Award for "Antarjali Yatra"

Goutam Ghosh's "Antarjali Yatra" (The Voyage Beyond), India's official entry, won the Golden Simurg Grand Prix of the Tashkent Film Festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries on May 30, 1988.

The film is about the fate of a young girl married against her will to a dying old man.

The Golden Simurg was received by Ravi Malik, executive producer of the film.

About 90 countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America took part in the week-long

festival, which was inaugurated in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) on May 24, 1988. Cuba, China and the Soviet Republic of Georgia were the other winners in the festival which became competitive from this year. A total of 120 films and 80 documentaries were exhibited at the festival, a major forum for Third World cinema.

Nine Oscars for 'Last Emperor'

"The Last Emperor", Bernardo Bertolucci's epic tale of the bizarre reign of China's last imperial ruler, swept 60th

annual Academy Awards, winning nine Oscars—including *best picture* and *best director*—in Los Angeles on April 11, 1988.

Michael Douglas, whose reptilian portrayal of a ruthless broker mirrored the greedy Wall Street ethic in "Wall Street", won the *best actor* Oscar.

Ex-pop star Cher won the *best actress* award for her performance as an ugly-duckling widow whose love affair with her fiancé's brother transforms her into a swan in "Moonstruck", which won three major awards.

Sean Connery won for the *best supporting*

(Continued on page 63)

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

Great Revolt

In 1856, Lord Canning succeeded Lord Dalhousie as the Governor General of India. The reign of Dalhousie had been quite momentous for the Britishers as he had pursued a policy of territorial aggrandisement and extended the dominions of the empire. The reign of his successor witnessed a big conflagration—the great revolt of 1857. It was the result of the misrule and oppression of the East India Company over a span of hundred years. The great empire of the *frangee* almost reached the brink of its extinction. Unfortunately, it survived because of the lack of support and co-operation to the revolutionaries by some sections of our people.

As Abraham Lincoln once remarked that there was no nation good enough to govern another, the revolutionaries were fully justified in waging a war against the British imperialism for freedom of their country and protection of their religion. The Britishers crushed them with brutality for perpetuation of their despotic rule. If we look at the events in retrospect, the revolutionaries were harbingers of futuro. They fought against slavery, economic exploitation and religious conversions. All those who did not support them, stood for *status quo* and oppression of their own people by an alien government. Since no foreign rule, however beneficent, could substitute itself for the self-rule by the community, the revolutionaries were great patriots by every criterion. It is, therefore, quite appropriate to call the great revolt of 1857 as the First War of Indian Independence.

The revolutionaries had their day for quite a long period. They had not the good fortune to see their final triumph. They were, however, able to explode the myth that the alien rulers were invincible. The British rule in India was shaken to its foundations. They read the writing on the wall that India could no longer be taken for granted. The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The policy of annexation was abandoned. The missionary zeal of bringing about mass conversions to the Christian faith was given up. The British Crown took over the governance of India and an Act for the Better Government of India was passed in Parliament in 1858.

Causes of revolt

What were the causes of this mighty revolt? The East India Company started its trade during the heyday of the Mughal

empire. It did not acquire the empire of India by any conquest or military victory at the battlefield. It snatched one territory after another metre by metre from the native princes by interfering illegally in their internal conflicts and employing dubious methods—decoit, defrauding or diplomacy. In all these endeavours, the Company created a large number of its opponents. In administering the acquired dominions, the servants of the Company were partisans. They cared for the trade and wealth of the Company and their personal benefits but neglected altogether the welfare of the people. They ruined both the agriculture and industry of the country. Millions of peasants and artisans were thrown out of employment. They crushed the Indian handicrafts to promote the industrial growth of England. They introduced a new revenue system which snatched the land from the cultivator and gave it to the money lender or trader. It produced hatred against the rule of the Company among all people, rich and poor, prince or soldier, peasant or artisan, *pandit* or *maulvi*. It was this discontent which burst forth with a mighty revolt against the rule of the *frangee*.

This discontent was further aggravated by the ridiculous attempts of the Christian missionaries to force their religious beliefs upon our people. They wished the Indian empire not only to become the brightest jewel of the Crown but also wanted it to be the Christian jewel. They ridiculed the tenets of Hinduism and Islam. They advocated that the Christianity alone was the gospel of truth and salvation. The government confiscated the *jagirs* of temples and mosques granted to them by the native rulers but paid high salaries to the bishops and clergymen. Mr. Mangles, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, openly proclaimed that his mission as ordained by the providence was to make India Christian from one end to the other. The government abrogated the ancient Hindu law depriving a convert from Hinduism of his right to property. It enacted a new law in 1850 which enabled the convert to Christianity to inherit his ancestral property. The new converts also got preferential treatment in government services. All this left no doubt in the minds of people what their rulers wanted to achieve.

From obtaining the grant of Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from Shah Alam on August 12, 1765, the East India Company acknowledged the Mughal emperor as the

symbolical head of the empire. It paid him a tribute of rupees twelve lakhs annually for his maintenance and personal use. It issued its coinage in the name of the emperor. The Governor General described himself as the emperor's faithful servant, *Badshah-La-Fidwi-i-Khas*. He presented *nazars*—gifts as mark of subordination to the emperor on his birthday as well as on *Nowroz* (Now Year Day) and *Id* either personally or through the Resident or the Commander-in-Chief. This was as long as the Company was not the supreme power in India. When it was able to wipe out its adversaries and was in a position to proclaim itself as the paramount power, it changed its attitude towards the emperor. He, therefore, sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his Envoy Extraordinary to London to obtain implementation of the agreement the East India Company had entered into with him but without success. Many other humiliations were heaped upon him one after the other but the old man was too feeble to do any harm to the supreme power of the land. The last straw on the camel's back came in 1856 with the announcement by Governor General Canning that the successors of Bahadur Shah would lose their title and be known only as princes. This made Bahadur Shah the sworn enemy of the British rule.

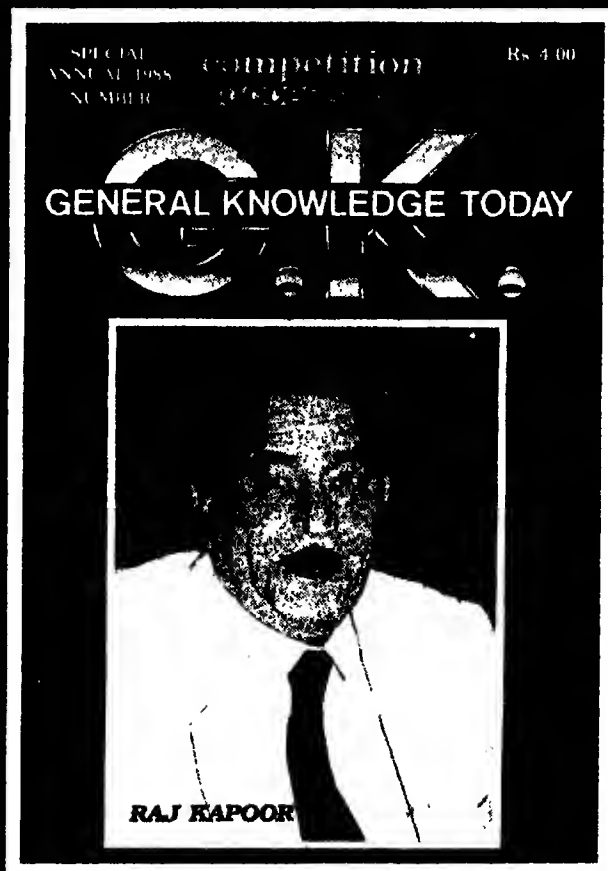
When the head rolls down on the ground what shall happen to the arms could be easily imagined. The Company was also not kind towards various other native princes most of whom were not able to offer any resistance. The symbolical head of the Maratha confederacy Baji Rao II lived on the Company's annual pension of rupees eight lakhs on the *jagir* of Bithoor near Kanpur. When he died in 1852, the Britishers deprived his adopted son Dhondupant, called Nana Sahib, of his father's pension. All his prayers and protests, both before the Governor General and the English authorities at London, proved of no avail which obviously turned him hostile to the Britishers. Likewise, the annexation of Jhansi hurt the sentiments of Rani Lakshmbai when her husband Raja Gangadhar died childless in 1853. Both Nana and Lakshmbai played their conspicuous roles later in the revolt of 1857.

The Britishers were not unkind to the native princes alone. They also looked with contempt towards the Indian sepoys who had helped them to win an extensive empire.

(Continued on page 46)

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Should Governors Act As Agents Of Central Government Or Patrons Of State Governments?



Mr. Sureet Chatterjee

The Governor has the delicate dual role as the Constitutional head of state and agent of the Union government being called upon to act as 'the eyes and ears' of the Union government besides having to carry out his duties in an impartial, objective and tactful manner. Vested in him are certain discretionary powers which because of their repeated abuse in the past and not so far part that has led to considerable controversy and debate, with several questions being raised regarding the Governor's actual role and his arbitration in the affairs of the state.

The Governor, ostensibly an unbiased observer has in light of past indiscretions and misadventures, come to acquire an unsavoury connotation as dabbler in unscrupulous politics, who particularly in non-Congress (I) ruled states takes considerable pains to put the state government at discomfiture. The constant ding-dong struggle between the two results in their being occupied with pinning the other and so, the purported high principles and duties of the lofty office of Governor are jettisoned by indulging in unseemly politics.

The amount of mistrust has grown to a level where each is wary of the other's move and if this unhealthy relationship is to be deplored then the Governor has to take no mean share of the blame. By openly patronising factions and groups opposed to the state government, by lending a ready and sympathetic ear to their real or imagined grievances and accusations, by indulging in intrigue and in general by adopting a confrontationist approach, he has left the state government with no choice other than take to tactics to stonewall the Governor's moves.

CONTEST ESSAYS

The Governor assuming the role of patron of state government has certain considerable advantages which regales its deficiencies. At one stroke it obviates the strained relationship and forges a common understanding of the problems faced by the state government. A perspective of the limitations under which a state government has to perform, the constraints on its resources, leads to a better grasp of the political equation in a state—paving the way for a common approach to contentious issues rather than be at loggerheads and spewing invectives and insinuations. By thus clearing the air thorny problems can be settled instead of raising a lot of dust which confuses the issues at stake.

A friendly atmosphere does not mean that Governor should connive at state governments, misdeeds or be servile to it; this necessitates the appointment of a man of integrity and eminent personality who while serving the states, interests does not present a fake picture to the centre. Any deviation from this can only compromise the nation's integrity. It can be emphatically stated that by being a patron of the state a Governor can fulfil his role as a true positron of the state's interests as well as the centre, than as a person thrust upon a state to keep it on a tight leash. Only then can the office of Governor act as an effective link between the centre and the state rather as an entirely unnecessary embellishment.

II

Miss Shikha Mathur

The Governor's position has been best described in the oath which every Governor, before entering upon his office, has to make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the state High Court whereby he swears in the name of God that he will faithfully execute the office of the governor and will to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and will devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of the state. Within the constitutional guidelines, the Governor has to function as the constitutional head of state who has to guide the states along the path of democracy.

However, situated as he is today, the Governor plays a twofold role set in two capacities—one, as Centre's representative who is responsible to the Constitution and the Central government which appoints



(may dismiss or transfer) him and the other as head of a provincial government whose advice he is expected to follow in a parliamentary system.

A critical appraisal of the role played by Governors in the past three decades brings the succinct rule of Indian politics that he "for the fear of losing his office, or of not getting another state on the expiry of his current term may heed to the promptings of the Union more carefully and diligently than what is offered to him under Article 163 of the Constitution". He acts more as "an agent of the Union than the Head of the state over whose destiny he presides". In states where same party as the centre i.e., Congress held sway, the Governors religiously carried out the directives of the Congress High Command and resolved the constitutional crisis that arose but in opposition ruled states, many governors were seen using their 'discretionary powers' to fulfil Central government's wishes. Among the many examples of Punjab, U.P., Bihar, I cite Rajasthan's where during the era of coalition politics, Mohanlal Sukhadia of Congress Legislature Party was appointed Chief Minister in place of Maharwal Laxman Singh who was elected leader of a united front. Even in matters of summoning and proroguing the Legislative Assembly Governors took different stands in similar circumstances. Whereas Dharam Vir dismissed Ajoy Mukherjee's government without giving them time to prove their majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Congress Party led by C.B. Gupta, in U.P. was provided ample time on the pretext that when someone loses majority he should be given time to prove it. The Governor's discretionary power of recommending to the President the failure of constitutional machinery have made him 'a chief instrument of Centre's alleged conspiracy to

topple non Congress governments. Many Ram Lals and Jagmohans have been used by ruling party to remove popularly elected opposition governments under absolutely illegitimate and dubious circumstances. Such a flagrant partisan role by the Governor makes him a "puppet whose role depends on what the man behind is doing."

But this is not what Constitution makers wanted. They gave him discretionary powers so as to maintain stability in states faced with difficulty and to counter secessionist prone regional, ideological and cultural movements by making him a representative of the centre. He can fulfil his duty faithfully if and only if he rises above party prejudices and predilections, works dispassionately as head of the state. The Sarkaria Commission had aptly recommended that Governors should be eminent persons outside the states, not intimately connected with local politics and not a politician from the ruling party. Only then can he uphold the Constitution and act as a sagacious councillor to the state

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Meghalaya; Miss P. Indumathi, Madras; Shahid Ali Khan, Ghazipur; Miss R Arundhathi, Mysore; Shailendra Singh, Lucknow; Miss Madhu Chhanda Nanda, Ganjam; Anil Prasad A.V., Warangal; Neel Rattan Rana, Shimla; Miss Gomathy Viswanathan, Calcutta; Mahesh Kumar Y.N., Bagepally; Miss A.R.T. Sujatha, Anakapalle; Amardatt, Bangalore; Miss V. Uma Maheshwari, Hyderabad; Srinivasa Rao Venkatesh, Hyderabad; Miss Madhumita Bhattacharya, Girdih; M. Bala Krishna Reddy, Puttaparthi; Miss Surabala Misra, Cuttack; Mukesh Nemani, Muzaffarpur; Manish Mohan, Sahibganj; Miss Madhatee Inamdar, Thane; Avtar Singh Terry, Jalandhar; Virendra, Kanpur; Km Sarbari Ghoshal, New Delhi; Ajay Surana, Roorkee; Agarwal Sanjay, Bareilly.

ministries. Governors must know the difference between the interest of the nation and interest of the ruling party and must

play a crucial role in resolving the tensions of Indian politics in the best interest of the "people."

(Continued from page 43)

They paid them an extremely low salary, Rs. 7 per month, and expected them to work like animals from dawn to dusk. They abused them as a nigger, *suar* or pig. To add insult to the injury, some British officers ridiculed their religious beliefs and rituals and openly preached the Christian virtues to them. The annexation of Oudh in 1856 by Lord Dalhousie to which the soldiers of Bengal army largely belonged further embittered them.

Conditions were now ripe for a mass upsurge. The minds of Indians from prince to peasant were full of resentment, distrust and hatred for the English. Only a spark could make the situation ablaze. This was soon provided by the new English rifles. Their cartridges had a greased paper cover whose ends were required to be bitten off by teeth before use. This grease was believed to be composed of beef and pig fat. The sepoys came to know of this first of all at Barrackpore. They rushed to the nearby factory to know the truth. Their doubts were confirmed. This soon became the news of the day. The sepoys communicated it from one person to another and it spread all over the country. It infuriated the sepoys. The authorities vehemently contradicted these reports and decided to enforce full discipline. The new cartridges were issued to the sepoys of XIX Indian Infantry at Barrackpore in February 1857. They refused to use them but the officers won't relent. As there were no English soldiers at that time, they did not press the matter. As soon as the white soldiers reached from Burma, they decided to disband the XIX Infantry.

This was the background under which Mangal Pandey raised the banner of rebellion and fired at his adjutant Major Hudson on March 29, 1857. But none responded. This enabled General Hearsey

to control the situation and Mangal Pandey was executed on April 8, 1857. This suppressed the discontent among the soldiers for some time. The news of Mangal Pandey's heroic action and his execution soon spread like wildfire all over the country. Hardly a month later, the sepoys revolted at Meerut on May 10, 1857 and started on their march to Delhi (*Dilli Chalo*). The revolution had begun.

Plans for revolutionaries

Before the great revolt started, the revolutionaries had made full preparations and formulated elaborate schemes. The plan outlines of the great revolt were perhaps prepared at London by Azimulla Khan and Rangoo Bapooji, two envoys of Nana Sahib and Raja of Satara after failure of their missions to obtain justice from the British government for their masters. In execution of this plan, Azimullah visited Russia, Italy, Turkey and Egypt. He was understood to have won the support of the Czar of Russia for Nana Sahib in his efforts to overthrow the British power in India. He also secured an assurance from Garibaldi that he would sail for India with his contingent when the revolution broke out. Nana Sahib also sent his special emissaries to the *durbars* of various Indian rulers and his secret agents to all military stations to secure the active co-operation and support of the sepoys for the forthcoming rebellion. He further undertook a pilgrimage tour and visited various places including Delhi and Lucknow to win over the aristocracy as well as common people to his cause. He also held consultations with Bahadur Shah and his Begum Zeenat Mahal at Delhi before finalising his plans. Begum Hazrat Mahal, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and his shrewd minister Alinaqi Khan despatched their emissaries disguised as *faqirs* or *sadhus* to

the military cantonments to arouse the spirits of the sepoys against the British raj. They also conducted secret correspondence with some Indian officers in code language and script. The result of those strenuous efforts was wonderful. The spirit of rebellion spread through every nook and corner of the country. The red lotus flower and *chapatti* (bread) were the emblems of the revolutionary's propaganda. The sepoys of a regiment circulated the lotus flower from one hand to another hand with the stipulation that the last man to receive it had the responsibility to pass it on to the next regiment assuring them that all his comrades had expressed their readiness to join the revolt. These lotus flowers were circulated at various military stations from Peshawar to Barrackpore. Likewise, the village watchmen circulated the *chapatis*. When one watchman received a *chapatti*, his first duty was to eat a small piece out of it himself and pass on the remnant part to the villagers. They would mix it with large quantity of flour and prepare hundred of *chapatis*. All the inhabitants of a village would eat them. This indicated their willingness to join the revolt. The last *chapatti* was passed on to the chowkidar of the next village. The *chapatis* were thus circulated among hundreds and thousands of villages. This seemed to prepare the entire nation for launching the great struggle against the British imperialism. The D-Day (date of deliverance from the yoke of *firangee* rule) was fixed for May 31, 1857.

**We forget what gives
money its value—that
someone exchanged
work for it.**

—Neal O'hara

Prize Winning Essays

Freedom Of The Press In India

Mr. Rajiv Girotra

"A cantankerous press, an obstinate press, an ubiquitous press must be suffered by those in authority in order to preserve the even greater values of freedom of expression and the right of the people to know. In the last analysis it is not merely the opinion of the editorial writer or of the columnist which is protected. It is the free flow of information so that the public will be informed about the government and its actions."

The Indian press is apparently free, though the questions 'freedom for whom' and 'freedom for what' remain to be answered. And without being too condescending, the Indian experience—despite its habits of muddling through—is very nearly unique. Elsewhere—especially, but not exclusively in the third world—lesser tumults have been sufficient pretexts to throttle the voice of the press and halt the democratic process. That the freedom of speech and expression, and thus the freedom of the press, is enshrined in the Constitution as one of the fundamental rights of the citizens of India and that no piece of legislation or rules against this have been seriously contemplated even in our very stressful, pluralistic polity, speaks of the healthy legacy, strong roots, the toughness and resilience of the Indian democracy. Indeed, it remains a fact to be justifiably proud of that we are probably the only society outside the western world where issues of public importance are openly and freely debated.

The growth of the press in India coincided with the renaissance and the early days of our freedom struggle. Since pre-independence days freedom of the press has come to be linked with political freedom. Ram Mohan Roy, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mahatma Gandhi were a formidable sequence of pioneers for our country. They gave a new, wider meaning to the content of freedom. A free press was a means, an end and a passion to be cherished and nurtured. And when we got the opportunity of building a future of our own making, the Constitution proudly proclaimed in the very Preamble that the State shall secure for its citizens liberty of thought and expression, among other things. And the 'ordered liberty' which prevails in India today is largely due to a vigilant and free press.

Freedom—for whom and for what: Democratic polity and free press are linked to each other in a symbiotic mosaic of symptom, cause and consequence. Democracy in India is still an experiment of

united fertility but its appeal to reason, plea for toleration and its accompanying freedom of thought and expression gives a new, higher meaning to an otherwise mundane human existence. The citizenry expects the press to comment on matters of public



Mr. Rajiv Girotra

interest, to inform, educate and enlighten its readers, to experiment with new ideas, and to provide a forum for the expression and exchange of opinion. It must be an independent agency, free from any executive interference or control, if it is to perform this role of conscience keeper of the society.

The Constitution of India, through the fundamental right of freedom of expression, guarantees the freedom of the press, meaning thereby that the press would not be subjected to any restrictions by making a law unless that law itself was constitutionally valid. Elaborating this right further the Supreme Court stated that "the freedom of the press rests on the assumption that the widest possible dissemination of information from diverse and antagonistic sources is essential to the welfare of the public... the purpose of such a guarantee is to prevent public authorities from assuming the guardianship of the public mind."

At first strike the term 'freedom' connotes

First and Second Prize winning essays of Contest No. 70, 71, 72 were published in July 1988 Issue of Competition Success Review. Here we publish two essays winning Third Prize.

a negative suggestion—the absence of any outside interference whether to constrain or to suppress. Freedom is from any whimsical or arbitrary impediment to any action or reaction. And as the commission on press freedom stated, "Since freedom is for action, and action is for an end, the positive kernel of freedom lies in the ability to achieve the end, to be free means to be free for some accomplishment. And this implies command of the means to achieve that end."

A free press is free for the expression of opinion in all its phases. It is free for the achievement of those goals of service on which its own ideals and the requirements of the community combine and which existing techniques make possible. For those ends it must have full command of technical resources, financial strength, reasonable access to sources of information and the necessary facilities for bringing information to the market.

The choice of what is to appear in the media of expression has to be exclusively with the editor and it would amount to profligate profanity if any government or public official were to dictate what views or information should be published in the editorial or news columns of a newspaper.

Liberty and Licence : It is a truism that even in a democracy there can be no such thing as absolute or unrestricted freedom of the press. Freedom of the press is not to be confused with its licentiousness—for if it were to be so, it would become a threat and a scourge on democracy itself. Freedom of the press is not by any yardstick a freedom from responsibility of its exercise.

The very article of the Constitution which seeks to guarantee the freedom of the press provides for remedy against its abuse. The State is empowered to impose "reasonable restriction" on this freedom in the larger countervailing interests of national security, territorial integrity or public order and morality, for the protection of the reputation and rights of others, and for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

However, the restrictions so imposed must have the authority of a valid law and must be 'reasonable'. They must not be excessive or go beyond what is necessary to achieve the object of the law, both in its substance and procedure, under which they are imposed. And above all, the law so enacted must necessarily be in conformity with the heads specified in the said article of the Constitution.

These provisions apart, press in India is

fortunate to have such liberal leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru at the helm of affairs, who was forthright in declaring "India has nothing to conceal" and "I would rather have a completely free press with all the dangers involved in the wrong use of that freedom than a suppressed or regulated press."

Some ominous trends: Government has held the existence of free press a singular example of the vitality of Indian democracy. But of late a series of actions of the government show an implicit desire to tame, control or at least squeeze the press. Every incontrovertible or inconvenient fact published in the press is a target of anger and abuse of those in power. Brute force of the executive machinery has in some cases been used successfully to intimidate the press into silence. Executive failures are sought to be covered up by being brushed aside as fiction created by a fickle press. Attacking the press may be an easy way out when things start going wrong for any ruler. But this fortress mentality does not get a politician anywhere, and over time shuts him off from reality. With propaganda weapons of the government so strong and so subtle, there is all the more need for a healthy, free and vibrant press. But resulting in the opposite some recent measures smack of a very deliberate strategy to implicitly or explicitly control the press.

When the audio and visual media is under government control and at least the visual media has seen an unprecedented horizontal and vertical growth through massive government investment, the print media—operating independently of the government—has had to fight literally a survival battle. Newsprint prices in India are probably the highest in the world and the allocation policy leaves much to be desired. New imposts in the form of fresh and higher excise and customs duty, steep hike in postal and telecommunications rates for newspapers, have all compounded to more than double the newspaper prices in the last five years and closure of a whole lot of publications. This inevitably restricts the reach of the press and access of the public to independent information and comment.

Then there is the vague and all pervasive Official Secrets Act which continues to be in the statute books despite having long become useless and irrelevant, archaic and anachronous. The Official Secrets Act is meant for protecting national secrets that have a strategic value and not to prosecute a scribe who, as a professional and a protector of public right to know, takes notes from some innocuous file that an official, in all his tunnel wisdom and as a matter of self-defence, may have marked 'secret'.

Another more serious burden on the freedom of the press is a raid or an unannounced police search of a newspaper office ostensibly to unearth some economic or criminal offence but in reality to intimidate the paper concerned into submission and dry up the confidential sources of a newsman's information. Although there is a constitutional guarantee of protection of life and personal liberty and it certainly includes freedom from arbitrary search, but there seems the necessity of a statute protecting the press against search except in extreme circumstances, and with swift and specific remedies.

The credibility question—Threats within: With sharply varied ownership pattern and ideology the press in India speaks in a multitude of voices. In a bid to wrest advantage in the escalating battle for circulation gains, the press has, of late, adopted a no holds-barred approach with scant respect for norms, principles or privacy. Much of what appears as exclusive investigative stories is little better than unsubstantiated rumour.

The reach, power and influence of the print media has increased tremendously in recent years but there hasn't been a concomitant improvement in professional standards. Too many publications, rather than carrying hard news, give out of proportion credence to rumour, casual and highly opinionated pronouncements or motivated campaigns. Wild allegations are being levelled against people in public life without giving them the equally important right of rebuttal. Scurrilous and scandalous writing has taken place of impartial and professionally detached discussion on

issues of public import.

Even on issues of national import, the press has been taking an easy way out relying more and more on innuendo and insinuations to fill up its columns. It is an established axiom that news is a sacred commodity, which should not be distorted or tampered with opinion, but many headlines make editorial comment. And not only that highly opinionated editorial comments appear as news reports on the front pages with gay abandon. By willingly taking partisan positions—tailored to pander the popular taste for boosting the circulation figures—quite a few journalists have reduced themselves to mere pamphleteers.

Ignoring the consequences of disseminating information and such irresponsible exercise of power to publish would provoke a strong negative reaction. Press, if it is to preserve its own freedom, must steer responsibly along a difficult course between respect for individuals and society's rights and demands and its own prerogative of freedom and right to information. Responsibility must be found more in the concern to respect truth than in the existence of a constitutional right.

Taking an overall view, the press in India can at best deserve a single cheer. With notable exceptions the press has tenuous contact with reality. Most of its acts portray a dread of the truth and ignorance of its own potential. A large part of our press is bothered about an accumulation of abstract freedoms, little realising that under habitual misuse or continuous disuse, freedom becomes defunct. It is only by its considered and meaningful exercise that press can enrich and expand its freedom. Mere existence of limits to freedom can be no alibi for inaction.

Over the long run the self-inflicted limits of their courage—courage as not merely "grace under pressure"—would define and delineate the limits of press freedom. The journalists themselves are the custodians of freedom of the press. If they prefer careerism to standing up for their rights, they, while letting down their profession, would be betraying the public and the Constitution.

Overcoming Economic Backwardness

Miss K.S. Shobha

The process of economic growth involves a significant change in the economic activities over different regions along with a change in the structure of the economy. This process reflects a spatial dimension in the process of growth. The policy implications of planning for economic development necessarily involves certain policy decisions relating to location of activities, flow of benefits and spatial functional linkages of economic activities. Even so it has to be conceded that the whole gamut of economic activities cannot be viewed in the context of overall socio-political consideration. Therefore, when

development over different regions occurs unequally, it becomes politically imperative to resort to corrective policy measures. This is crucial from all angles—political, economic, social and ethical considerations.

An unchecked and uncontrolled process of growth leading to regional disparities, results in numerous economic, social and cultural problems. Those problems take a serious shape and subsequently become hard to eliminate. The inequalities lead to incomplete utilisation of resources and to a growth of public costs involved in functioning of its economy. In regard to developing countries the regional factors

underlie many of the pressing economic and socio-problems being faced by them. Regional imbalances lead to under-utilisation or even to non-utilisation of economic resources, both natural and human, and in that process individuals are discriminated. Hence, there is a case for supporting the backward parts of the country at the expense of advanced, even though the former did not promise rapid development into industrial or wealthy localities. For if these are not thus protected they might rapidly become nurseries for the bacilli of countless social evils, diseases, crime and lawlessness—whose pestilential

effects on the advanced areas may cost the latter much more.

The need for reducing regional gaps has been argued from various angles. The first argument is in terms of social justice. It is believed that income inequalities can be reduced by way of reducing regional disparities. The social justice demands that all citizens are treated alike and given an equal opportunity in life. For this purpose, it is important to bear it in mind that an individual should not be made worse off one area and better off in another. This is possible only when inter-regional disparities in the levels of development are ironed out.

Reduction in regional disparities is crucial even from the point of view of accelerating the growth of the economy. There is a sort of complementarity between reduction in regional disparities and accelerated economic growth. It is empirically tested that the poor countries are characterised by large and growing regional disparities and the rich countries are generally characterised by small and diminishing gaps.

It is being increasingly realised that the national income can be increased manifold only by proper utilisation, exploitation and organisation of resources available in the relatively backward regions. It is also understood that the resources at the local level are highly elastic and that it can be made use of by proper method of regional planning.

Reduction of regional disparities is essential from the point of maintaining national integration, political stability as also unity. If neglected and unchecked, these disparities are capable of assuming serious dimensions and threatening the very existence of a nation.

The existing regional disparities in the under-developed countries can largely be due to historical factors and may be attributed to either the initial advantages enjoyed by some regions or to the ill-conceived public investment programmes effected under colonial rule. The regions which attracted the attention of various rulers and administrators, grew at a faster rate, thus becoming developed regions. Some regions are bestowed with rich natural resources like water, fertile soil, forest, minerals, etc. Because of the natural advantages, with a little effort the areas can be developed at a fast rate.

Of course, human efforts along with natural bounty is a pre-requisite. The social, political and economic factors are responsible for causing regional gaps to emerge. Even if a region is rich in natural resources, due to lack of conscious efforts at development, regions languish and without an initial impetus towards economic growth they continue to stagnate. Lack of entrepreneurship, lack of efforts at acquiring skill and lack of motivation lead to efforts at regional disparities, as some regions continue to remain backward due to

lack of human efforts. In addition, socio-economic factors, which are also man-made, are responsible for the inter-regional disparities.

Once the disparities are established they get accentuated. It is a well-known fact that the regions which are already developed attract more activities on account of the obvious advantages and natural attraction, which the activities will receive by virtue of their location in developed areas. This leads to unequal growth. Once the unequal rates of growth develop, they will tend to perpetuate themselves due to the economics of concentration. Thus even though regions get developed initially due to natural advantages or historical reasons, the regions will keep on growing because of the advantage of concentration.

During the process of growth, due to concentration effect, the growing region also spreads some of its dynamism to other



Miss K.S. Shobha

area and leads to centrifugal effects. More often than not such regions exert centripetal forces and drain the marginal areas of any growth potential they might have had. Thus the developed areas grow faster at the cost of less developed areas. If the situation is such that centripetal forces are getting accentuated, equity considerations demand government intervention and government action to reduce regional disparities and to check the centripetal forces exerted by the developed regions.

Minimisation of disparities does not mean a straight transfer of the fruits of prosperity from a resource rich area to a resource poor area or from a developed to a backward region. Such transfers can only be temporary, and the producing areas will continue to produce and consuming areas will continue to consume with no chance of an even exchange. This will rather widen the disparities in the long run.

Similarly, reduction of regional disparities does not mean establishing manufacturing or other activities in those areas where there is no adequate resource base. If it is

done, the goals of economic efficiency necessary and essential for the progress of the country will be jeopardised. It also does not mean that regions which do not have facility for accommodating productive activities are permanently deprived of the benefits of prosperity arising from industrial production. In fact, apparently there is a conflict between the goals of growth on the one hand and social justice on the other hand. Reduction in disparities require a balance between the two goals. Regional disparities can be brought down in the real sense, when all regions are encouraged to exploit their own development potentials and formulate development plans suitable to their needs, potentials and aspirations. If backward regions are helped this way, they will have an opportunity to overcome their inherent weakness and achieve higher rate of growth. What is necessary is the organisation of economic activities at all levels and sectors interacting upon one another so as to produce an aggregate growth, a rate which will help to remove the bottlenecks in the backward region.

There are various economic strategies that can be adopted for the development of backward regions. In a country with federal structure, where there is a provision for the flow of fiscal resources among the States, where the federal government is empowered to control, regulate and motivate economic activities over regions, it is quite possible to accelerate economic growth in backward regions.

The backward region development strategies that can be followed in a federal country are.

(a) Inter-governmental financial transfers.

These transfers can be in the form of devolution of taxes and duties, grants, grants-in aid, loans, subsidies and subventions.

(b) Policies of specialised financial institutions.

The second method is to channelise financial resources towards the backward regions through the policies of various financial institutions like, commercial banks, co-operative societies, LIC, industrial development banks, IFC and so on. Differential rate of interest, differential period of repayment of loans, and various other credit policies favouring the backward regions can also be adopted.

(c) Mere licensing policy cannot influence the decision of a private entrepreneur. Attractives and incentives like tax concessions, subsidies, grants, easy loans, industrial estates, etc., can attract the private capital into backward regions. One of the important reasons for a private investor to shun from investing in a backward region is the heavy initial cost of production and difficulties faced by him due to non-availability of infrastructure. In order to overcome those difficulties, providing financial concession along with providing

infrastructural facilities would help to encourage private investors to move to backward regions

Governments can locate important projects in backward areas. They may adopt specific programmes specially suited for such regions. Thus Tribal Area Development Scheme, MFAL programme, DPAP scheme and so on can be started in backward regions and directly help in increasing the level of welfare and development.

The second line of argument is based on the theory of information cost and data availability for planning. From the planning view point if a sub-system, e.g., agriculture and allied activities, requires a very large volume of data, which is widely dispersed over the economy than information cost, if used for the centralised decision-making will yield negative net benefits.

The third line of argument states that local participation in the plan formulation will help to mobilise physical and financial resources for local schemes. Local people's participation is also possible only when plans are formulated at the regional level. Thus regional planning as a concept derives its basic principles from the well-known arguments that planning in order to be effective must be related to local resources, potentials, needs and aspirations of the local people and that better use can be made of local resources if planning is done at the local level.

The problems of balanced regional development had attracted the attention of both the economists and politicians. Very little effort was made to realise this objective in the true spirit. The federal fiscal transfer schemes of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission repeatedly proclaimed the objective of balanced regional development and in fact adopted a few criteria, like population, per capita income, etc., in their scheme of distribution of federal assistance, but they did not put them rigorously into practice. Similarly, the financial schemes of the financial institutions, though well intended, could not really result in developing the backward regions to the desirable extent. The strategy of regional planning, however, is in its infancy and a concrete full-fledged regional planning is still a far cry. In the past some stray attempts were made at development planning specific to a relatively small geographical units in India. We can feel the traces of regional planning in various development programmes. The community development programme laid stress on decentralisation of development efforts and gave a development administration whose focal point was the block. Similarly, NES programmes were also exercised and Panchayati Raj was introduced. The normal procedure was to prepare village councils and then to collect these plans at the block levels and formulate block plans on this basis, which were latter put together as district plans.

Thus so-called plans were essentially collections of 'self-needs' of the people which were in the nature of 'charters of demands'. There was neither any attempt to describe the rationale for a demand nor to quantify the benefits likely to accrue from their fulfilment nor to order the inter-se priorities for different proposals within an interrelated and integrated framework.

Thus, during the recent years we notice a growing emphasis being placed on block level plans in the country. In order to reduce regional disparities and to develop backward regions, through the device of planning it is crucial to have a scientific and systematic planning model. Regional planning has to be much more comprehensive than mere employment programmes. The plans should be formulated in view of the local needs, potentials and aspirations. The regions need to be studied in depth. The structure, the existing level of development of regions need to be studied in absolute and also in relative terms. The backward area developed strategies, which are mentioned above, must take into account these two factors, i.e., the structural homogeneity and realised levels of developed. The strategies for reducing regional disparities are lacking in those respects.

Thus, in order to achieve the objective of promoting the growth rate in backward regions and to reduce regional disparities, it is essential to identify regions according to the divergent realised levels of development and to assess the relative positions of the regions and to delineate homogeneous regions, so that for different types of regions different strategies may be adopted.

In spite of the increasing awareness of these aspects and growing importance of micro-level plans, very little has been done in the field of regional planning in India. Systematic attempt at identification of backward regions and a study of physiographic, and socio-economic structure and typology of development has not been done on the scale that could be of any operational significance. Any attempt at this is confined only to the State or district level.

The present study is a modest attempt at bridging the gap that exist today in the sphere of not only block level planning but also in various other strategies of backward area development, by developing a method of delineating region on the basis of different typologies, forming groups of homogeneous regions and by developing a method for identification of backward regions. Thus the main objective of the study are:

(1) To identify backward talukas, both at sectoral and aggregate level of development. The sectoral and aggregate levels of development may, in turn, be measured in terms of various physical indicators of development combining them

together assigning their proper weights—a composite measure of development will be arrived at.

(2) To present the typology of backwardness/development and to delineate homogeneous talukas.

The advantages of the study of this type are:

(1) (a) On theoretical side, the study provides a method to measure development and disparity in quantitative terms which can be used to identify differentially developed regions;

(b) The study also provides a method of delineation of homogeneous regions based on their typological similarities; and

(2) On practical side, the study provides useful policy guidance at the time of formulating plans and backward area development strategies.

The knowledge about the physiographic, demographic, agrarian and various other type of structures is essential for preparing any development plan. Thus the proposed study would provide sufficient insight into the relative and absolute problems.

The study covers all important socio economic aspects and sectors that are listed below.

(1) Agricultural sector.

(i) Land utilisation

(ii) Cropping pattern

(iii) Agricultural development

(2) Industrial sector:

(i) Industrialisation both general and small scale

(ii) Industrial development

(3) Education development

(4) Banking development

(5) Cooperative sector development

(6) Transport development

(7) Communication development

(8) Power development

(9) Health development

The sectors like 'mines and minerals', 'forest wealth' and 'trade and services', though very crucial for economic development, could not be covered in the study mainly because of non-availability of statistical data at taluka level. Thus on the contrary we have to grow spiritually in order to enhance the rate of economic backwardness.

**Work is of two kinds:
first, altering the
position of matter at or
near the earth's surface
relatively to other
matter; second, telling
other people to do so.
The first kind is
unpleasant and ill-paid;
the second is pleasant
and highly-paid.
—Bertrand Russell**



competition

review

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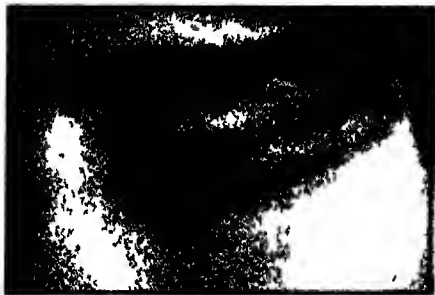
how it can help

By Perfect Make-up

The most important art to alter your looks and appearance that when used intelligently will camouflage your shortcomings and help accentuate on your stronger points. You need not do professional courses for learning this art, all that is required is the willingness and patience to practise these techniques.

The art of applying make-up can be just as important as selecting the right cosmetics. Finding the best combination is a matter of experimentation—work on these few tips to point you in the right direction.

The eyes are the most important feature of the face. Good looking eyes rely not only on make-up but, on your mood and health, too. They are sensitive, reacting to lack of



sleep or an unbalanced diet, they can be irritated by the environment and your treatment of them.

Protect them from dust and glare with sunglasses, avoid smoky atmospheres and too much alcohol. Have regular eye-tests, whether you wear glasses or not. Eat plenty of fresh food, drink mineral water, do exercises, and get enough sleep to keep your eyes bright and sparkling.

Successful eye make-up lies in skilful application and choosing the products you find easiest to use. Whether you choose the lightest touch of eye make-up or prefer the heavily shadowed and accented look, your eye make-up can do wonders for your overall appearance. Here is some invaluable advice on preventing colours from blooming and smearing.

(a) Before using a powder eye-shadow, dust your lids with translucent powder to remove oils, that will otherwise cause colour to fade.

(b) Dampen your applicator brush before applying eye-shadow—as the moisture evaporates, it helps the colour to hold fast.

(c) Use a base on the eyelids before using cream based or powder based shadows, as it makes colour more intense and creaseless.

(d) Powder eye-shadows should be applied in light layers, to achieve the desired richness of colour, so it may not dry

the skin around the eyes.

(e) Eyeliners—come with fine brush or soft textured pencil. If using a pencil make sure, it is sharpened to a fine point, then draw a simple thin line along the base of the lashes. When using liquid liners draw a very fine line around the eye by wiping off the excess liquid on the edge of the case.

(f) Mascara is a definite eye booster. Apply it on in numerous thin layers, comb lashes while the formula is still wet to avoid clumping.

(g) Remove the eye make-up, with products specifically formulated to dissolve eye make-up, that will ensure quick and easy removal without leaving any greasy residue which may interfere with the next application.

The first step to a beautifully made-up face is creating a smooth even skin tone with the correct foundation and powder. What foundation offers is the beautiful illusion of flawless skin, that every woman wants. Properly chosen and applied, foundation evens the tone and texture of the skin, causing little imperfections to become less apparent. It also provides a velvety base over which eye and cheek colours glide easily.

Make-up experts advise choosing a foundation that is just a shade lighter than the skin colour at your jaw line, since contact with facial oils will turn the tone slightly darker. Apply starting with smallest amount possible as it is easier to blend and add them to remove the excess. Also apply under your jaw line to avoid a mask-like



effect.

Hide the hard-to-cover spots with concealing sticks and fluids available to hide blemishes. Dab it on before the foundation and again afterwards. Concealers can also be used to deal with dark circles under the eyes, by choosing a shade several tones lighter than your foundation. If these circles are particularly prominent, keep shadow and liner under the lower lashes to a minimum to avoid emphasising the problem.

Blusher is the key to vibrant good looks, it makes everyone look better—glowing, healthy, alive. The trick is to place blush colour right where you would blush naturally. And that is on the apple of your cheek, starting right in the middle of your cheekbones. You can also put a little colour wherever the sun would naturally strike your face across your nose, on temples, across forehead and on top of your chin. To keep it glowing over a long period, use a cream formulation first, then after the make-up is applied, stroke powder blusher in the same tone as the cream on the same spots.

Lips and eyes are the real focal points of the face, and lips are the colour accent. To many women, lipstick is make-up. It is the cosmetic they could not live without, the one bit of make-up they wear all the time. Lips communicate. And they do it a whole lot better if you know how to colour, shape and shine them.

Good looking lips are not hard to achieve but it does take a little extra care to end up with the right effect. The most difficult part is using a lip pencil for soft definition and correction of your lip shapes. Outline your lips just a hair's breadth below or above the line if they are too full or too small. Select a colour that complements your skin tone or matches your lip colour, smudging the line with a cotton bud.

Always moisturise your lips before applying lip colour to avoid a cakey appearance. Lip colour should be applied in thin light layers. A lip brush enables you to attain a thin, even filing of colour which should be blotted after each coat.

Adding gloss on top of a lipstick can be the perfect finishing touch or it can be a disaster, especially if the gloss slides off your lips. Use a thin layer of gloss in the centre of the lips.

Be your own judge and select the product and make-up tools most suitable for you. The key to make-up expertise lies in experimenting, making it your ally to look more attractive.

Desiderata

GO PLACIDLY AMID THE NOISE AND THE HASTE, AND REMEMBER WHAT PEACE THERE MAY BE IN SILENCE. AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT surrender, be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even to the dull and the ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons; they are vexatious to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others, you may become vain or bitter, for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs, for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals, and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with dark imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be. And whatever your labours and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life, keep peace in your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy.



Max Ehrmann

Know Your Facts

*** Which is the largest station in the world ?**

—Miss M. Bhagyavathi, Secunderabad

The Grand Central Terminal located at Park Avenue and 43rd Street in New York City (U.S.A.) is world's largest railway station. It covers 48 acres on two levels with 41 tracks on the upper level and 26 on the lower. On an average more than 550 trains and 180,000 people per day use it.

*** Why does a comet have a tail ?**

—Syed Khan, Allahabad

A comet is a crumbling body of rock and ice only a few kilometres across. When it passes near the sun and becomes hot, the ice turns into gas, and dusty fragments are thrown out into space. Clouds of particles flying out from the sun (the solar wind) push back this gas and dust to form the comet's tail.

Comets which have returned to the heat and wind of the sun many times have lost most of their ice, and may produce only a dusty cloud of 'coma'. The finest tails are formed by comets that have passed the sun only a few times. Those can be millions of kilometres long, but are also very thin. In 1910 and again in 1986, for example, the earth passed harmlessly through the tail of Halley's comet.

Some comets have only a single tail, but in 1744 a brilliant comet with six tails was observed! Most bright comets have two tails.

*** What is the meaning of 'veto' ?**

—Suresh Nair, Sagar (M.P.)

It is the power or right of preventing action by a prohibition. This power or right is vested in one branch of a government to cancel or postpone the decisions, enactments, etc., of another branch, especially the right of a President, Governor or other chief executive to reject bills passed by the legislature. This terminology is very often used in the context of the United Nations. The power to veto rests with only the permanent members of the Security Council. A single negative vote (veto) by a permanent member automatically prevents the proposal being passed by the Security Council.

*** What is a supernova ?**

—K. V. Manoharan, Cannanore (Kerala)

It is an extremely bright nova that emits from ten million to a hundred million times as much light as the sun, estimated to occur in a galaxy about once every 600 years. Both nova and supernova are exploding stars which erupt almost overnight. Several novae occur in our galaxy every year and some can be seen with the naked eye.

A supernova is a single star several times more massive than the sun. It is much more violent and rare. It becomes so hot inside that the outer layers cannot hold in the tremendous radiation.

*** What is an earthquake ? Why is it caused ?**

—B. Nirmala, Ambasamudram (T.N.)

The scientific definition of an earthquake is that it is the shaking that occurs when a slowly accumulated strain in the earth's crust is suddenly released, typically along pre-existing fracture lines called faults. Stress most often builds up in places where part of the earth's crust are moving past each other along faults. Earthquakes happen because as portions of earth's crust slide past each other, their edges can become pinned by friction. Rocks are elastic and energy can be stored in them just as it is in spring. When the stress exceeds the strength of the friction lock, the bond fails and the rocks rebound to an equilibrium, slipping along the fault.

It is not possible to check an earthquake. At best, science can foretell the disaster and we can prepare ourselves to combat its after effects. Scientists are trying to determine precisely when and where a particular earthquake will strike.

Seismologists have evolved certain indicators of an approaching earthquake. These are the release of radon, a mildly radioactive gas from wells, an increase of hydrogen in the soil, a gentle tilting of the land near the fault zone, a decrease in the number of microquakes, an increase in the number of microquakes, foreshocks, flashes of

partly-coloured light in the sky, a drop in the level of well water, a rise in the well water, a lessening of the resistance to the electrical flow in rocks, an increase in creep, the slow movement along a fault. Those indicators of an earthquake are only short-term indicators and they vary considerably from one region to the other, depending upon local geology.

*** Which is the largest flower in the world ?**

—A number of readers

The mottled orange-brown and white parasitic stinking corpse lily, called *Rafflesia arnoldii*, has the largest of all blooms. These attach themselves to the cissus vines of the jungle in South-east Asia and measure up to 91 cm across and 1.9 cm thick, and attain a weight of 7 kg.

*** Is it a fact that deficiency of Vitamin A causes blindness among children ?**

—Mohd. Ismail Baig, Madras

—P. K. Jain, Jaipur

Deficiency of Vitamin A not only leads to blindness among children, but also exposes them to the risk of diarrhoea and pneumonia. As such, massive dosages of the vitamin, given to them between the ages of one and six years, saves not only their sight but also their lives.

According to Dr. Alfred Sommer, Professor of Ophthalmology and Epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore in the United States, who had carried out a study in Indonesia in recent years, a Vitamin A dosage once in six months could prevent one-third of all the deaths in the one-to-six age-group. Dr. Sommer said that Vitamin A, which was first developed in India, has a great potential. But it was important to ensure that the dose was given to all needy children.

*** What is the age of universe ?**

—V. Narahan Rao, Bangalore

A new study has provided evidence that the universe is at least 16 billion years old and that it might expand forever rather than eventually collapse, as some theories predict. A survey of elliptical galaxies so far away reveals that the light now seen left them eight billion years ago has found that their stars have evolved to the same stage as the stars in nearby galaxies that are estimated to be eight billion years old. This indicates that the more distant galaxies were already that age when the light now seen began its long journey to earth. Dr. Donald Hamilton of the National Optical Astronomy Observatories proposes that, therefore, the universe must be at least 16 billion years old. Other scientists have estimated the age of the universe at 10 billion to 20 billion years.

He also says this finding suggests that the universe is still expanding at a rate far faster than it would be if significant slowing had occurred since the explosion that formed it. Such a marked slowdown should already be evident, according to some theories, if the universe is destined to collapse on itself. Dr. Hamilton concludes from this that the universe is open and will expand forever, adding one more chapter in a continuing debate on this subject that is far from over.

*** What is the difference between 'postpone' and 'adjourn' ?**

—Y. John Das, Bijni (Assam)

The meaning of both the words is to put off to another day, i.e., to defer. 'Adjourn' is from Latin *ad*, to + *diurnus*, a day. 'Postpone' is also from Latin *post*, after + *ponere*, place. A meeting is adjourned. The Assembly is adjourned. However, 'postpone' is used both in formal and informal contexts. I will say I have postponed my visit to Varanasi. The use of 'adjourn' in this context is not correct. 'Adjourn' also has another meaning. When we say "after the meeting in the conference room, we adjourned to the dining room," it means 'we moved over to another place'. While we can postpone our trip, we cannot postpone to another room.

We Can Increase Our Food Production Not Only To Match Our Population Explosion But Also For Export Provided We Adopt Modern, Mechanised Farming Methods With Large Size Land Holdings

Introduction

Group Discussion Test is one of the most important and popular techniques of today in the field of personality tests and it serves as the key and starting point for other personality tests like the Group Planning Exercise, Progressive Group Test, Half Group Task, Command Task and Final Group Test in the Battery of Field Tests. It is now increasingly used by public sector and private sector industries, universities and educational institutions for selection of managerial executives and trainees and award of scholarships and grant of admissions to post graduate and professional courses. This test enables the examiner to find out the leadership level and personality characteristics of all the candidates included in the group at one go or simultaneously. Thus, in less than half an hour 10 to 12 candidates being considered for the same post, job or course can be evaluated with high degree of reliability by the same examiner or team of examiners. In this test a candidate has to prove his mettle and create a forceful as well as favourable impact on the group in the process of which the extent of his various leadership qualities can be evaluated. The candidate gifted with natural leadership qualities will be able to carry the group with him despite the competition and challenges he would be facing from others in the group who would be competing for group leadership.

Rationale of the Group Discussion Test

The GD Test is founded on the rationale or logic that no group task or team effort can be successfully accomplished without a leader or some leaders. In other words, where more than one individual is involved and some objective or goal has to be achieved, it becomes a group task or endeavour and to achieve results by group effort co-ordination of such efforts by a leader is absolutely necessary. In the GD Test, normally no one is appointed or officially designated as leader, chairman, speaker, president, co-ordinator, etc. All will start as equals. But as we have seen that for any group effort a leader is necessary, hence, during the GD, those candidates endowed with natural leadership qualities will automatically come forward and assume the leadership on their own. The fact that each is a competitor to the others in the

GROUP DISCUSSION

group and that the time allowed for the completion of the task is rather limited will force the candidates to show themselves in their natural colours. Thus, the examiners who are well trained to spot leadership qualities on the part of the candidates will have the ideal opportunities to observe the candidates in action and assess them accurately.

Methodology

Here, we are presenting to our readers the tape-recorded 'live' group discussion which took place at CSR's Competition Success Institute. The expert comments of the examiners have been provided at the right junctures during the proceedings to enable correct understanding of the exercise and appreciate its finer points. Our group consists of eight candidates of similar age, education, experience and exposure and they are all appearing for the same trainee manager appointment in a multinational organisation. The examiner, in his initial address to the candidates, explains that the Group Discussion to be conducted by them is not a formal debate. On the other hand, it is to be an informal and friendly chat or exchange of ideas on the subject. No one has been designated by him (the examiner) as leader or chairman or speaker for the discussion since the discussion is going to be informal. The examiner also makes it clear that he himself will not take any part in the discussion and after launching the group on its task, he would retire from the scene. Every member of the group, as a participant in the discussion, will have full liberty or freedom to say whatever he feels like and as and when he feels like. Similarly, each candidate has also the liberty and freedom not to say anything if he is so inclined. There are no hard and fast rules for the conduct of the discussion and the group can formulate its own rules and procedures if it is so inclined. The only limiting factors are the time and the subject to be discussed. The time allowed is 30 minutes only and the subject to be discussed is the one given by the examiner. Besides the time limit and the subject to be discussed, the examiner has also suggested that during the exercise the members may address one another by the

roll or chest number and not by one's name. Since each candidate is wearing the roll number on his chest and back, recognition will be instant and easy. Before announcing the subject the examiner asks the candidates to raise their queries or doubts if there are any. He makes it clear that after the commencement of the discussion, no queries or doubts can be referred to him and the same have to be resolved within the group. There are no doubts or queries and the examiner announces the subject, as shown above, and retires to the background. The group is now left on its own to proceed with the exercise.

Progress

With the exit of the examiner, the tension thus far gripped the group eases. The candidates feel, by and large, relaxed and free to talk and have consultations. As the candidates are seated in a closed circle formation in ascending order of their roll numbers, it is easy and convenient for a candidate to consult his neighbours on his left or right or even to talk to someone seated across or a little further away. Each candidate is in a position to see and hear what goes on in the group. Very soon the silence which prevailed when the examiner was present is replaced by whispering conversations, asides, cross-talks and so on with ever increasing noise. In the resultant confusion, no one is able to make out precisely what others are talking about. Often the talks or consultations are confined to two or utmost three members only. Candidate No. 2 appears rather diffident and overcautious. First, he kept looking towards the direction where the examiner retired to make sure that he had not reappeared quietly. Then, it seemed that he was reluctant to be heard by all the others in the group. Hence, he deliberately waited till all others were well ahead with their asides, cross-talks, consultations and so on. Ultimately, he turns to his neighbour No. 1 and speaks to him in arrested whispers.

No. 2: I say, No. 1, I mean, please No. 1, I want to ask you something, man. You see the subject is quite lengthy and confusing. They talk about population explosion and export and food production and modern methods. You see, it is rather confusing to me. In fact, I wanted to ask the examiner himself about it. But then, who knows? He might have got angry and annoyed.

No. 1: I say, you are a really funny chap. Why should the examiner get angry? In fact,

he was asking repeatedly whether anybody had any doubts. He seemed such a nice guy. You should have asked him.

No. 2: Please don't raise your voice, man. I told you the truth and confessed why I could not ask him. Now why don't you answer and clarify the doubt I raised. You see, I won't be able to say anything about the subject unless this doubt is cleared.

No. 1: (Smiles) Okay, okay. Let me go at it one by one. First you say the subject is too long. But if you look at each word in turn, then you will find it very, very short. First, there is the population explosion. You know about it. So no doubt there. Next is what. Yes, the mechanised farming. That too is simple.

No. 2: Don't make fun of me. Of course, I know what mechanised farming is. It is using tractors and other machines.

No. 1: My, my, you know everything. Next, the subject talks about large land holdings. I am sure you understand that also.

No. 2: Large land holdings can be of any size. How large the land holdings should be? Don't you think one should fix a limit?

No. 1: Fix a limit if you want, who stops you?

No. 2: Hey, you are now trying to be funny. I take it that you also do not know the answer.

No. 1: My dear friend, you are welcome to make your own assumptions. You have to do the thinking yourself. I can't do it for you.

No. 3: (Observing and overhearing part of the whispered talks between Nos. 2 and 1) Hey, you two! What is the secret you both are sharing with one another. Be a sport and let me in. Hope you are not discussing your girl friends. Even if that be so I am game.

No. 1: You better ask our neighbour seated between the two of us. He has some problem. May be you are the right man who could help him resolve it.

No. 3: Of course and why not. Not to worry, not to worry No. 2. It is all very easy. Only trust and believe me. First whatever may be your problem, take it as already solved. But one small little thing and I am sure you won't mind. You see, I don't render free service. I charge my own fees. In this case, shall we say that you have to stand me a picture. Of course, you are welcome to invite your girl friend also in which case I am ready to stand tea after the picture. (No. 2 does not know what to say. He looks totally confused and highly embarrassed. He looks around wondering what he should do or whom he should appeal to next and finds others busy indulging in small talks, asides and whispered conversations as he has been doing himself with No. 1 and No. 3. Fortunately for him and for the group as a whole, just then No. 7 decides to take on the responsibility to launch the group on its task and commence the group discussion properly and in earnest).

No. 7: (Raising his voice adequately but not unnecessarily or annoyingly so that he could be heard and willingly heeded to by all

else in the group despite the ongoing asides, cross-talks, small time conversations, etc.) Friends, may I have your kind attention for a couple of minutes, please. I have an important announcement to make which is of considerable interest to all of us. (On hearing the direct and bold statement of No. 7 made in a pleasant and friendly manner with a cheerful smile, the curiosity and interest of the group is aroused and they become eager to hear him out. All stop talking, the noise dies down completely and there is absolute silence).

No. 5: Yes, No. 7. We are all ready to listen. I could see that you have something in your mind which concerns the entire group. Please go ahead and tell us what it is. I am ready to help and co-operate in whatever way you want or the group decides.

No. 7: Thank you, No. 5. Now gentlemen, as you all know we were asked by the examiner to complete this group discussion within the maximum time limit of half an hour. And if I am not mistaken, you can say that we have already spent five if not 10 minutes of this time limit in our asides, consultations, cross-talks, etc. Therefore, unless we start our group discussion immediately, we won't be able to complete it.

No. 1: (Interrupting No. 7) Excuse me No. 7. Before we proceed further, I want you to sort out the problem which No. 2 appears to be facing. I am not sure whether his problem is real or imaginary. You see he has some doubts connected with the subject.

No. 2: (Showing discomfort and embarrassment) No, no, please. I only asked No. 1. It does not matter now.

No. 3: Well, why waste time? I already told No. 2 that I would resolve his problem straightaway, subject to one small condition. I don't know why he is hesitating. If he had agreed to my condition, the doubt would have disappeared long ago. (He laughs loudly as though he had cracked some big joke).

No. 7: Well, gentlemen, I mean Nos. 1, 2 and 3. You all seem to be talking in riddles and I don't quite follow you. As I mentioned earlier we are running short of time and should get on with our business in hand. We have no more time to lose.

No. 5: That is quite right No. 2. If you have any problem or serious doubt, please come out with it at once. No. 3 says he had offered to help you. If you prefer it please do avail of it.

No. 8: (Coming forward to join the discussion on his own) Well, let me assure you No. 2 that we are all here to help you. I am afraid there is no time for private consultations and asides any more. All doubts can be cleared as we proceed with the group discussion. If the doubts do not relate to the subject or the discussion, they could be attended to later.

No. 3: Hey, hold on, hold on. His doubt concerns the subject all right. (He laughs). But I told No. 2 that I could help him only if he was ready to pay me my consultancy

fees. And, by the way, I haven't asked for much. What do you say No. 2? Is that right?

No. 7: (Speaking encouragingly to No. 2) Come on No. 2. If you have some doubts about the subject, please tell us what they are. Don't take No. 3 seriously. He is only joking and pulling your legs. In any case No. 8 assured you that we are all here to help you.

No. 2: (Getting more confused and embarrassed with all the attention being directed towards him) Thank you, thank you. But no problem please.

No. 1: Well, I will tell you what he asked me. He said the subject was too lengthy and the reference to population explosion, large farm holdings and mechanised farming was confusing.

No. 3: Did you not confuse No. 2 further with your clarifications and he had to turn to me finally in desperation.

No. 1: Oh, come on No. 3: You know that is not correct. It is you who butted in on your own when No. 2 and I were engaged in conversation.

No. 5: Now we know what your doubt is, we will take care that it is cleared. As No. 8 said it will be done by one of us in the group, during the progress of the discussion. Now No. 7, tell us how we can proceed further.

No. 7: I suggest we start with a volunteer who is ready to explain the implications of the subject and then offers his own views. Then we can proceed further in clockwise fashion one after another, till we conclude with the last person sitting before the volunteer on the right. Let each of us take no more than two minutes in the first round. This will give us some time for a quick second round, which can be availed of to rebut criticisms or offer counter comments or to amplify one's earlier statements, etc.

No. 5: Suppose someone is not ready yet to speak and wants to speak later. Should we agree to such a request? You see, this would break the chain.

No. 8: We should not break the chain as it will result in confusion and delays. If someone is not ready, we should skip him and he can speak during the second round. You see we are not compelling anyone to speak. The choice to speak or not to speak is his.

No. 7: Let us start now. Any volunteers, please.

No. 2: I want to speak last, please.

No. 1: Look here, No. 2, they are asking for volunteers to open the discussion. No volunteers are required to close it.

No. 7: Don't worry No. 2. You can speak at your convenience. Now, once again may I request for a volunteer to open the discussion.

No. 3: All right, I will open the discussion. Normally, I would have kept quiet but from what Nos. 5 and 8 said, I get the feeling that in their view I only joked and did not mean to resolve the doubt of No. 2. Now they and also others will know that I meant business.

No. 7: That is fine No. 3 and thanks. This incidentally solves the problem of No. 2.

also. We can start with No. 3, then proceed to Nos. 4, 5, 6 and so on till at last we end up the round with No. 2, thus giving the opportunity to No. 2 to speak last. Okay No. 3, we are ready. Please go ahead.

Comments : A fairly active and well motivated group in which Nos. 7, 5 and 8 have come forward to launch the group on its task by displaying initiative and assuming special responsibilities. One observes healthy and positive leadership traits in their initial dobutts and deliberations. Earlier, we saw the group getting subdivided into smaller groups and pockets and bogged down with asides, cross-talks, etc. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were not able to rise above this sub-group activity. But No. 7 came forward to break the ice. He was bold and enterprising. Displaying determination and courage, coupled with friendliness, warmth and tact, he succeeded in getting the attention and hearing of the entire group. Soon No. 5 rallied round him and gave excellent support in putting the group on its rails. No. 1 unwittingly and No. 3 deliberately attempted to sidetrack and created some obstacles. No. 2 with his diffidence and lack of confidence, was another obstacle. Once again Nos. 7, 5 and 8 were able to overcome such obstacles without much difficulty. No. 3 has managed to attract attention and created some impact on the group but his attempt to crack jokes has not found favour. The group has given him the opportunity to be the opening speaker,

despite his reservations and challenging postures. It is to be seen whether he could acquit himself creditably and prove worthy of the honour conferred on him. No. 2 has turned out to be a definite drag on the group and No. 1 appears to lack the urge, dash and enterprise to profit from opportunities. Nos. 4 and 6 in the group have remained as observers and have not made any visible contribution during the preliminaries.

No. 3: Friends, as I told you, I have accepted this as a challenge to speak first and prove that Nos. 5 and 8 have underestimated me. I want to tell them and show to them that I know more about the subject than themselves. Otherwise, I would have preferred to sit back and relax and listen to what you all have to say. My policy is never to go after trouble and seek it out. But I am not the one who is afraid of challengers or troubles. I am ready to face them.

No. 8: (In an undertone so that he won't distract No. 3 but audible enough to be heard by No. 7.) No. 7, Don't you think that we should ask him to cut out all unnecessary references and talk about the subject proper.

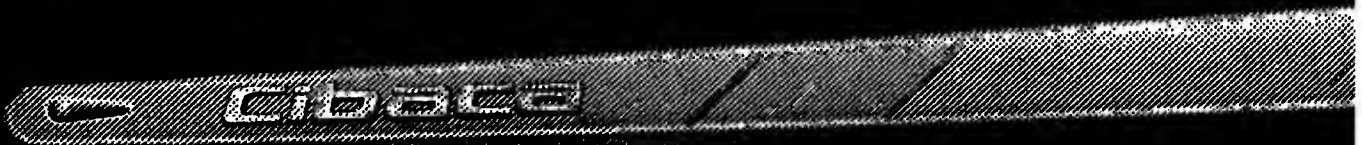
No. 7: I agree and we shall intervene if he does not switch over to the subject soon. In any case we shall adhere to the time limit of two minutes per head.

No. 3: Don't worry No. 8. I know what you are saying to No. 7. I will deal with the subject all right. Okay, the subject says:

"We can increase our food production not only to match our population explosion but also for export provided we adopt modern, mechanised farming methods with large size land-holdings." My first reaction is that the subject has missed the basic requirement for any economic growth which is the prevalence of peace in the community and in the country as a whole. If there are violent internal upheavals with terrorism let loose, then no progress of any kind is possible. The terrorists breached the Bhakra Canal twice. If the canal is breached again and again, you have to write off the green revolution in toto. Another imponderable is the monsoon rains. Right now we have no substitute for monsoon rains and if the monsoon fails, as it did last year, there is no question of increased food production. We will have drought and famine. Well, what I told you is enough to show that the proposition is a pipe dream and cannot stand the test of reality. I am ready to challenge any of you to disagree with me and I do not propose to waste any more words. That is all and now let us see what Nos. 5 and 8 have to say on my observations.

Comments : No. 3 is ready to participate and take risks. But he is rash and blind. His approach is rigid and one-sided. He is more emotional than rational. His judgement is defective and he is unable to view a situation or a problem dispassionately and objectively. He has some ideas on the

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subject but his presentation got bogged down because of his prejudices. He allows his ego to take precedence over group interests. Thus his firm impact on the group has become negative and he has failed to carry the group with him. This emotionally unbalanced and rather rigid candidate will prove a hindrance than help for group effort.

No. 4: Gentlemen, I agree with No. 3 that for increased food production regular monsoon rains are of paramount importance. In addition, there are other things like power, fertilisers, good variety of seeds and so on. Our proposition is defective in that it does not refer to these important items. Instead, it talks of mechanisation and large farm holdings. I, therefore, do not agree with the proposition.

Comments: No. 4 has some ideas but his comprehension and grasp are rather weak. In concentrating on the wood, he misses out the trees that stand in front of him. Further, the preliminary proceedings saw No. 4 as an idle by-stander. He did not display any urge or initiative to shoulder responsibility. Even now he has preferred to go with No. 3 who proved overbearing rather than challenge him. This candidate's usefulness to the team will be limited to his role as a worker or follower who would diligently obey the orders. Rejected.

No. 5: Friends, as you are all aware, thanks to India's green revolution, we find ourselves today in the happy situation of having surplus grains and food stock in the

country, instead of going round to other countries with a begging bowl. We can be proud of the green revolution because with it we have belied the famous theory of Malthus who predicted that food production will increase in arithmetical progression whereas population explosion will take place in geometrical progression. The green revolution has shown that food production can match the population increase and we can have the food to feed all our millions. This is the position today. But the population explosion is continuing despite our family planning measures. Hence, it becomes necessary that green revolution should also be continued to meet all our future food requirements.

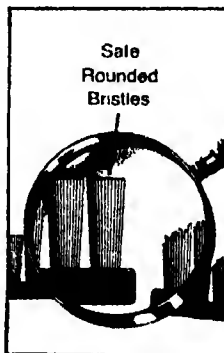
Now the proposition says, to ensure the continuous progress of the green revolution, we have to have large farm holdings and mechanised farming. These two parameters indirectly point towards industrialisation. It tells us that if India has to achieve economic growth it has to be through a switch over from agriculture to industry. Thus from green revolution we have to have an industrial and technological revolution. It is indeed creditable that we managed a successful green revolution despite our rather small land holdings and limited or nil mechanisation. The contributory factors for our present success are no doubt good monsoon rains, special high yielding seed varieties, fertilisers, power, etc. But these may reach

the saturation point and monsoons are not dependable. Hence, the emphasis on large land holdings and mechanisation. Since the time allotted to me is over, I would now like to stop here. I am sure our friends who will speak after me will elaborate the points I have mentioned. Thank you.

Comments: No. 5 has emerged as one of the strong and positive leaders in the group. Earlier, he came out boldly to shoulder responsibility and lent excellent support to No. 7 in the latter's effort to launch the group on its task. No. 5 showed urge, interest and involvement throughout. He was able to stand up against No. 3 and met the challenges posed with courage and determination. Now his ideas on the subject show that he enjoys in-depth knowledge and fruitful imagination. He displays vision and maturity and uses sound logic, persuasive arguments and proven facts to convince and carry his audience with him. He is clear about his goals and the means he has to adopt for achieving them. Though he has plenty of ideas and the capacity to discuss interestingly further, he reveals self-discipline by voluntarily and strictly adhering to the time limit. A determined individual who is intelligent, industrious and practical. Selected.

No. 6: Gentlemen, well I mean friends, You see, I really don't know what I should say, I mean whom I should support. Nos. 3 and 4 have expressed one view whereas No. 5 has other ideas. At least this is my

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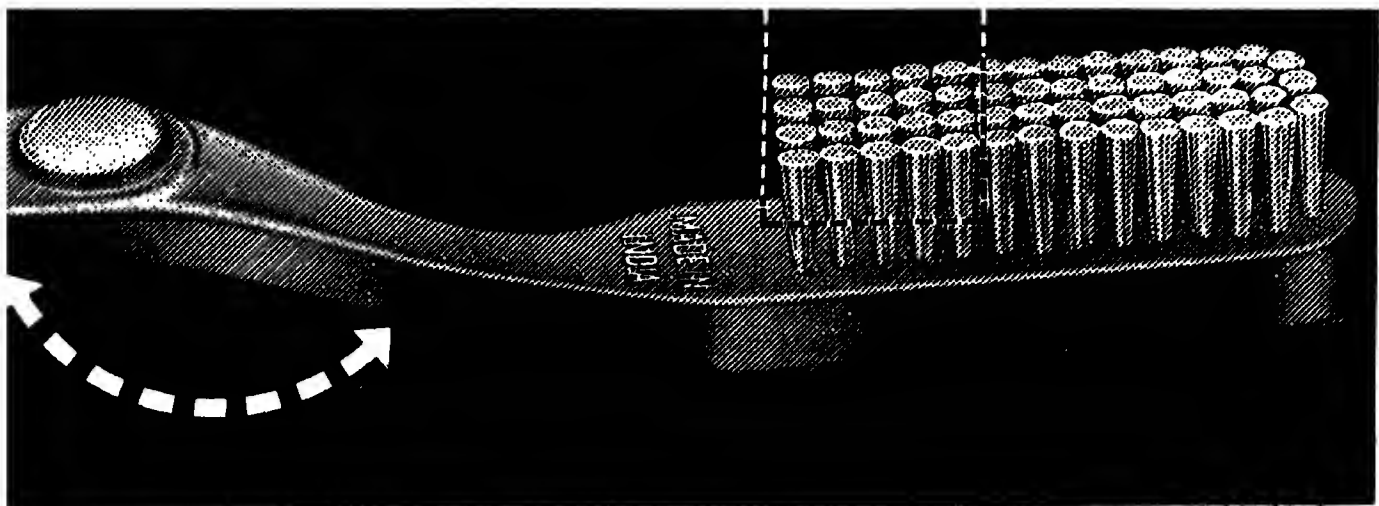


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understanding and I hope I am right. In my view both are right according to their convictions. With my limited knowledge on this subject, it is difficult to pronounce any judgement or make any firm commitment. It is better to listen to others also before making a final decision because I would like to support the view of the majority. Hence, for the present I reserve my views.

Comments: This candidate lacks originality, courage and confidence. He is afraid to come to a firm decision and commit himself. He prefers to play safe and avoid the issues. He shirks responsibility and wastes opportunities. Since he displays such marked negative attributes, he cannot be effective even as a worker. *Rejected.*

No. 7: Friends, this subject is controversial and opinions are bound to differ. Since we all understand and appreciate the role of mechanised farming, I would first like to deal with large farm holdings and examine whether the same is necessary for increased food production. The question of large size farm holdings has arisen because land ceilings have been introduced in India and the Government has laid down limits to the extent of land that a single individual can own. This proposition *inter alia* says that land ceiling is ultimately detrimental to further growth of green revolution. In my view, land ceiling and resultant limited land holdings need not stand in the way of mechanised farming and green revolution. We can have co-operative farming. Either the co-operatives or the Panchayats can own the machines, tractors, etc. and apply them for farming. In Japan the land owned by a farmer is hardly an acre as compared to the five or ten acre limit we have in India under the land ceiling legislation. The need for land ceiling has arisen because we have millions of landless labourers and they are being mercilessly exploited by the landlords having possession of large lands. We all know that green revolution started in Japan despite the very small size land holdings prevalent there. Thus, it is not necessary that we should have large size farm holdings for sustaining green revolution. We can either follow the example of Japanese or go in for co-operatives. Both will prove very successful.

Comments: This candidate displayed initiative and shouldered full responsibility to launch the group on its task. We find him gifted in all spheres—intellectual, organisational, dynamic and social. He enjoys extensive ideas and has presented his case with originality and telling effect, carrying his group completely with him. He is bold and ready to face challenges with determination. His ideas are practical and he proves successful in resolving problems with imaginative and workable solutions. But for No. 7, the group might have taken a lot more time to grapple with its task. He has been the major co-ordinator in the group. His ideas are objective and realistic. He displays optimism and adopts a positive and

constructive attitude. Thus a strong and capable leader who can deliver the goods. *Selected and awarded top rating and grade.*

No. 8: Friends, I fully respect the wisdom of No. 7 and accept there is plenty of weight in what he says. Nevertheless, my humble submission is that India is neither Japan nor Russia nor even China. We do not have the temperament, mental attitude and stern discipline of the Japanese. Similarly, the conditions prevailing in Russia or China for successful co-operative farming do not exist in India. We have embraced democratic socialism in our land which enables the citizen to harp on his rights and ignore his duties. In Russia the right takes a back seat and in Japan the duty is given paramount importance as compared to one's privileges and rights. What is more, the logical process of providing land to each individual will lead to the absurd proposition of each owning a land the size of his hand, I mean ultimately, in the context of our population explosion. This approach will also act as a mental block and prevent the switch over towards industrialisation. In all advanced countries, barring Japan where the land is limited, there is large scale land farming and mechanisation side by side with tremendous industrialisation and economic growth. Further, it is only industrialisation and not agriculture which can help family planning and contain population explosion. With the level of corruption, ignorance, poverty and exploitation prevalent in India co-operatives and Panchayats cannot work. In Punjab it is large farm holdings and mechanisation which have accounted for the present green revolution. I would, therefore, like to face the facts squarely. This is what our proposition does and I fully support it. *Thank you.*

Comments: No. 8 shows some spirit and boldly rebuts the popular arguments advanced by others, particularly by Nos. 5 and 7. Although No. 8 puts forward strong views his ideas and arguments are fully backed by relevant facts and figures. Thus there is validity and appeal in his arguments. He is also sincere and reveals intellectual integrity and honesty besides originality. He presents his thoughts without fear or favour revealing admirable courage, confidence and conviction. He speaks and argues his case with enthusiasm, energy and devotion to his case. Though he opposes No. 7, his approach is positive and constructive. This challenging candidate with industry and enterprise will prove a real asset to the organisation. *Selected with high merit rating.*

No. 1: Comrades, I don't believe in half-measures. As you ought to know, the land problem has been finally solved to satisfaction in Russia and also in China. I prefer the Soviet model where the ownership completely rests with the state. When all lands belong to the state, the question of size does not arise. Now you know the

answer. There is no point wasting words since Russia has already emerged as the Super Power. You must go by results and facts and not by words and theories if you wish to progress. That is all and thank you.

Comments: This candidate is rash and emotional. He is one-sided and over-critical and sweeping in his statements and comments. He wants quick and easy solutions and is lacking in patience and understanding. He does not go into the merits of the case with logic and reasoning but jumps to conclusions according to his beliefs. His conduct and attitude will cause friction and split in the team and it will not be able to realise its goals or objectives. He lacks the co-operative and accommodative disposition and with his rigid approach he cannot carry others with him. *Rejected.*

No. 2: Well, friends, I thank you all for giving me the opportunity to speak at the end. I have benefited a great deal by listening to you all. I am happy to say that the doubts which arose in my mind have all been fully cleared. I agree with both sides and wish to be neutral. *Thank you please.*

Comments: No. 2 is dull and devoid of ideas. He is also dynamically weak and lacks the courage and conviction to take hard and firm decisions. Totally lacking in all leadership departments, he will remain a great burden to the team. *Rejected.*

Concluding Comments: This 'live' group discussion demonstrates how candidates with natural leadership qualities emerge and shine as leaders during this practical personality test. One can also see how those lacking in leadership qualities behave in such a field situation. Eight from the start Nos. 7, 5 and 8, who have been gifted with positive leadership qualities in this group, have come forward to assume responsibilities and lead the group towards its chosen objectives. They are able to face challenges with courage and overcome the obstacles with imagination and resourcefulness. We find the group following their leadership voluntarily and willingly. They have displayed the ability to inspire and invoke confidence in others by their words, deeds and positive contributions.

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(Continued from page 42)

actor as an Al Capone-era cop in "The Untouchables" and Olympia Dukakis won for **best supporting actress** for her role as Cher's Italian mother in "Moonstruck", ending her acceptance speech with a political plug for her cousin, presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, saying, "Ok Michael, let's go."

"Last Emperor" also won for best art direction, sound, editing, cinematography, original score, costumes, adapted screenplay, in addition to direction and best picture.

Marconi Award

Mr Muthiah Penasamy, the senior group leader in the Centre for Development of Telematics, has been selected by the Third World Academy of Sciences to receive the ninth Marconi young scientist award.

Pulitzer Prizes

Considered the most prestigious prize in US journalism, the 1988 Pulitzer Prizes were announced on April 1, 1988. Except for the award for public service which brings with it a gold medal, Pulitzers carry a cash prize of \$3,000. The winners are selected by the Pulitzer Prize Board and announced by the President of Columbia University, which administers the competition. The following are the recipients:

Pulitzer for International Reporting: Mr Thomas L Friedman of the *New York Times* for "balanced and informed coverage of Israel."

Pulitzer for Explanatory Journalism: Mr Daniel Hertzberg and Mr James B Stelart of *The Wall Street Journal* for their stories about an investment banker charged with insider trading on the day that followed the October stock market crash.

Pulitzer for National Reporting: Mr Tim Weiner of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* for his series of reports on a secret Pentagon budget used to sponsor defence research and an arms build-up.

Pulitzer for Public Service: *The Charlotte Observer*, North Carolina for revealing misuse of funds by Jim and Tammy Bakker's PTL television ministry.

Pulitzer for General News Reporting: *The Alabama Journal of Montgomery* for an investigation of the State's usually high infant mortality rate and to *The Lawrence Eagle Tribune* of Massachusetts for stories that showed flaws in the Massachusetts prison furlough system.

Pulitzer for Investigative Reporting: *The Chicago Tribune's* Mr Dean Baquet, Mr William Gaines and Ms Anne Marie Lipinski for stories on "the self interest and waste that plagued Chicago's city council."

Pulitzer for Specialised Reporting: Mr Walt Bogdanich of *The Wall Street Journal* for a series of reports on faulty testing by American medical laboratories.

Pulitzer for Feature Writing: Ms Jacqui Banaszynski of the *St Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch*, Minnesota, for her series about the life and death of an AIDS victim in an American farm community.

Pulitzer for Commentary: Mr Dave Barry of the *Miami Herald* for consistently effective use of humour as a device for presenting fresh insights into serious concerns.

Pulitzer for Criticism: Mr Tom Shales of

the *Washington Post* for his television criticism.

Pulitzer for Editorial Cartooning: Mr Dough Marlette of *The Atlanta Constitution*, Georgia, and *The Charlotte Observer*, North Carolina.

Pulitzer for Spot News Photography: Mr Scott Shaw of the *Odessa American*, Texas, for his pictures of little Jessica McClure being rescued from the well into which she had fallen.

Pulitzer for Fiction: Ms Toni Morrison for "Beloved", a novel that sparked controversy in literary circles when it did not win two other major literary prizes last fall.

Templeton Prize

Mr Inamullah Khan, the 73-year-old founder and Secretary General of the Modern World Muslim Congress, has on March 2, 1988 won the 1988 Templeton prize for promoting inter-religious cooperation. He is the first Muslim to win the \$390,000 international award.

Previous winners of the Templeton prize include Mother Teresa, the reverend Billy Graham and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Kalinga Prize

The Kalinga prize for 1987 was presented to Dr Marcel Roche, permanent delegate of Venezuela to UNESCO, in New Delhi on February 12, 1988.

The Kalinga prize, established by UNESCO in 1951 for the popularisation of science, is an international award based on a grant to UNESCO by the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India.

3. SPACE RESEARCH

Soviet space missions

The Soviet Union will launch four more international space missions this year and also test its own space shuttle.

A Soviet-Bulgarian crew will be launched in June 1988 for joint work onward the Soviet orbital station 'Mir' where two Soviet cosmonauts, Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, are already working for more than 160 days.

A Soviet-Afghan mission to the 'Mir' station is scheduled for late August, and a Soviet-French one for November.

But a more important international space event will be the twin Phobos probes that would be sent aloft towards the Martian satellite on July 7 and July 12 respectively.

The two probes will reach the environs of the Martian satellite Phobos in April 1989 and will plunge just 50 metres above its surface and begin sending television

imagery to earth. They will also direct a laser beam which will evaporate part of the surface soil of the Phobos and analyse its composition.

Besides the Phobos project, the Soviet Union is also expected to test a space shuttle type reusable spacecraft this year, the first in the unmanned mode.

Robot to select site on Mars

A robot will be sent to Mars to select the site for man's landing on the planet. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are making preparations for man's voyage but Soviet scientists think it may not be possible till the year 2000.

Two space stations will take off from the Soviet Union towards Mars to explore the planet and its satellite, "Phobos". Twelve countries and the European Space Agency are participating in the expedition code-

named "Project Phobos".

These space probes will also explore the sun and interplanetary space. They will land on Phobos to explore its surface in depth. Lasers will soar the Martian moon and its atmosphere. A television system will send numerous pictures back to earth.

Rings of Saturn visible

A rare astronomical phenomenon was witnessed on New Year's Day, according to Dr Ram Shrivastava of the Holkar Science College, Indore. He said on that day Saturn moved into the Scorpio constellation—a phase it enters once every 30 years. He said the visibility of the fourth quarter of the Saturn ring began with the move. The lower portion of its rings could be seen through the telescope. In the year 2003 the upper portions of the rings will be seen, he said. The position as on the New Year Day will recur 30 years from now, he added.

Pluto's secrets uncovered

Layer by layer, astronomers are gradually peeling away the veil of secrecy surrounding Pluto, the smallest planet orbiting the sun. The latest discovery has been made by scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn who determined the planet's temperature from radio waves emitted by Pluto. The experts were surprised to learn that the planet named after the Greek god of the underworld—was colder than previously thought.

Pluto is usually the outermost planet, orbiting the sun every 248 years at a mean distance of 5.89 billion kilometres. Until recently, it was the only planet whose radio waves were too weak to be picked up by radio telescopes and receivers. This changed with the development of a so-called Germanium bolometer—a sensitive resistance thermometer used in the detection and measurement of feeble thermal radiation.

The West German bolometer picked up signals from Pluto when it was first used in coordination with the 30-metre radiotelescope at Pico Veleta in southern Spain in February 1986. A team of astronomers found that the radio waves emitted by the planet were considerably weaker than they had anticipated. This led them to the conclusion that the planet must have an unexpected smaller diameter or a temperature lower than previously believed.

They finally opted for the lower temperature theory after studying comparative data taken from the moons of the planet Jupiter and the satellites around Saturn.

'Mir' cosmonaut returns home after 326 days

Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko returned to earth on December 29, 1987 after 326 breath-taking days aboard the 'Mir' orbital complex. He broke the previous space endurance record of remaining in space for 287 days set in 1984 by three other cosmonauts. And yet, the termination of his flight less than six weeks before the completion of a year has cast serious doubts on the future of manned space flights in weightlessness (zero gravity conditions).

Romanenko grew taller by one cm (0.4 inches) during his 10½ months aboard the orbiting station 'Mir'. He had lost 1.6 kg during the mission. Alexandrov, who joined him aboard 'Mir' in July, gained 2.3 kg.

Crew change-over in space

A Soyuz TM-4 spacecraft carrying three Soviet cosmonauts docked with the orbiting space station 'Mir' on December 23, 1987. Mission Commander Colonel Vladimir Titov, Flight Engineer Musa Manarov and Research Scientist Anatoly Levchenko were launched on December 21 from the

Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia.

The new team joined cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko, who has spent a record 326 days in space, and his colleague, Alexander Alexandrov, who had joined him in July. They returned to earth on December 29 after a week's hand-over.

The new crew was the third to control 'Mir' since it was launched in February 1986. Its first two-men crew boarded the giant orbiting laboratory in March 1986 and stayed in space for 125 days.

The space change-over of crews is the first of its kind.

Expedition to Mars

The next space spectacular may well turn out to be an unmanned or even a manned exploration of the red planet Mars. And this could materialise even before the present century is out, if the two space giants, the United States and the Soviet Union, decide to pool their scientific resources.

According to Dr. Oleg Gazenko, Director of Institute of Medical and Biological Problems of Soviet Health Ministry, a manned three-year expedition to Mars using artificial gravity is possible now because necessary experience in long duration flights has been gained. It would be necessary to create a large doughnut-shaped spacecraft in which a person would be gravitated to the floor by a centrifugal force imitating terrestrial load, Dr. Gazenko said.

4. SPORTS ROUND-UP

ATHLETICS

Boston Marathon : Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya became the first African winner of the Boston marathon in Boston on April 18, 1988 when he cruised home in 2 hours 8 minutes 43 seconds in the 92nd running of the event.

London Marathon : Henryk Jorgensen of Denmark and Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway won the men's and women's divisions of the London marathon on April 17, 1988.

BADMINTON

Thomas Cup and Uber Cup : China made a memorable double by retaining the Thomas Cup. China outclassed Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur on June 4, 1988. China had retained the Uber Cup for women on June 3.

China had last won the Thomas Cup at Jakarta in 1986. They have, thus, made it their third title in four attempts when they took an unbeatable 3-0 lead over Malaysia in the final. The only time China had lost was in 1984 at the same venue

when they were beaten 2-3 by Indonesia in the final.

Yang Yang thrashed Misbun Sidek at 15-2, 15-2, Xiaoguo Guobao followed up with a 15-2, 15-1 victory against Foo Kok Keong and Zhao Jianhua capped an impressive Chinese display with an efficient 15-12, 15-9 win against Rashid Sidek.

The much-awaited clash between China and South Korea in the Uber Cup final turned out to be a damp squib as the fancied Chinese walked away with the title yet again with a comfortable victory at the Stadium Negara. China routed South Korea 5-0 to win the women's world team badminton championship.

After the three Chinese singles players had made certain that China would win the trophy for the third consecutive time, the two doubles pairs exacted revenge for their recent defeats at the hands of the powerful Korean combinations, albeit in three touch, well-contested games.

Since they started competing in the Uber Cup in 1984, the Chinese have won the title on all three occasions—in Kuala Lumpur in 1984, in Jakarta in 1986 and now again in Kuala Lumpur.

French Open Championship : Icuk Sugiarto of Indonesia took advantage of favourite Morten Frost's lack of concentration to beat the Dane and win the French Open title in Toulouse on March 27, 1988.

All-England Badminton Championship : I. B. Frederiksen of Denmark became the first unseeded winner of the men's title at the All-England badminton championship after beating his compatriot Morten Frost 8-15, 15-7, 15-10 in London on March 20, 1988.

For the women's singles title, Gu Jiaming of China ended the spectacular run of South Korean teenager Lee Young-Suk with an 11-2, 11-2 victory.

World Grand Prix : China's Thomas Cup hero Xiong Guobao lifted the men's singles crown in the World Grand Prix badminton final after beating Eddy Kurniawan of Indonesia in straight games 15-2, 18-4 in Hong Kong on January 10, 1988.

BASKETBALL

International Women's Basketball Tournament : China inscribed their name on the International women's basketball trophy

for the second time in succession when they outwitted South Korea 72-59 in the last round-robin league match at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on March 13, 1988. India secured the third spot, scraping past Malaysia 76-72.

BOXING

WBA Junior Lightweight Title : Defending World Boxing Association junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell staggered back from a second-round fall to retain his title over challenger Jose Rivera in Madrid on April 26, 1988.

WBA Lightweight Title : Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico stopped Panama's Rodolfo Aguilar with a right cross to the head at one minute 13 seconds of the sixth round to retain his World Boxing Association lightweight title in Las Vegas on April 16, 1988.

WBA Light Heavyweight Title : American Virgil Hill outboxed Cameroon-born Frenchman Joan-Marie Emebe for 10 rounds, then stopped him in the 11th to retain his World Boxing Association light heavyweight title in Bismarck on April 3, 1988.

WBC Title : British welterweight Lloyd Honeyghan lined up a possible million-dollar pay day in London on March 29, 1988 as he won back, his World Boxing Council crown from Mexican Jorge Vaca in devastating fashion.

World Heavyweight Championship : Undisputed world heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson knocked out Tony Tubbs in the second round of their title fight in Tokyo on March 21, 1988 to retain his title.

It was Tyson's 34th victory and his 30th knockout. He is still unbeaten.

World Boxing Crown : Mike Tyson retained his unified world boxing crown when he stopped former champion Larry Holmes with a barrage of lethal blows in the fourth round of their 12-round title fight at the Convention Centre in Atlantic City, New Jersey, on January 22, 1988.

CHESS

Swift World Cup : Former world champion Anatoly Karpov won the Swift World Cup chess tournament with a draw against Ulf Andersson of Sweden in 62 moves.

Karpov won the \$ 20,000 first prize by scoring 11 points out of a possible 16, a point ahead of fellow Soviet Valery Salov.

The third place was shared by John Nunn of England, Yugoslav Grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic and Alexander Beliavsky of the Soviet Union each with 9.5 points.

CRICKET

Texaco Cup : England completed a 3-0 clean sweep over the West Indies in the Texaco Cup one-day international series on May 24, 1988 when Mike Gatting's team posted a seven-wicket win at Lord's in

London.

Pakistan-West Indies Tests : West Indies defeated Pakistan by two wickets in the third and final cricket Test in Bridgetown on April 27, 1988 and drew the series 1-1. The score was Pakistan 309 and 262; West Indies 306 and 268 for eight.

Winston Benjamin, playing in only his fourth Test, and Jeff Dujon shared a ninth-wicket stand of 61 that fired West Indies to a two-wicket win over Pakistan. Set to score 266 to win, West Indies finished at 268 for eight.

Captains : Pakistan—Imran Khan; West Indies—Viv Richards.

Man of the Series : Imran Khan.

Man of the Match : Malcolm Marshall (Third Test); Viv Richards (Second Test); Imran Khan (First Test).

Pakistan had beat West Indies by nine wickets in the first cricket Test in Georgetown (Guyana) on April 4. The second Test at Queen's Park Oval in Port of Spain (Trinidad) had ended in a draw.

Sri Lanka-Zimbabwe One-Day Series : The Sri Lanka 'B' cricket team rounded off their month-long tour of Zimbabwe on April 10, 1988 with a five-run victory over the Zimbabwe national team.

The Sri Lankans took the limited overs series 3-2. They also had the better of each of the three first-class matches played in Harare.

Asia Youth Cup : Pakistan will be the venue of the inaugural Asia Youth (under-19) Cup cricket championship. The tournament, the date of which is to be decided later, would be played between the member countries of the Asian Cricket Conference—India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

Asia Cup : Bangladesh will stage the third Asia Cup cricket championship at Dhaka from October 27 to November 4 this year.

The fourth Asia Cup in 1990 has been allotted to Pakistan.

India win Sharjah Cup : India had its third sip of joy in the desert when it annexed the three-nation Sharjah Cup cricket tournament defeating New Zealand in Sharjah on April 1, 1988 to end their three-year drought of championship victories. India, who last won the Rothmans Cup in March 1985 and the inaugural Asia Cup earlier picked up \$ 30,000, while runners-up New Zealand collected \$ 20,000. The third team in the tournament, Sri Lanka got \$ 15,000.

India, thus, proved the pre-tournament expectations correct and emerged as champions. India could win the final owing to some sterling performances by Mohinder Amarnath, an explosive knock of 72 by skipper Ravi Shastri and an equally hurricane knock of 49 by Kapil Dev. The mesmerising spin by Narendra Hirwani, with a fantastic bowling spell of 4 for 46, also helped India to an easy and emphatic win. The Sharjah Cup was the third tournament in the desert won by the country after the Asia Cup and the Rothmans Cup.

The tournament's major beneficiary is Mohinder Amarnath who gets a purse of \$ 50,000. His father, Lala Amarnath, who gets \$ 15,000, is the minor beneficiary.

Shastri was declared the man of the match and Hirwani the man of the series. For Hirwani, it was a singular honour for a lad still in his teens and playing his first international series abroad.

Captains : India—Ravi Shastri; New Zealand—John Wright; Sri Lanka—Ranjan Madugalle.

West Indies-Pakistan One-Day Internationals : West Indies beat Pakistan by seven wickets in the final one-day international at Bourda in Georgetown (Guyana) on March 30, 1988.

West Indies won all five matches.

World Youth Cup : Australia beat Pakistan to have a five-wicket victory in the final of the World Youth Cup cricket final in Adelaide on March 13, 1988.

England-New Zealand Tests : The third and final cricket Test between England and New Zealand in Wellington was officially called off by the New Zealand Cricket Council on March 7, 1988. The match was abandoned without a ball being bowled on the scheduled last two days. Heavy rains and strong winds meant there was no prospect of play.

All three Tests ended in draws with weather disrupting the first and third. This is the first time in 22 years that a series in New Zealand has produced no result. The last time was in 1965-66, also against England.

World Series Cup : Australia won the 1987-88 Benson and Hedges World Series Cup 2-0 with an emphatic victory over New Zealand in the second of the three-match cricket final in Sydney on January 24, 1988.

GENERAL

The Soviet Union won the medals table battle at the Winter Olympic Games in Calgary (Alberta) on February 29, 1988 to regain the crown they lost to the East Germans in the last battle of giants at Sarajevo four years ago.

The top of the medals table showed the Soviets with 11 golds and a total 29 medals to East Germany's nine gold medals and 25 overall tally. The third place went to Switzerland with five golds and a total of 15 medals.

Howdy and Hidy were the mascots of the Winter Games.

Finland waited until the final day to spring the most stunning surprise of the Games—2-1 ice hockey upset of the Olympic champion Soviet Union. The shocker on ice gave the jubilant Finns the silver medal since the Soviets already clinched gold.

Bubbly Yvonne Van Gennip of the Netherlands was fittingly crowned the queen of women's speedskating. She became the only athlete in Calgary to collect three individual gold medals, quite apart from

setting two world records

The 22 year old East German beauty and skater, Katarina Witt joined Sonja Henre as the only woman to win consecutive gold medals in figure skating American Diok Button is the only man to have accomplished the feat

Alberto Tomba the cocky superstar dubbed "La Bomba" (the bomb) became the first Italian alpine skier to win two gold medals

Gunde Svan Sweden's hero of 1984, captured the 50 kilometre cross-country endurance test and his own second straight gold medal

Tamara Tikhnova led a 1 2 3 Soviet sweep in the women's longest cross-country ski race- 20 km

GOLF

Asian Golf Championship : Chiranjeov Mikha Singh, the 17 year-old son of international Mikha Singh, won a gold and a silver medal in the Asian golf championship which concluded at Manila on May 15 1988

HOCKEY

Perak International Hockey Championship : Great Britain thrashed Asian Games champions South Korea 4-0 in the final of the Perak international hockey championship in Ipoh on June 5, 1988 to collect their first field hockey title

Britain, whose highest position was runners up of the 1986 World Cup, led 3-0 at the interval

Champions Trophy : West Germany retained the Champions Trophy title for the third successive year on better goal average in Lahore on April 1, 1988 Pakistan remained the runners up when they drew 1-1 world champion Australia The Aussies finished third

Junior Asia Cup : Pakistan beat India 3-0 to win the inaugural Junior Asia Cup hockey tournament in Karachi on January 3, 1988 India finished third

SQUASH

World Open Title : Pakistan's Jehangir Khan regained the World Open squash title, when he beat compatriot and defending champion Jansher Khan 9-6, 9-2, 9-2 in Amsterdam on May 13, 1988

SWIMMING

Asian Swimming Championship : Hosts China topped the medal tally with a haul of 52, 29 of them gold and 18 silver, followed by Japan with a total of 37, but only six golds, at the Asian swimming championship which ended in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou on April 11, 1988 Singapore took one gold to finish third with three

medals

With a solitary bronze India finished at the bottom of the medal tally India's only medal was won by Khazan Singh who finished third in men's 200-metre butterfly with a time of two minutes, 48.1 seconds behind Hiroshi Sato (2 02 56) and Yukinori Tanaka (2 03 04), both of Japan

TABLE TENNIS

Asian Table Tennis Championship : China's Chen Longcan won the men's singles title of the Asian table tennis championship beating South Korea's Yoo Nam-Kyu 21-18, 21-13, 21-13 in Nagata on May 22, 1988 to give China a total of four out of seven titles in the tournament, with South Korea winning the other three

China's He Zhili, women's world champion, won her third Asian title in a row by beating compatriot Jiao Zhimin 21-12, 19-21, 21-13, 21-9

China won their eighth straight men's team victory in the Asian table tennis championship on May 18, 1988, beating North Korea by a surprisingly easy 5-1 margin

But China's women, who had held the Asian team title for five consecutive tournaments, came only third, with South Korea beating North Korea 3-1 in the finals

European Table Tennis Championship : Mikael Appelgren, forced to sit on the bench as Sweden won the team event, bounced back to win the singles and doubles title at the European table tennis championship in Paris on March 27, 1988

The 27-year-old first scored a repeat of his 1982 European final win over compatriot Jan-Ove Waldner in the semi-finals and then defeated Andrey Mazunov of the Soviet Union 21-15, 21-14, 18-21, 21-12 for the gold medal

Earlier, he had teamed up with Waldner, last year's Ilija Lupulescu and Zoran Primorac of Yugoslavia in the doubles final The Yugoslavs were silver medalists at last year's world championships in Delhi

The Soviet Union won the women's title at the European team table tennis championship when they beat Czechoslovakia 3-1 in the final in Paris on March 22, 1988

TENNIS

French Open Championship : Sweden's Mats Wilander shattered French dreams and won his third French Open title when he outplayed Henri Leconte 7-5, 6-2, 6-1 at Roland Garros in Paris on June 5, 1988

The 23-year-old Swede, who had already won three Australian, two French Open singles titles, has been beaten only four times in his 43 matches in seven years at Roland Garros He lost to Yannick Noah of France in the 1983 final, to Lendl in the 1984 semi-final and 1987 final, and to Andrej Chesnokov of the Soviet Union in the third-round in 1986

Steffi Graf of West Germany retained the women's singles title of the French Open tennis championship on June 4, 1988 with a historic 6-0 6-0 victory over bemused Soviet teenager Natalia Zvereva

The West German, who won the Australian Open in January, is now in the line for the Grand Slam

Andres Gomez of Ecuador and Emilio Sanchez of Spain scored an upset victory over John Fitzgerald of Australia and Anders Jarryd of Sweden in the men's doubles final

Gomez and Sanchez completed a 6-3, 6-7 (8-10), 6-4 6-3 victory

Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, regular doubles partners since January 1981, beat Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany 6-2, 7-5

The present victory was the fifth French Open women's doubles title in a row for the 31-year-old American

Lon McNeil of the United States and Jorge Lozano of Mexico defeated Branda Schultz and Michiel Schapers, both of the Netherlands, 7-5 6-2 to win the mixed doubles championship

In other championship matches, Julie Halard of France defeated Andrea Farley of the United States 6-2, 4-6, 7-5 for the girls' title, while Nicolas Pereira of Venezuela beat Magnus Larsson of Sweden 7-6 6-3 for the boys' crown

Jason Stoltjenberg and Todd Woodbridge of Australia, beat Cristiano Caratti of Italy and Goran Ivansinevic of Yugoslavia 7-6 7-5 to win the boys' doubles title

World Team Cup : Kent Carlsson defeated Aaron Krickstein 6-4, 6-3 to give Sweden an unbeatable 2-0 lead and the title in the \$ 750,000 World Team Cup tennis tournament in Dusseldorf on May 22, 1988

Italian Open Championship : The world's top tennis player Ivan Lendl won the Italian Open in Rome on May 15, 1988 He beat Guillermo Perez-Roldan of Argentina 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 in the final

Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina outclassed Helen Kelesi of Canada 6-1, 6-7 (7-4), 6-1 to win the women's title

Tournament of Champions : Andre Agassi beat Slobodan Zivajnovic 7-5, 7-6, 7-5 in the Tournament of Champions final in New York on May 9, 1988

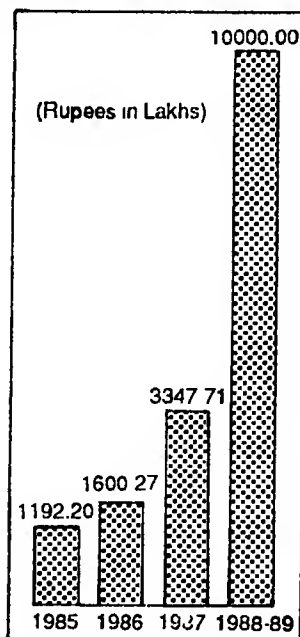
International Junior Asian Tennis Tournament : Asif Iqbal of India won the International Junior Asian tennis tournament, which concluded in Manila on April 29, 1988 He defeated Eso Arasa of Japan 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 to claim the boys' singles title

Japan Grand Prix Tennis Tournament : The former world number one John McEnroe of the United States thrashed Sweden's Stefan Edberg, the world number three seed, to win the \$ 617,500 Japan Grand Prix tennis tournament 6-2, 6-2 in Tokyo on April 17, 1988 It was McEnroe's first tournament victory since 1988

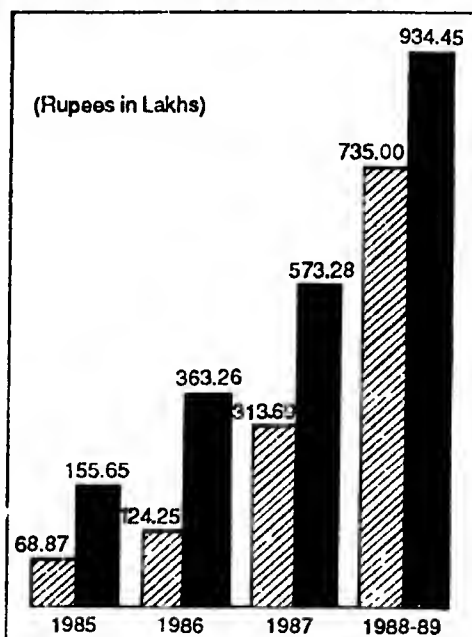
(Continued on page 68)

Data Analysis And Analytical Reasoning

The bar diagrams given below give the Turnover, Gross Profit and Net Worth of a company from 1985 to 1988-89. Answer questions 1-5 based on the data given:



Turnover



Gross Profit

Net Worth

Q. 1. The Net Worth is more than the Gross Profit by at least 75% during

- (a) 1985 and 1986 (b) 1986 (c) 1985, 1986 and 1987 (d) All of the four years

Q. 2. Which of the following is more than double of its previous years' value in any year during the given period?

- (a) Gross Profit and Turnover (b) Turnover only (c) Gross Profit, Net Worth and Turnover (d) None of the above

Q. 3. The ratio of the Gross Profit and the Turnover is maximum in the year

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988-89

Q. 4. The years in ascending order of the ratios of the Net Worth to the Gross Profit are respectively given by

- (a) 1988-89, 1987, 1986, 1985 (b) 1988-89, 1987, 1985, 1986 (c) 1988-89, 1985, 1987, 1986 (d) 1987, 1988-89, 1986, 1985

Q. 5. The increase in Net Worth in 1988-89 is what per cent of the increase in Turnover over the previous year?

- (a) 7.89% (b) 6.95% (c) 6.04% (d) 5.43%

Directions: The following graph gives the operating ratio (Total working expenses to gross traffic receipts) of the Indian railways. Answer questions 6-10 on the basis of the data given:

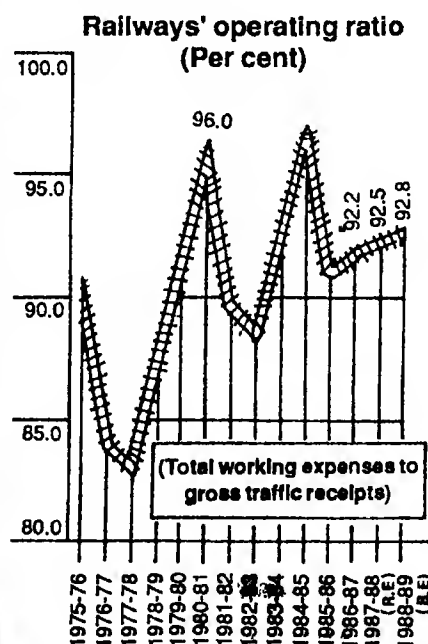
Q. 6. The maximum per cent increase in the operating ratio over the previous year occurred in

- (a) 1979-80 (b) 1984-85 (c) 1980-81 (d)

None of these

Q. 7. How many times in the given period, the operating ratio decreased to that in the previous year?

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 4



Q. 8. If Gross traffic receipts in 1987-88 were Rs. 428 million, the total working expenses were approximately

- (a) Rs. 462.7 million (b) Rs. 388.67 million (c) Rs. 395.9 million (d) Rs. 408.33 million

Q. 9. In 1980-81, if the gross traffic receipts increased by 5%, to that in 1979-80, then the total working expenditure increased by nearly

- (a) 5% (b) 12% (c) 6% (d) 1 2%

Q. 10. Out of the following three-year periods the operating ratio showed maximum change in

- (a) 1975-76 to 1978-79 (b) 1977-78 to 1980-81 (c) 1976-77 to 1979-80 (d) None of the above

Directions: Answer questions 11 to 14 on the basis of the information given in the paragraph given below:

Casio is the world leader in calculators. It has been manufacturing calculators since 1957. During 1986, Casio manufactured 36 million units of calculators. Casio with an annual turnover of U.S. \$ 1.5 billion, exports over 60% of its production. The calculator division accounts for 35% of the total turnover of Casio. Out of a total work force of 3,400, about half are engaged in the research and development (1 billion = 1000 million)

Q. 11. The average cost per calculator is approximately

- (a) \$ 12.2 (b) \$ 14.6 (c) \$ 15.7 (d) \$ 16.8

Q. 12. The total turnover from calculator division is what per cent of the total exports?

- (a) 25 (b) 41.66 (c) 49.25 (d) 58.33

Q. 13. Assuming an average annual salary per employee of \$ 30,000, the total salary bill is nearly what fraction of the annual turnover of the company?

- (a) $\frac{17}{250}$ (b) $\frac{3}{35}$ (c) $\frac{5}{47}$ (d) None of these

Q. 14. If the company manufactured 700% more calculators in 1986 than it did in 1957, how many calculators did it manufacture in 1957?

- (a) 5.28 million (b) 4.5 million (c) 4.22 million (d) 4.16 million

Directions: Some of the financial highlights of Bank of Madura Ltd. are given in the following table. Answer questions 15-18 based on the data given:

Q. 15. At the end of 1987, the increase in deposits from public was more than that in 1986 by nearly

- (a) 12.78% (b) 13.67% (c) 14.7% (d) 16.25%

Q. 16. The net profit at the end of 1985 was nearly

Bank of Madura Ltd.—Highlights of Performance in 1987

As at end of 1986 (Rs. in lakhs)	% increase over 1985	Particulars	As at end of 1987 (Rs. in lakhs)
22,210	9.1	Deposits from Public	25,467
4,561	—	Priority Sector Advances	5,856
464	20.8	Capital & Reserves	552
70	6.9	Net Profit	102

(a) Rs. 65.17 lakhs (b) Rs. 65.25 lakhs
(c) Rs. 65.5 lakhs (d) Rs. 66.12 lakhs

Q. 17. Which of the following had maximum per cent increase in 1987 as compared to 1985?

(a) Net Profit (b) Capital and Reserves (c) Priority Sector Advances (d) Deposits from Public

Q. 18. The average of Capital and Reserves for the year 1985, 86 and 87 is nearly

(a) Rs. 518 lakhs (b) Rs. 489 lakhs (c) Rs. 467 lakhs (d) Rs. 442 lakhs

ANSWERS

1. (c) During 1985 and 1986, the Net Worth is more than the Gross Profit by at least 100%. During 1987, the Net Worth is more than the Gross Profit by $\frac{259.59}{313.69} \times 100 = 82.75$. While during 1988-89, the Net Worth is more than the Gross Profit by $\frac{199.45}{735} \times 100 = 27.14$

2. (c): Gross Profit in 1987 and 1988-89, Net Worth in 1986, Turnover in 1987 and 1988-89.

3. (c). The ratio of the Gross Profit and the Turnover in

1985	=	$\frac{68.87}{1192.20}$	=	.058
1986	=	$\frac{124.25}{1600.27}$	=	.078
1987	=	$\frac{313.69}{3347.71}$	=	.094
1988-89	=	$\frac{735}{10000}$	=	.073

4. (b): The ratio of the Net Worth to the Gross Profit in

1985	=	$\frac{155.65}{68.87}$	=	2.26
1986	=	$\frac{363.26}{124.25}$	=	2.92
1987	=	$\frac{573.28}{313.69}$	=	1.83
1988-89	=	$\frac{934.45}{735}$	=	1.27

5. (d). The increase in Net Worth in 1988-89 over 1987 = $934.45 - 573.28 = 361.17$

The increase in Turnover in 1988-89 over 1987 = $10000 - 3347.71 = 6652.29$

Suppose increase in Net Worth is P% of the increase in Turnover.

$$\therefore 361.17 = P\% \text{ of } 6652.29$$

$$\text{i.e., } P = \frac{361.17}{6652.29} = 5.43$$

6. (c): It is clear from the graph itself that there is maximum increase of 6% in 1980-81 (96.0) over 1979-80 (90.0).

7. (a): The operating ratio decreased during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1985-86.

8. (c): The ratio (R) of the Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts in 1987-88 = 92.5%

$$\therefore \frac{R}{428} = 92.5\%$$

$$\text{i.e., } R = 428 \times 925 = 395.9$$

9. (b): In 1980-81, the ratio of the Total Working Expenses (T) to Gross Traffic Receipts (G) = 96.0%

Suppose, the traffic receipts in 1979-80 = Rs. 100

$$\therefore \text{Working expenses} = \text{Rs. } 90$$

$$\text{Traffic receipts in 1980-81} = \text{Rs. } 105$$

$$\therefore \text{Working expenses in}$$

$$1980-81 = \frac{105}{100} \times 96 = \text{Rs. } 100.80$$

$$\therefore \text{increase in working expenses}$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 10.80$$

$$\text{Hence \% increase in working expenses}$$

$$= \frac{10.8}{90} \times 100 = 12\%$$

10. (b): 13%. It is obvious from the graph that a change greater than this is not possible anywhere

11. (b): Total turnover from calculators

$$= 35\% \text{ of } \$ 1.5 \text{ billion}$$

$$= 35\% \text{ of } \$ 1500 \text{ million} = \$ 525 \text{ million}$$

Average cost per calculator

$$= \frac{525}{36} = \$ 14.6$$

12. (d). Total exports

$$= 60\% \text{ of the total production} = 60$$

Total turnover from calculators

$$= 35\% \text{ of the total turnover} = .35$$

Suppose, total turnover is P% of the total exports

$$\therefore .35 = P\% \text{ of } 60$$

$$\text{i.e., } P = \frac{35}{60} = 58.33$$

13. (a): Total annual salary

$$= 3400 \times \$ 30000$$

$$= \$ 102000000 = \$ 102 \text{ million}$$

$$\text{Annual turnover} = \$ 1.5 \times 1000 \text{ million}$$

$$= \$ 1500 \text{ million}$$

$$\therefore \text{required fraction} = \frac{102}{1500} = \frac{17}{250}$$

14. (b): Suppose, number of calculators manufactured in 1957 = K

$$\therefore K + 700\% \text{ of } K = 36 \text{ million}$$

$$\text{i.e., } K = 4.5 \text{ million}$$

$$15. (c): \frac{25467 - 22210}{22210} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{3257}{22210} \times 100 = 14.7\%$$

16. (c): Suppose, Net Profit at the end of 1985 was Rs. P lakhs

$$\therefore P + 6.9\% \text{ of } P = 70$$

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{106.9}{100} P = 70 \text{ i.e., } P = 65.48 \approx 65.5$$

17. (a): Deposits from Public in 1985

$$= \frac{22210 \times 100}{109.1} = 20357.47 \approx 20357.5$$

Priority Sector Advances in 1985

$$= 4561$$

Capital and Reserves in 1985

$$= \frac{464 \times 100}{120.8} = 384.1 \approx 384$$

$$\text{Net profit in 1985} = 65.48 \approx 65.5$$

\therefore % increase in 1987 to that in 1985 in

Deposits from Public

$$= \frac{25467 - 20357.5}{20357.5} \times 100 = 25.1$$

Priority Sector Advances

$$= \frac{5856 - 4561}{4561} \times 100 = 28.4$$

$$\text{Capital and Reserves} = \frac{552 - 384}{384} \times$$

$$= 43.75$$

$$\text{Net Profit} = \frac{102 - 65.5}{65.5} \times 100 = 55.7$$

$$18. (c). \frac{384 + 464 + 552}{3} = \frac{1400}{3} = 467$$

(Continued from page 66)

Champions Cup : Boris Becker of West Germany captured his first title in over eight months with a 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 win over Emilio Sanchez of Spain in the final of the 702,500-dollar Champions Cup tennis tournament in Indian Wells on March 6, 1988.

Australian Open Tennis Championship : Mats Wilander of Sweden collected the third Australian Open tennis title of his career with a marathon five-set final victory over Wimbledon champion Pat Cash in Melbourne on January 24, 1988. Wilander, 23, defeated Australian Cash 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 3-6, 6-1, 8-6.

Wilander collected \$ 105,000 (Rs. 13 lakh) for his triumph, while Cash earned \$ 52,500. The Swede previously won the Australian Open in 1983 and 1984.

World number one Steffi Graf of West Germany won her first Australian Open women's title beating Chris Evert of United States 6-1, 7-6.

New Zealand Open Tennis Tournament : Ramesh Krishnan of India outclassed fourth-seed Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union to win the \$ 114,000 New Zealand Open tennis tournament at the Renouf Centre courts in Wellington on January 3, 1988.

Krishnan won 6-7 (7-9), 6-0, 6-4, 6-3. It was his sixth Grand Prix tournament title of his career and his first since late 1986.

WRESTLING

World Cup : The Soviet Union defeated the United States 6-4 to successfully defend their World freestyle team championship in the World Cup wrestling at the University of Toledo in Toledo (Ohio) on March 27, 1988.

The Soviet Union finished with a perfect eight points in the round-robin series of the dual meets. The United States finished second with six points. Cuba was third.



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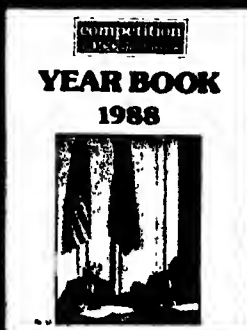
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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Interview in a Nutshell

The object of the interview, as stated in the UPSC prospectus for the Civil Services Examination (formerly IAS & Allied Services Examinations), is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the service or services for which he has applied, by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. During this Personality Test, the candidate will be interviewed by the Board, who will have before them a record of his career as furnished by him in the Board questionnaire. The candidate will be asked questions on matters of general interest as well as on the subjects he had studied and on the subjects he had chosen for the written examination.

The interview is intended to judge the mental calibre, attitude and outlook of the candidate along with his leadership qualities and character traits. Thus, it would be an assessment of not merely intellectual qualities but also social traits and interest in current events. Some of the qualities to be judged can be listed as: (1) Mental alertness, (2) Critical powers of assimilation, (3) Balance of judgement, (4) Clear and logical exposition, (5) Variety and depth of interest, (6) Ability for social cohesion and leadership, (7) Intellectual and moral integrity.

The important thing to bear in mind is that the interview is not a strict cross-examination or a routine question and answer session. On the other hand, it is a natural, though directed and purposive, conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities and bring out the leadership traits of the candidate. At this conversation the candidate has to listen as well as speak. Normally, he will be required to do the major share of the talking, expressing his ideas, views, opinions and comments and also arguing his case and justifying his stand or conclusions by adducing sound, sensible, rational, logical and convincing reasons. He should be sure of himself, remain consistent and be sincere.

The Personality Test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which has been already tested through the written papers. Further, candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them, both within and without their own State or country, as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries

which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth. Thus, the candidates should be prepared for some questions relating to their native State, on Indian and international current events and on the burning topics of the day.

To enable the aspirants and our inquisitive readers to understand and appreciate the final aspects of this important personality test, we are happy to present here an interview in action. It is the tape-recorded version of a 'live' interview with 'expert comments' provided at appropriate places. A careful study of this interview in action with further follow-up training can assure positive success to all those who are determined to better their careers and reach the top

The Candidate

Mohan Chandra Jain is a cheerful young man with average height and medium build. He enjoys average complexion and the smile on his lips reflects his pleasant attitude and friendly disposition. His curly hair is well shampooed and properly combed after a recent hair-cut. His clean and well shaven face reflects interest and keenness. He looks smart and well-dressed and his general turnout shows that he has taken the required trouble to groom himself adequately for the occasion. It is obvious that he has taken the interview seriously and is doing all he can to come out with flying colours in this personality test. His striped dark colour trousers, light polyester shirt, matching striped tie, prominent belt and buckle and shining shoes as well as his erect and confident bearing give him the advantage of an excellent and impressive appearance. On arrival he reports to the assistant at the Reception, greets her with a warm smile and fills in the relevant forms. He also studies the seating plan, the particulars of the Chairman and Members of the Board and the interview timings fixed for the candidates appearing for the interview that morning. Thereafter, he moves over to the library where he could read or relax till his turn for the interview comes up. Soon Jain's turn for the interview is announced whereupon he takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room with firm, steady steps in a confident manner. Before going in, he gently taps on the door and obtains formal permission. After walking inside, he closes the door gently and proceeds towards the chair meant for the candidate. He comes to a smart halt on approaching his destination, stands to

attention and greets the Chairman and Members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice

Interview

Jain: Good Morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good Morning, Mr. Jain. Please be seated. (He points to the chair meant for the candidate).

Jain: Thank you, Sir. (He sits down smartly and awaits the next observation or move from the Board. Thanks to his warm and genuine smile, he continues to radiate cheerfulness. He also looks relaxed and confident.)

Chairman: Mr. Jain, I see you belong to Bihar. Can you tell us briefly the reasons for the comparative backwardness of the State and the poor law and order situation there as witnessed by the communal conflicts, atrocities on Harijans and cruel treatment meted out to prisoners and so on?

Jain: (With a smile) Sir, first and foremost, Bihar, due to historical reasons, is industrially and economically lagging behind to a great extent. The people are mostly dependent on agriculture which again is completely at the mercy of the monsoons. More often than not, the monsoons either fail totally or cause floods, both harmful to the crops. Frequently, the monsoons do not oblige up to three years continuously resulting in severe drought and famine. The Bihar famine is the most notorious and regarded as the worst in the country. Secondly, Bihar was not one among the former British presidencies like Bengal, Bombay or Madras. The whole State was under the grip of zamindars and the majority of the people were exploited by the landlords and their agents. They were kept in perpetual poverty, bond and ignorance to serve the needs of the zamindars. Thirdly, the State has a very high density of population. Industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture is the answer but it is bound to take time. A way has to be found out to save the State from recurring droughts and famines by conservation, better utilisation and augmentation of the State's water resources. If the water wasted in floods could be saved and stored, the drought situation can be better managed. As for deterioration of law and order, poverty, unemployment, lack of education and the caste factor are the main causes. Unfortunately, the present day politicians are exploiting religion and caste to catch votes. The upper classes who have been dominant and powerful at one time but are

equally poor like others now, blame the backward classes for their miseries. Corruption has become rampant and law enforcing authority has been made ineffective. Heredity and birth and not economic status and educational advancement are taken as criteria to give the label of backward classes. There is also the constant war between the landed gentry and the landless labourers. Above all, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, who hailed from Bihar, experimented with many agitations and revolutions in his native State. The have-nots and the unemployed youth are restless and impatient. Then also, in modern times, and increasingly in India, violence has become a way of life. Assam, Punjab, the insurgency in the North east are some glaring examples. We can say poverty, violence, communal and class conflicts, corruption and other such evils have really become national issues. The industrial and social backwardness of the State make the situation more alarming in Bihar.

Chairman: I agree with you that poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, drought, and the communal and class divides contribute largely to the violent upheavals witnessed in Bihar. But these do not apply to Punjab. The land of the five rivers has been most prosperous economically and industrially. As some say, milk and honey have been flowing in Punjab. But in recent years blood started flowing there. This disproves your contention that poverty and economic backwardness are the main culprits.

Jain: (With a smile) These are the main factors for the poor law and order situation in Bihar. Of course, everywhere the politicians have rendered the police as also the civil services corrupt and ineffective. As for Punjab, it is politics and external influences which have contributed to the violence.

First Member: What solution would you suggest to overcome this problem? Do you think dividing large States like U.P., M.P., Bihar, etc., into smaller States would help to improve the law and order situation?

Jain: (Smiles) If you permit me, Sir, I would like to start with the second part of your question in the first instance. As we are all aware, Assam was originally a large composite State which was later split into five or six smaller ones. Such division into smaller states has not obviously solved the law and order problem there. Besides insurgency in Mizoram, etc., we have violent agitations in the truncated Assam proper itself. Tripura is a small State, but it has a serious law and order problem. The original East Punjab was later divided into Punjab and Haryana, both of which are small States, especially when we compare them with M.P., U.P. or the Punjab before partition. And yet we have been confronted with the worst violent terrorism in Punjab. In addition, we have to cope with more inter-State disputes on border adjustments, capitals, river waters, etc. The 'sons of the

soil' phenomenon is another serious problem. The reorganisation of States on linguistic basis has been of no help at all. Looking into the past, the Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidencies were much larger and yet were administered quite efficiently. Therefore, creation of smaller States may not be the answer in all cases. There could even be serious disadvantages as we have to invest in new capitals, legislatures, High Courts, Governors, Cabinets and so on. In my view the politicians who want to catch votes and win elections and capture power at any cost and by any means are the real culprits. They fan the trouble. We have seen, as in Punjab where people have been economically better off, that the ambitious and unscrupulous politicians can create trouble. Hence, the Constitution should be amended to provide for the disqualification for life and deterrent punishment of politicians and political parties which use religion, caste, creed, language and such divisive factors for mobilising votes and winning elections. Then something swift and sure should be done to eradicate poverty and illiteracy. These are inter-linked to industrialisation, modernisation of agriculture, conservation and augmentation of water resources, reduction in unemployment, etc. There should be short-term as well as long-term plans and projects. The population explosion should be arrested. The Police and the Civil services should be enabled to do their assigned jobs without any political hindrance or interference. The mass media must be fully used to educate the people and bring about the desired social change from a feudal past to the present space age.

Comments: The Chairman noticed from the dossier of the candidate that he belonged to Bihar and began the interview by asking him a question about the situation in his native State. We find that the candidate has grasped the question well and understood its implications correctly. The topic is controversial and the candidate is compelled to make up his mind and indicate his firm choice. He is also required to explain in a rational, logical and convincing manner the reasons for his conclusions and choice. Here, the candidate tactfully explains first the background and thereafter boldly disagrees with the views expressed by the First Member. He advances strong, sound and substantial reasons for his decisive stand, quoting undisputable facts, examples and illustrations. Thus, we observe that his knowledge is not merely limited to his native State but extends to the entire country. He displays intellectual integrity and stands by his honest convictions by frankly putting forward his original ideas without fear or favour on the highly controversial and burning issues of the day. At the same time his approach is positive and his criticism constructive. He approaches the issues objectively and dispassionately without any emotion or bias. He is also able to suggest

workable solutions to the problems and proves resourceful.

Second Member: Mr. Jain, you mentioned that economic development is the first answer to many problems confronting Bihar and also the country as a whole. But as you are aware, we are conscious of this problem and have launched seven five-year plans so far to achieve the necessary economic and industrial growth. But poverty, ignorance and other evils persist. How do you explain this?

Jain: Well, Sir, in my opinion, the poor state of our economy is the result of the wrong political philosophy we have embraced. After the famous Avadi resolution of the Indian National Congress we have embraced democratic socialism as our ultimate goal. Democratic socialism is essentially a utopian concept and a slogan to catch votes. Democracy and socialism have inherent contradictions. They are opposed to each other. Democracy means individual liberty and freedom. From slavery to freedom and liberty is a quantum jump and the pendulum is apt to swing to the other extreme where people are likely to concentrate on their rights and privileges to the exclusion of their duties and obligations. Socialism, on the other hand, implies state ownership and control over major means of production. Marrying democracy with socialism, we have produced the mixed economy. Many key industries are in public sector but agriculture and many consumer industries are in private hands. There should be authoritarianism as in Communist countries for state enterprises to succeed. In our government and public sector there is no discipline. There are strikes, go-slows, and general apathy towards work and excellence. Since catching votes and winning elections are the prime goals, all else, including production, quality and efficiency, take a back seat. There is corruption and black money. Whatever progress is made despite these contradictions, the same is neutralised by population explosion. Thus, if we had stuck to democracy and capitalism we would have made fair progress as in Japan or West Germany. Similarly, if we had adopted the Soviet model of socialism, we could have produced results. As we have chosen the ideals of both, we are nowhere. Poverty persists.

Fourth Member: Well, Mr. Jain, I get the feeling that you are opposed to the elections. But this is an essential feature of democracy. Is it your view that we should do away with elections? How can we have democracy then?

Jain: (Smiling) I am sorry, Sir, if I had given the impression that I am opposed to elections or democracy. But we have assumed that elections as they are conducted in the advanced western democracies could also be had in poverty-stricken countries like India where the electorate is practically illiterate and is not familiar with modern representative

democracy and free and fair elections. Democracy has to evolve from the bottom and cannot be imposed from the top. The voter should know the value of his vote and those contesting the elections should know their responsibilities. Such conditions do not exist in India. Even the political parties, of which there are so many in this country, do not have specific ideologies. The ignorant voters are carried away by propaganda and swayed by narrow and parochial considerations like religion, language, caste, regional phobia, personalities and not by issues. Hence, elections in India have contributed to many ills like black money, communal conflicts, regionalism and linguism at the cost of nationalism, tendency to go after the spoils and money at any cost and so on. I am definitely opposed to these evils linked to the present system of elections. We need electoral reforms and definite rules to define political parties. There cannot be so much of floor crossing, political horse trading, splinter groups, party indiscipline, etc. I wonder whether this could be termed as democracy or political opportunism. If you ask me, I am against the misuse of democracy and the rights and privileges guaranteed under democracy. And I do not oppose elections *per se*. We must have dignified, proper elections which are not influenced by black money and other harmful factors like religion, caste, etc.

Comments: Following up the answers given by the candidate earlier and linking it to his special subject which is economics, the Member is probing the candidate in depth. Jain has understood the implications of the searching questions posed to him and answers them in a forceful and fearless manner with conviction and consistency. He is fully knowledgeable and hence meets the challenge with supreme confidence. He is fearless, frank and open in his criticism of a policy and political concept regarded by many as sacrosanct. But his criticism is constructive and objective. He gives his own reasons and logic for arriving at his conclusions. He is not egoistic, biased or emotional. He tackles the controversial topic with a smile, biasing his arguments on facts and not on opinions. The Board appreciates the rationale and logic in his arguments and is impressed with his intellectual integrity, sincerity of purpose and honesty in expressing the original views without fear or favour. His firmness could not be mistaken for obstinacy or rigidity as he is ready to listen and willing to be convinced and corrected. The conclusion drawn is that he would be loyal to the cause and prove dependable to the organisation. He has the capacity to make original contribution and he will not shirk his responsibility. He is ready to take risks, face the challenges and make full use of the opportunities with dedication and enterprise.

Fifth Member: What external threats you perceive for India within the next five to ten

years and how you think we should prepare ourselves to face such threats?

Jain: I do not lay any claim to expert military knowledge and hence I would like to answer the question from the view point of political and foreign policy aspects. In my view, China more than any other country, poses the major threat to Indian security. The Chinese threat will grow as the Asian Communist giant advances industrially, technologically and scientifically with Western help and its military is modernised with U.S. arms and economic aid. Because of U.S. and Chinese collusion Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal will grow increasingly hostile and unfriendly to us. China may even succeed in using Pakistan and Bangladesh as proxies and attack us. Bangladesh is posing problems in Assam and West Bengal and Pakistan in Kashmir and Punjab. Both have territorial ambitions. The military dictators in Pakistan and Bangladesh are interested in diverting local public opinion and armed conflict with chances of success against India would suit them ideally. If Pakistan succeeds in producing the Islamic nuclear bomb, it will feel emboldened to take on India. At this point of time, America is sympathetic towards China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal and cool towards India. The situation is not likely to improve unless we give up our non-alignment and join the military blocs headed by America. Giving up non-alignment is not only adverse to our national interests but also could lead to World War III and the destruction of the world by uncontrolled nuclear explosions. Our strategy should be to keep our nuclear options open as at present and concentrate on our economic, technological and scientific development. We must maintain our cordial relations with Russia and Japan. We must also strengthen our relations with Vietnam, which has demonstrated to the world that the American might and Chinese numbers could be convincingly beaten and defeated. We should encourage democracy to triumph in Pakistan and Bangladesh and prove our bonafides of non-interference to Sri Lanka and Nepal. We should of course modernise our armed forces and be prepared for a war if it is forced on us. We must continue to enjoy the goodwill and support of NAM as a counterweight to Super Power rivalry and manoeuvres. Above all, internal unity, economic and military self-reliance and preservation of law and order as well as unity of the Indian people will deter the enemies and guarantee our security.

Third Member: Which one between legislature and judiciary should have supremacy in India? As you are aware we have had conflicts between the two in some States like Andhra Pradesh and J. & K. Of course the Parliament has had conflicts with the Supreme Court in regard to constitutional amendments. Unless the supremacy issue is decided there is bound to be continuing uncertainty.

Jain: In a democracy neither the legislature nor the judiciary is supreme and the final decider is the electorate. The people are the authority. The ruling party may call for a referendum or a new Constituent Assembly and go in for an entirely new Constitution. The role of judiciary is to interpret the laws and not make laws, although judicial pronouncements also become laws. We have chosen the British Westminster model of parliamentary democracy. In Britain the legislature is supreme and judiciary is bound by parliamentary enactments. There is no judicial review of the parliamentary legislation in England. But in India we have a written Constitution which expressly confers the right of judicial review on our courts. But the courts should accept their limitations and should not claim supremacy. The legislature represents the will of the electorate and by and large the enactments of the legislature should be allowed to stand. The conflict will arise only when the Constitution is flagrantly violated and in that event the people will stand by the judiciary. The answer thus lies in the electorate who should remain alert and watchful.

Comments: The candidate displays extensive as well as in-depth knowledge in the field of international relations and politics. He displays considerable maturity and probes into the future with realism, foresight and imagination. His approach is practical and is related to past experiences, present developments and future potentials. He also displays similar wisdom and realistic thinking in dealing with the much debated and highly sensitive constitutional conflict between legislature and judiciary. While conceding the primacy of the legislature in a parliamentary democracy, the candidate also points out the fact that the judiciary has a responsibility to safeguard the interests of the people. He rightly points out that the supremacy ultimately resides with the electorate.

Concluding Comments

This cheerful and confident candidate is intelligent, smart and forceful. His general awareness and knowledge are of a high order and he is able to express himself freely, fluently and convincingly. This candidate displays plenty of urge, enthusiasm and application. He takes a keen and intelligent interest in what goes on around him and reveals the capacity to assimilate knowledge and use it to advantage in solving problems and meeting challenges. He can spot the opportunities and cash on them with enterprise. He is ready, willing and also capable of shouldering higher responsibilities and he reveals the ability to deliver the goods and enable the organisation to achieve its desired goals. Selected and awarded top grading.

Test Of Reasoning

Management Trainees'/Probationary Officers' Examination for Punjab National Bank, November 1987

Directions : There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.

Series

Problem Figures		Answer Figures	
1		1 2 3 4 5	
2		1 2 3 4 5	
3		1 2 3 4 5	
4		1 2 3 4 5	
5		1 2 3 4 5	
6		1 2 3 4 5	
7		1 2 3 4 5	
8		1 2 3 4 5	
9		1 2 3 4 5	
10		1 2 3 4 5	
11		1 2 3 4 5	
12		1 2 3 4 5	
13		1 2 3 4 5	
14		1 2 3 4 5	
15		1 2 3 4 5	
16		1 2 3 4 5	
17		1 2 3 4 5	
18		1 2 3 4 5	
19		1 2 3 4 5	
20		1 2 3 4 5	
21		1 2 3 4 5	
22		1 2 3 4 5	
23		1 2 3 4 5	
24		1 2 3 4 5	
25		1 2 3 4 5	

(Clues on page 77)

Test Of English Language

Assistants' Grade Examination, April 1988

Directions: In each of the items 1-5 there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence.

Example: A. (P) The effect (Q) is very bad (R) on children (S) of cinema.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR (c) SRPQ
(d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad'. This is indicated by the sequence PSRQ, and so 'a' is the correct answer.

Q. 1. However much of modern technology (P) the present state of education (Q) you may use (R) without the necessary will (S) will not be transformed.

- (a) PSRQ (b) PQRS (c) QPSR
(d) RQPS

Q. 2. Mr. Ronald Caulback (P) reported having seen (Q) travelling on the Upper Salween (R) five sets of tracks (S) at 16,000 feet.

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR (c) PRSQ
(d) QSPR

Q. 3. I have the habit (P) so as to be able to get down (Q) and waiting at the door of the bus (R) of leaving my seat (S) as soon as it comes to the stop.

- (a) PQSR (b) RQPS (c) PSRQ
(d) RSQP

Q. 4. The Sun was setting (P) which fringed the western part of the village (Q) from work (R) when Rahim returned (S) behind the mango grove.

- (a) SPRQ (b) SQRP (c) PQRS
(d) PSRQ

Q. 5. After a hasty breakfast (P) Mohan set about the task of finding a room (Q) in the station restaurant (R) for the next few months (S) where he could live.

- (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) RQPS
(d) QPSR

Directions: In this section each sentence contains an idiomatic expression, which is given in *italics*. Below each sentence four possible meanings for the idiom have been given. Select the expression which is nearest in meaning to the idiom given in *italics*.

Example: "B" has been solved for you.

B. John always does everything by fits and starts.

- (a) in a nervous condition (b) in sudden outbursts of energy (c) by a violent start (d) in a thorough manner

Explanation: In item "B" the phrase "in sudden outbursts of energy" is nearest in meaning to the idiom "by fits and starts". So

"(b)" is the correct answer.

Q. 6. Let me tell you, I will not put up with this habit of yours.

- (a) tolerate (b) discuss (c) encourage (d) laugh at

Q. 7. Mr. Deshpande is not cut out for this kind of work.

- (a) trained (b) suitable (c) recommended (d) considered

Q. 8. There is no need to go over the third chapter of the book again.

- (a) overlook (b) criticise (c) study carefully (d) learn by heart

Q. 9. Sharma and I have known each other for a long time but when I met him the other day, for some unknown reason, he cut me dead.

- (a) abused me (b) treated me as a complete stranger (c) shouted at me (d) showed dislike for me

Q. 10. Mr. Kulkarni thought he was very clever but he found himself in the soup.

- (a) involved (b) ruined (c) in trouble (d) stranded

Q. 11. The reporter said to the editor, "You need not consult anyone, you can take my word for it".

- (a) believe what I say (b) use the word I suggest (c) take my promise (d) listen to my explanation

Q. 12. After having finished the last project, I find myself at a loose end.

- (a) happy (b) on vacation (c) free of troubles (d) with nothing to do

Q. 13. The factory dismissed Mr. Khan and made no bones about it.

- (a) made no secret of it (b) did not consult anyone (c) did not defend the act (d) had no scruple about it

Q. 14. There is no love lost between the two though they pretend to be friends.

- (a) no blood relationship (b) jealousy (c) no agreement (d) mutual dislike

Q. 15. No one expected Mr. Singh to win in the elections but he proved to be a dark horse.

- (a) a corrupt person (b) a person with unsuspected abilities (c) the favourite winner (d) a crooked man

Directions: In the following passage, there are blanks given at certain places. The blanks are numbered 16 to 35. At the end of the passage, three alternatives are given for each blank. You are expected to first read the passage and then select the appropriate word for each blank. Examples 'C' and 'D' have been solved for you.

C. The1.... was in the school in Simla.

1. (a) boy (b) horse (c) dog (d) cat

D.2.... was homesick.

2. (a) She (b) It (c) He (d) We

Out of the list given for 1 in "C", "boy" is the correct answer. So "a" is your answer for item "C". "The boy" is referred to as "he", so for item "D", "c" is the correct answer out of the alternatives given for 2.

Now attempt Q. 16—35.

She felt that she must look after the soldiers, not only when they were ill but when they were well. What she did for them outside the hospital was as important as what she did16.... [(a) near (b) inside (c) away from] the hospital. Although many of the army17.... [(a) characters (b) visitors (c) officers] did not like if she opened a small18.... [(a) gymnasium (b) race-course (c) reading-room] for men who were able to walk19.... [(a) but (b) yet (c) and] not leave the hospital. Their20.... [(a) standard (b) behaviour (c) excitement] was excellent. But when she wanted to21.... [(a) prepare (b) hire (c) serve] a teacher to teach those who22.... [(a) would (b) might (c) could] not read or write, she was23.... [(a) honoured (b) allowed (c) refused] "You are spoiling them", she was24.... [(a) questioned (b) told (c) advised] She found that the men spent25.... [(a) that (b) all (c) their] small pay on drink because it was not26.... [(a) difficult (b) easy (c) desirable] to send money to their27.... [(a) clubs (b) colleagues (c) families] She therefore made a custom of28.... [(a) spending (b) watching (c) preparing] one afternoon a week in her29.... [(a) eagerness (b) room (c) motor-car] and the money brought to her30.... [(a) for (b) of (c) by] the men was quickly and safely31.... [(a) returned (b) sent (c) ordered] to their homes. Then a reading-room was opened and32.... [(a) furnished (b) cluttered (c) designed] with tables and chairs, with maps and pictures on the33.... [(a) entrance (b) tables (c) walls.] From her own money she34.... [(a) brought (b) collected (c) bought] paper, pen ink and newspapers. Here the men sat35.... [(a) patiently (b) quietly (c) worrying] reading and writing.

Directions: In this section you will find a number of sentences, parts of which are given in *italics*. Compare the parts given in *italics* of each sentence with the expressions 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' given in the list below. Choose the expression which is an improvement upon the part given in *italics*. If none of the three expressions improve the sentence, your answer is 'd'. Examples 'E' and 'F' have been solved for you.

E. Brinjals are dead cheap these days.

- (a) dirt cheap (b) dead sheep (c) dust

cheap (d) No improvement

F. Ramkrishna *availed himself* of all the leave to his credit!

(a) availed to (b) availed of (c) availed (d) No improvement

Explanation : In item 'E', the correct sentence should read, 'Brinjals are dirt cheap' '(a)' is, therefore, the best improvement. So '(a)' is your answer.

Item 'F' is a correct sentence. None of the alternatives suggested improve the part given in *italics*. '(d)' is, therefore, the correct answer.

Errors may be in grammar, vocabulary, usage or idiom. There may be a necessary word missing, or there may be a word which should be removed.

Q. 36. His essay is *more inferior than* mine.

(a) more inferior to (b) inferior to (c) inferior than (d) No improvement

Q. 37. What is the time *in* your watch?

(a) on (b) by (c) on (d) No improvement

Q. 38. He went to London with a view to *investigate* the matter.

(a) for investigating (b) to investigating (c) of investigating (d) No improvement

Q. 39. Let me congratulate you *for* your success at the IAS.

(a) about (b) on (c) over (d) No improvement

Q. 40. He was debarred to *sit* for the IAS examination.

(a) against sitting (b) for sitting (c) from sitting (d) No improvement

Q. 41. I am enclosing a copy of my earlier letter *in case* you didn't receive it.

(a) if in case (b) if suppose (c) in the case (d) No improvement

Q. 42. I didn't hear *someone* in the room.

(a) anyone (b) everyone (c) no one (d) No improvement

Q. 43. Because he came late, *so he was* punished.

(a) therefore he was punished (b) he was punished (c) hence he was punished (d) No improvement

Q. 44. She does not know *to operate* this machine.

(a) operating (b) operating of (c) how to operate (d) No improvement

Q. 45. He asked me *that where* I had gone yesterday.

(a) where I had gone the previous day (b) where had I gone the previous day (c) that where I went the previous day (d) No improvement

Q. 46. My teacher asked me *that if* I liked the story.

(a) if I liked (b) that whether I liked (c) if I have liked (d) No improvement

Q. 47. You will surely succeed *if you work* hard.

(a) if you will work hard (b) if you shall work hard (c) when you shall work hard (d) No improvement

Q. 48. Having read the magazine, *it was* returned.

(a) it will be returned (b) it would be returned (c) I returned it (d) No improvement

Q. 49. The *sceneries* of Kashmir are very

beautiful.

(a) scenery of Kashmir are (b) scenerios of Kashmir is (c) scenery of Kashmir is (d) No improvement

Q. 50. *Being the signature on the cheque forged*, the State Bank of India refused to accept the cheque.

(a) As the signature on the cheque was forged (b) As the signature on the cheque was being forged (c) Since the signature on the cheque forged (d) No improvement

Q. 51. *Has everyone heard* the instructions?

(a) Have everyone heard (b) Did everyone heard (c) Have everybody heard (d) No improvement

Q. 52. The final details *are being worked out* when the delegation arrives in Delhi.

(a) will work out (b) will be worked out (c) are likely to work out (d) No improvement

Q. 53. *Should he come* to know this, he would be very angry.

(a) If he should come (b) When he will come (c) If he shall come (d) No improvement

Q. 54. If the weather *has permit*, we shall play the match on Sunday.

(a) had permitted (b) permits (c) is permit (d) No improvement

Q. 55. She introduced me to her husband *that I hadn't seen* before.

(a) which (b) whom (c) who (d) No improvement

Q. 56. The store manager decided to offer free samples, and suddenly the store *is packed* with customers.

(a) was being packed (b) had packed (c) was packed (d) No improvement

Q. 57. Credit the amount *in my name*.

(a) against my name (b) for my name (c) to my account (d) No improvement

Q. 58. When the teacher entered the classroom Geetha was standing *at the corner* of the room.

(a) on the corner (b) by the corner (c) in the corner (d) No improvement

Q. 59. Rajasthan is facing drought and many persons will die *in thirst*, if adequate measures are not taken in time.

(a) from (b) of (c) by (d) No improvement

Q. 60. I managed to get all the text books except the one *on Chemistry*.

(a) for (b) in (c) of (d) No improvement

Q. 61. *All of the people* waiting for the bus were able to board it.

(a) most people (b) all the people (c) all people (d) No improvement

Q. 62. Since I had explained to the professor why I had not done the work, I *will expect* him to pass me.

(a) had been expecting (b) expected (c) have expected (d) No improvement

Q. 63. My mother made my brother *drink* milk.

(a) to drink (b) to take (c) to swallow (d) No improvement

Q. 64. Professor John *requested me* to attend a party which he gave yesterday.

(a) requested to me (b) requests me (c) has requested me (d) No improvement

Q. 65. The men are too tired to *do some*

work.

(a) for doing some work (b) to do some works (c) to do any work (d) No improvement

Directions: In this section you will find five paragraphs each consisting of six sentences. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences in each paragraph and indicate it. The following example has been solved for you.

Example: In the passage below, the first and the last sentences are in their proper positions. The middle four have been jumbled up, and marked P, Q, R, S.

S1. There was a boy named Jack.

(S2, S3, S4, S5)

S6. At last she turned him out of the house.

The four sentences which have been jumbled up are the following:

(P) So the mother asked him to find work. (Q) They were very poor. (R) He lived with his mother. (S) But Jack refused to work.

The correct sequence of the sentences is

(a) PQRS (b) SRQP (c) RQPS (d) QPRS

Explanation: The correct choice is "c" as the paragraph will be most meaningfully organised if the sentences are arranged in the order R Q P S. So your answer is "c".

Q. 66. S1: One day during my voyage across the Indian ocean we heard a shout for help and someone called, 'A woman has fallen overboard'.

S6: But he wasted his money because the ring did not fit the girl's finger.

P: Immediately the Captain ran out from his cabin and jumped into the sea.

Q: The next time we reached land, the first thing the Captain did was to buy an engagement ring.

R: A few minutes later the girl was saved.

S: After that she and the Captain became good friends and soon they told us that they intended to marry.

(a) SPRQ (b) RQPS (c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

Q. 67. S1: We went on up the bank looking for a place to cross.

S6: only abandoned trucks and stores.

P: We did not see any troops.

Q: Up above I know that there was a railway bridge.

R: The path was wet and muddy.

S: and I thought that we might be able to cross there.

(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ (c) PRQS (d) PQRS

Q. 68. S1: He must get back to where he had been before.

S6: On some impulse he put all the money from his wallet under its fluted glass base.

P: As he started out.

Q: It felt too heavy on his shoulders.

R: He looked and saw that the woman had never got through with cleaning the lamp.

S: He stood weakly before the red coal and put on his overcoat.

(a) QSRP (b) PQRS (c) SQPR (d) RPSQ

Q. 69. S1: There is, as every school boy knows in this scientific age, a very close

chemical relation between coal and diamonds.

S6: At the same time, there is a fascination in coal.

P: Both these commodities represent wealth; but coal is a much less portable form of property.

Q: It is the reason, I believe, why some people refer to coal as "black diamonds".

R: There is, from that point of view, a deplorable lack of concentration in coal.

S: Now, if a coal-mine could be put into one's pocket, but it is not possible

(a) PSRQ (b) QSPR (c) QPSR (d) RSQP

Q. 70. S1: He went to the railway station to see off a friend.

S6: They thanked the policeman heartily and won a friend in the process.

P: The youngster had aroused suspicion by running out with the suitcase.

Q: He explained that he had lost his suitcase in the crowd.

R: Just then a policeman came there holding a teenager by the neck and the suitcase in hand

S: The friend appeared worried and anxious about something.

(a) PRSQ (b) PSQR (c) PQSR (d) SQRP

Directions: In this section you find a number of sentences parts of which are given in *italics*. You also find only a group of words which is given in *italics*. For each part given in *italics*, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the part given in *italics*. Example "G" is solved for you.

G. His style is quite *transparent*

(a) verbose (b) involved (c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'G' the word "lucid" is nearest in meaning to the word "transparent". So 'c' is the correct answer.

Q. 71. His *imperious* demands cannot be granted.

(a) haughty (b) majestic (c) immediate (d) commanding

Q. 72. A successful politician has to be a *sedate* person.

(a) impressive (b) serious (c) calm (d) pleasing

Q. 73. Even during his short stay in India, he had quite a few *frustrating* experiences

(a) disgusting (b) repulsive (c) disenchanting (d) disappointing

Q. 74. We should now discuss the *vital* problems of life and death.

(a) urgent (b) essential (c) modern (d) eternal

Q. 75. With old people he was as considerate as a son, and with children as *solicitous* as a father.

(a) modest (b) hopeful (c) cheerful (d) concerned

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c)
9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (d)
13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (b)
17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (b)

25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a)
29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (a)
33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (b)
37. (b) 38. (d)

39. (d) Note: Many scholars of English will suggest that (b) will improve the sentence because "congratulate" is always followed by "on". This is not true (see *The Oxford English Dictionary*). "Congratulate" to a certain extent means "rejoice" and can be followed by "with", e.g., "I congratulate with you for your victory". Here, the effort put in to achieve that victory is being acknowledged and celebrated. The person who is congratulating has joined the victor in celebrating not only the victory, but also the effort put in to achieve that. In "I congratulate you on your victory", I am congratulating you on your victory only. I am neither suggesting that I share your joy nor am I necessarily praising the effort you have put in to achieve your victory. It is an occasion when you have been lucky and I am saluting your luck. Here the word "congratulate", if followed by "on", will water down to a mere compliment

40. (c) 41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (b)
44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (d)
48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (a) 51. (a)
52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (b) 55. (b)
56. (c) 57. (c) 58. (c) 59. (b)
60. (d) 61. (b) 62. (b) 63. (d)
64. (d) 65. (c) 66. (d) 67. (d)
68. (c) 69. (c) 70. (d) 71. (a)
72. (c) 73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (d)

Test Of Reasoning (Clues)

1. (3) : All the three units move anticlockwise in a set order.

2. (3) : P1 and P3 contain 3-sides and 5-sides figures with one and two dots inside respectively. Hence A3, which contains seven sides and three dots inside it, continues the series.

3. (1) : P1 is rotated through an angle of 180° to obtain P3. Also two line segments are added in P1 to form arrow heads in P3 in a set order. Similarly A1 is obtained from P3 to continue the series.

4. (3) : Rotation of each figure about the vertical and then addition of one line segment is done in a set order to obtain the next figure.

5. (4) : A4 is obtained from P3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1.

6. (5) : Alternate figures are identical.

7. (1) : Rotation of each figure about the horizontal and then adding one line segment is done in a set order to obtain the next figure.

8. (3) : One and two line segments are attached to the two circles respectively in a set order to obtain the next figure.

9. (5) : The given unit moves clockwise in a set order in alternative figures.

10. (1) : One unit is added each time in order to obtain the next figure.

11. (2) : In P1, two triangles lying at the top are rotated about the vertical to obtain P3. Similarly A2 is obtained from P3.

12. (3) : Two arrows are added in alternative figures.

13. (5) : Units are moving in a set order. Also rectangle is placed horizontally and vertically in alternate figures

14. (4) : In P1 the triangle is rotated with respect to horizontal and shifted to the opposite side. Circle with square and dot (inside) are shifted to the opposite corners to obtain P3. Similarly A4 is obtained from P3.

15. (4) : P3 is obtained from P1 by changing the quadrants of the triangles in a set order.

16. (2) : Supposo in P1, the three line segments are placed at 12, 4 and 8; in P2 at 11, 3 and 7; in P3 at 10, 2 and 6; in P4 at 9, 1 and 5. So A2, in which the line segments are placed at 8, 12 and 4, continues the series.

17. (2) : In each figure, the line segments are rotated clockwise through an angle of 45° with direction of the arrow changed in order to obtain the next figure.

18. (1) : In alternate figures, the three units move in a set order from top to bottom or from bottom to top.

19. (4) : In each figure one circle is

removed and is replaced by a dot positioned at the corresponding corner

20. (1) : Number of curvilinear line segments is 1, 3, 6, 10 in P2, P3, P4 and A1 respectively

21. (2) : Two line segments are added in alternative figures in a set order

22. (5) : Position of 'I' and 'S' are interchanged in alternate figures

23. (2) : Alternate figures are identical.

24. (2) : Each figure has three identical units, but in each figure the type of units is different. For positioning of units, P1 is rotated clockwise through an angle of 90° to obtain P2. P2 is rotated with respect to vertical to obtain P3. P3 is rotated anticlockwise through an angle of 90° to obtain P4. P4 is rotated with respect to horizontal to obtain A2.

25. (3) : A3 is obtained from P3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1

Hard work is often an accumulation of the easy things you didn't do when you should have.

— ANON



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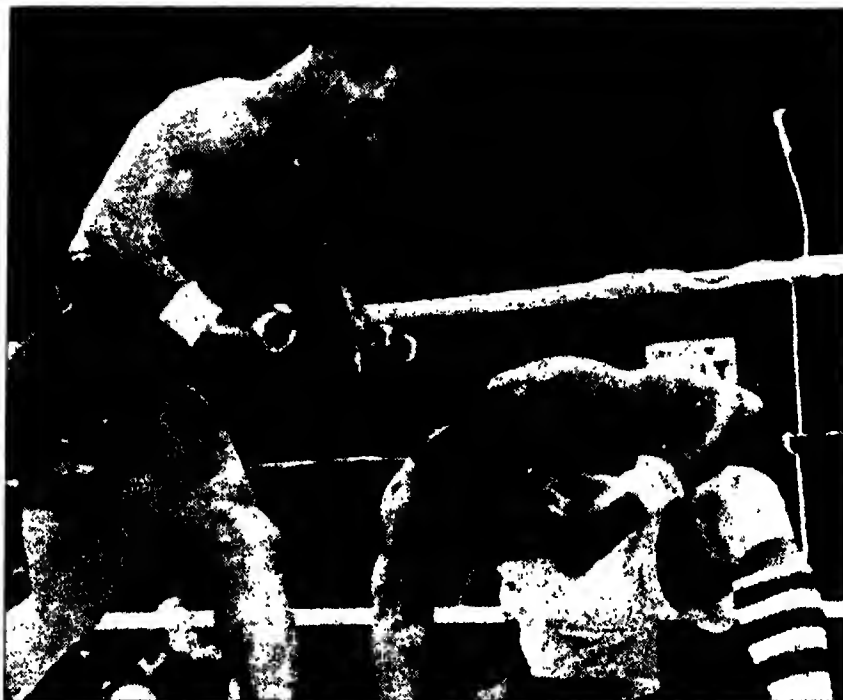


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Sports Round-Up



Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson knocks out Michael Spinks in one of the shortest heavyweight bouts ever—lasting only 91 seconds

BOXING

Tyson surprises boxing world : Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson, undefeated in 35 professional fights and coming off the biggest payday of his career, said in an interview published in New York on June 30, 1988 he will not fight again.

"You can't never say never," Tyson told the *New York Post*. "But as of today, I am retired."

Relaxing at his home in Bernardsville, New Jersey, after his first-round demolition of Michael Spinks, Tyson said: "I had fun. Boxing was good to me, but nothing lasts forever. After this fight, I thought it over. I decided it's time to move on. It's time to call it a day."

Tyson retains crown : Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson knocked out Michael Spinks with a devastating left-right-left combination to the head in the first round to retain his crown and remain unbeaten in Atlantic City on June 27, 1988.

The fight, which was delayed by more than 20 minutes when Spinks's manager Butch Lewis objected to Tyson's hands being taped without his presence, was one of the shortest heavyweight bouts ever, lasting only one minute and 31 seconds. Only three fights have ended sooner.

From the opening bell, Tyson came out aggressively and backed Spinks into the ropes. Spinks escaped only to get pulled back into the ropes again. Tyson then

knocked Spinks down with a right to the body.

Spinks, a former light-heavyweight champion who many doubted could stand up to Tyson's punishing blows, got back up at the count of two but was down for the count after Tyson's combination left-hand uppercut and right-hand finisher to the head. During the brief encounter, Spinks connected only twice.

Spinks, whose record falls to 31-1 with 21 knockouts, pocketed \$ 13.5 million for his short-lived effort, while Tyson, now 35-0 with 31 knockouts, gained a minimum of \$ 20 million.

WBA Junior Flyweight Title : Champion Yuh Myung-Woo of South Korea outpunched Jose de Jesus of Puerto Rico to retain his World Boxing Association junior flyweight title in a split decision in Seoul on June 13, 1988.

BASKETBALL

Pre-Asian Women's Basketball Championship : Railways won the Pre-Asian women's basketball championship with an authoritative 79-56 victory over Rest of India for their fifth win in Vijayawada on July 1, 1988.

Rest of India, with four victories to their credit, took the runners-up slot in the six-team round robin held to pick Indian probables for the ABC meet at Hong Kong in October.

Karnataka, Punjab, Maharashtra and

hosts Andhra Pradesh followed in that order with three, two, one and no victories, respectively.

National Junior Basketball Championship : Tamil Nadu annexed the boys' title defeating Kerala 82-75 in a thrilling final of the 39th National junior basketball championship in Bhilwara on June 16, 1988.

A brilliant display by Rokha Chaudhary enabled Madhya Pradesh to lift the girls' crown with a 66-61 win over Punjab in a close final.

Kerala secured third positions in both Junior boys and girls section. Their boys routed Tamil Nadu 54-41 while girls trounced Maharashtra 57-49.

Hosts and holders Rajasthan, who lost to Karnataka boys in the quarter-finals, finished a poor fifth.

BRIDGE

Inter-State Bridge Championship : Maharashtra annexed the Guru Dutt Trophy defeating Tamil Nadu by 114 international match points in the final of the inter-State bridge championship in Pune on June 7, 1988.

Maharashtra, represented by Jimmy Mehta, Sharad Mahtre, Jaggy Shivasani, Rajesh Dalal, Ajit Chakradeo and Anand Samant, regained the trophy.

Down by 63 international match points at the half-way stage, Tamil Nadu made up 13 points in the third session.

Facing the huge deficit, Tamil Nadu went all out to stem the rot but in vain. A couple of good attempts for a slam proved unlucky for Tamil Nadu and an available penalty of 2000 made it worse. Despite these setbacks the team was able to reduce the deficit to 50 with the last session to go.

Tamil Nadu took some chances in the last session and in that process lost 64 international match points.

Maharashtra has so far won the championship seven times. With this win, India's oldest surviving partnership of Jimmy Mehta and Sharad Mahtre has recorded four victories.

Tamil Nadu once again finished runners-up.

CHESS

National Junior Girls' Chess Championship : International woman master Anupama Abhyankar of Maharashtra lifted the National junior girls' chess championship for the third successive year when she easily defeated Madhavi Potdar in Visakhapatnam on June 10, 1988.

Second-seeded Saritha of Tamil Nadu, with 5.5 points, and national sub-junior girls' champion Mrinalini Kunte of Maharashtra, with five points, were placed in the second and third slot, respectively.

CRICKET

National Women's Cricket Championship : Indian Railways won the coveted National women's cricket title for the third time in a row by virtue of their first innings lead, though their final against Karnataka ended in a draw in Madras on June 3, 1988.

Replying to the Railways, mammoth total of 487 for seven declared, Karnataka, who were 68 for three at close on June 2, added 82 runs in 161 minutes off 41 overs losing the remaining seven wickets in the process.

This is a unique record set by the Railways, who have been the title winners in all their three appearances in the national since 1986. Karnataka, who have not won the title even once, remained runners-up for the fourth time.

FOOTBALL

European Football Championship : The Netherlands beat the Soviet Union 2-0 (half time 1-0) to finally win their first major trophy in the European football championship final in Munich on June 25, 1988.

Rudd Gullit's first goal of the tournament and Marco Van Basten's stunning fifth gave the Dutch a title to confirm the widely held belief that they are the masters of European soccer.

Twice beaten finalists in the World Cup, the Netherlands and their popular manager Rinus Michels were rewarded for their enterprising soccer throughout a tournament that had set a high standard in skill and sportsmanship.

For Michels, the long wait since that first World Cup defeat 14 years ago ended when captain Gullit lifted the gleaming silver trophy.

GOLF

U.S. Open Golf Title : American Curtis Strange moved into the forefront of the world golf when he won the 1988 U.S. Open with a four-stroke play-off victory over Nick Faldo of Britain in Brookline (Mass) on June 20, 1988.

HOCKEY

Obaidullah Cup : Punjab Police lifted the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup after a gap of 10 years inflicting a shocking 3-1 defeat on defending champions Indian Airlines in the final at the Aishbag Stadium in Bhopal on June 14, 1988.

This was Punjab Police's fifth triumph and ninth entry into the final of the tournament. In 1978 also Punjab Police emerged champions after defeating Indian Airlines.

Pre-Olympic Hockey Tournament : The Indian hockey machine, so disappointing this far, burst into a new lease of life to score a well deserved 5-2 win over arch rivals Pakistan in tie-breaker to clinch the five nation Pre-Olympic hockey tournament in Nairobi on June 19, 1988.

Both the teams were tied 1-1 at interval and 2-2 after 30 minutes of extra-time.

Pakistan, Olympic champions, took the second place while the Soviet Union finished third. Hosts Kenya ended bottom

rankers.

The tournament also involved the sidelined Canada and Kenya's second team which finished fifth and sixth respectively.

Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy : State Bank of India, Madras, lifted the G. Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Trophy defeating Karnataka XI, Bangalore, 4-3 via a tie-breaker in the final of the 43rd all-India hockey tournament, sponsored by Lakshmi Mills and conducted by Kovilpatti Sports Club, in Kovilpatti on June 5, 1988. The teams were locked goalless at the end of regulation time.

Karnataka XI, which was the hot favourite to win the tournament, had to be contented with the Lakshmi Jubilee Trophy for the runners-up.

Perak International Hockey Tournament : Britain won the Perak international hockey tournament with a facile 4-0 victory over Asian Games champions South Korea at the Azlan Shah Stadium in Ipoh on June 5, 1988.

TABLE TENNIS

Junior National Table Tennis Championship : Bengal's Arup Basak retained the junior boys' title while Rinku Gupta of Madhya Pradesh won the junior girls' honour in the 11th Junior National table tennis championships for the INTAB Cup in Imphal on June 12, 1988.

While fleetfooted Arup had it easy against Chetan Baboor of Tamil Nadu winning 21-14, 21-17, 21-9, Rinku had to battle it out with Kanchan Dhowal of Punjab before registering a 21-14, 21-19, 21-13 win.

Bengal's Manu Ghosh won the sub-junior girls' singles title while Anupam Kanwar of Assam played purposeful table tennis to lift the sub-junior boys' honour.

In the junior boys' doubles, Chetan

Baboor and S. G. Krishna of Tamil Nadu survived some shaky moments before winning 22-20, 15-21, 21-17 against the Bengal pair of Arup Basak and Arjun Dutta.

Madhya Pradesh won the junior girls' doubles title with its pair Rinku Gupta and Pallavi Tarash winning in straight sets against A. Radhika and A. S. Shivajivan of Kerala. They won 21-14, 21-17.

TENNIS

India back in Davis Cup : India will be allowed back in the Davis Cup as zonal competitors next year, despite its refusal to play Israel in a world grouping relegation play-off last April, the International Tennis Federation (ITF) announced on June 30, 1988.

India, beaten by Sweden in last year's Davis Cup final, had been automatically suspended from the 1989 competition and relegated to the 1990 Asian zone qualifying competition for failing to send a team to Tel Aviv.

A strong supporter of the Palestinian cause, the Indian Government said in March that the team would not travel to Israel in protest against events in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Ghafar Cup : South Korea edged Hong Kong out 2-1 in the final of the Ghafar Cup team tennis championship in Kuala Lumpur on June 26, 1988.

VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball Tests : India, powered by a splendid performance from spikers T. C. Jothish and Sandip Sharma, defeated Japan 3-1 (15-11, 15-11, 10-15, 15-6) in the second Test in Burdwan on June 20, 1988 to clinch the series.

India had won the first Test in Calcutta by an identical margin.

Memory Retention Contest Announcement

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Stenographers Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on August 14, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge and General English papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of examination for the posts of Assistants, Typists and Stenographers for the General Insurance Corporation to be held on August 28, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Numerical Ability, Clerical Aptitude, English Language and General Knowledge separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of the Engineering Services Examination to be held on August 28, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Ability Test, which comprises of General English and General Studies, which you recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is September 15, 1988.

Wimbledon Championship 1988

Wimbledon, the Mecca of tennis, did not give the holders the opportunity to retain their crowns. Last year Pat Cash of Australia and Martina Navratilova of the United States had won the men's and women's singles titles respectively. This year, the 22-year-old Swede Stefan Edberg triumphed over twice champion Boris Becker in the men's singles final. The women's singles crown was won by the 19-year-old West German Steffi Graf beating Czech-born American, Martina Navratilova, the "First Lady" of the Mecca of tennis for years. For eight times in the past nine years, the mighty Navratilova had come to the centre court of Wimbledon, pounded her opponent into quick submission and had held aloft the champion's salver to proclaim her invincibility. This year she was not merely seeking the re-possession of the salver; she was after a record no man player could ever dream of.

Rain-soaked Wimbledon had on July 3, 1988 extended the Grand Slam tournament beyond its scheduled end for only the 11th time since World War I. Of the four finals on card on that day, only the men's singles title match between Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg got under way—and that too four and a half hours behind schedule.

The last time the men's final was delayed was in 1972, when Stan Smith beat Ilie Nastase of Romania 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 on the second Sunday of the two weeks. Until 1982, play ended on Saturday.

Going into the men's championship match, neither Becker nor Edberg ever had lost a Grand Slam tournament final. Becker won Wimbledon in 1985 and 1986 and is the only German ever to capture the men's championship. Graf was the first German to win the women's championship since Cilly Aussem in 1931.

The last time both Wimbledon singles champions came from the same country was in 1984 when Americans John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova were the winners.

No Swede has won at Wimbledon since Bjorn Borg took the last of his consecutive titles in 1980.

Men's singles

Third seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden showed the touch of a master as he dismantled the power game of West Germany's former champion Boris Becker to win the Wimbledon men's singles final 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-2 on July 4, 1988.

Sixth-seeded Becker, champion in Wimbledon in 1985 and 1986, captured the first set that spanned nearly 21 hours, having started on July 3 when only 22 minutes' play was possible and having been interrupted again after a delayed resumption

on July 4.

At that point, it seemed the 20-year-old Becker was romping on his third title in four years, using his strong right arm to crush Edberg just as he had his previous six opponents for the loss of just one set. But, Edberg, 22, in his first Wimbledon final, refused to be intimidated and in the last three sets played serve-and-volley tennis of the very highest quality to inflict the first centre-court defeat on Becker in 15 singles matches.

In his moment of triumph, Edberg, normally the most undemonstrative of men, fell flat on his back on tennis' most famous stage before going to the net to shake the shattered Becker's hand.

Becker, swaggering and confident while in charge of the match in the early stages, had been completely overwhelmed by the end. Edberg conceded just 11 service points in the last two sets after squaring the match by winning the second-set tie-break 7-2.

Rain on July 3 had delayed the start of the match by two and a half hours and Becker and Edberg played just 23 minutes before more rain forced the first overnight interruption of a Wimbledon men's championship match.

Edberg came within a point of a 4-0 lead before the rain hit. Becker steadied and had pulled to 3-2 when umpire Gerry Armstrong suspended play and referee Alan Mills then called it off for the night.

The victory at last establishes Edberg's true championship calibre. The man who has been under critics' fire for so long for his seeming lack of guts and passion beat not one, but three opponents: Boris Becker, the unpredictable English weather and most of all a part of himself that kept him from being a great champion while always being a great player.

This is Edberg's third Grand Slam triumph—he is a two-time Australian Open champion. And the 22-year-old son of a Vastarvik plainclothes policeman became the first Swede to win the Wimbledon singles title since the great Bjorn Borg won his fifth in-a-row, beating John McEnroe in the epic 1980 final.

Edberg's victory in two hours 51 minutes was worth £ 165,000 (\$ 297,000) and denied West Germany a sweep of the singles titles following Steffi Graf's victory in the women's final.

"That's the best match I have ever played in a Grand Slam tournament," said Edberg, after defeating Becker in four sets. Edberg was so overwhelmed by his victory that he left his racket behind and had to return for it before being handed the coveted trophy and the winner's cheque. "It's just hard to

believe I really won it," Edberg said. "It hasn't really sunk in yet. I could not believe he missed that last point."

Women's singles

Steffi Graf's bludgeoning groundstrokes ended Martina Navratilova's six-year reign as Wimbledon women's champion on July 2, the top seeded West German taking 12 of the last 13 games to win the final 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Navratilova, 31, seeded second, had not lost a singles in Wimbledon since being beaten by Hana Mandlikova in the 1981 semi-finals and victory over Graf would have taken her winning sequence to 48 matches, two short of the record. It would also have given her an unprecedented ninth Wimbledon singles title.

As it was, though, the 19-year-old West German, Wimbledon's youngest women's champion since American Maureen Connolly won the title at 17 in 1952, really made the generation gap tell, taking hold of the match with a run of nine games from 0-2 down in the second set to 3-0 up in the decider.

Graf, beaten in straight sets by Navratilova in last year's final, produced groundstrokes of such ruthless precision that as the match wore on, the champion was quite unable to maintain her familiar powerbase at the front of the court. With increasing regularity when she charged to the net, Navratilova found she was still not in position by the time the ball flashed past her.

She also found that the Graf backhand, so vulnerable against her sliced lefthander's serve a year ago, was no longer a recurring weakness—in fact there were no obvious flaws for her to exploit.

Graf has now won 21 successive Grand Slam singles matches since losing to Navratilova in the 1987 U.S. Open final, a run that has encompassed the Australian, French and now the Wimbledon titles. If she can add the U.S. Open title in September she will join Connolly (1953) and Australia's Margaret Court (1970) as the only woman to achieve the Grand Slam.

Navratilova accepted the end of her losing reign as queen of Wimbledon graciously, secure in her accomplishments at tennis' most prestigious event. "Eight ain't bad," said she, who failed to win a record ninth singles crown.

She caused a stir by beating Graf, ranked number one in the world, 7-5 in the first set of their final, but then was overwhelmed 6-2, 6-1. "This is how it should have been, to lose to a better player on the final day," said the player who had won the six previous championships at Wimbledon.

(Continued on page 84)

Wimbledon had another new champion when the amiable but hard fighting Stefan Edberg of Sweden beat two times former champion Boris Becker in the men's singles final which spanned more than twenty hours because of rain. The four-set duel which began on July 3, 1988 ended the next day when Becker netted a volley.

Like in the women's singles final where Steffi Graf rallied to topple Martina, the cool Edberg was also one set down before winning the second set and then take command against the volatile Becker. The Swede was especially dominating in the fourth and decisive set and when the end came he had conceded just two games in this period.

Edberg's victory came following his remarkable rally in the semi-final where he had been two sets down. He recovered brilliantly against the stylish Miloslav Mecir and won in five sets. That win must have done Edberg a lot of good for till then he had been rather suspect in his temperament under pressure.

But when it came to the final, Edberg faced an opponent superior to Mecir and on the way to the final Becker had disposed of the 1987 champion Pat Cash of Australia in the quarter-final and then once again shattered the dreams of Ivan Lendl. This time, however, Lendl did survive to go into four sets before Becker overpowered him.

All that made Becker the favourite with the London bookies for his third Wimbledon crown. He had won as an eighteen-year-old in 1985 and repeated the success in 1986. Last year he had been most sensationally shocked by an Australian named Peter Doherty. This time Becker had prepared himself physically as well as mentally for the big event and he had dropped just one set—against Lendl—as he stormed into the final.

However, in the final Edberg did the early storming and broke the giant West German twice early on for a commanding three-love lead. Then Becker and rain hit the centre court and the rivals broke off at three-two in favour of the Swede. As the battle resumed the next day the former champion got into his stride quickly and the set was his at 6-4.

The second set was a gruelling affair with both serving and volleying with power and accuracy but when it came to the tie-breaker Edberg hardly gave Becker any chance winning the tie-breaker 7-2 and the set 7-6.

This mastery of Edberg in the tie-breaker apparently was the point from which the match more or less belonged to Edberg. While Becker threw a tantrum or two—he was even warned for violation of code of conduct—Edberg stayed calm and concentrated on his game. His serve stayed on course and he became more and more dominant at the net.

The game fighter that Becker is he tried his best to get back into the fray but nothing availed him against an opponent who was inspired and spurred by the most coveted tennis title in the world. Edberg did falter

with his first service in the last game but had enough in reserve to win through.

Edberg's win made him only the second Swede to win the crown at Wimbledon. The other, of course, being the legendary Bjorn Borg, whose last of the five titles had come way back in 1980 before the fiery John McEnroe ended his rule at Wimbledon a year later.

Edberg is not another Borg since he is more of a serve and volley player than the master himself. But Edberg has proved that he does have the requisite big match temperament and also the so-called killer instinct which he brought into play in the last two sets to literally pulverize Becker.

Becker was not charitable after the

defeat when he said that after having beaten Cash and Lendl he was "fazed" and wanted to know what he was still doing there. Becker also said that the postponement of the final to the next day upset his stride and rhythm. One wishes Becker had been gracious in defeat and full of praise for an opponent who won fair and square and solely on his merit and not because of any extenuating circumstances.

Stefan Edberg is a worthy champion and fit to be ranked along with those who have won this title over a period of more than a hundred years. He has come up from the junior ranks and his high potential was always there. Two Australian Open titles made him a typical grass court exponent.

Wimbledon

Stefan Edberg



The champion crowns himself with the cup

Champions

This Wimbledon success has put the final and ever-lasting stamp of greatness on a player who has been and will always be a credit to his profession, his country and the game:

☆☆☆

It took the big, fair haired Steffi Graf exactly one year — give or take a day — to avenge a defeat, end a long reign and add her name to those who have won the most coveted tennis crown of them all — the Wimbledon. All this the superbly built and tuned Steffi Graf achieved with a come-from-behind victory over Martina Navratilova in three sets.

West Germany's talented teen-aged wonder had given notice of her undoubted

powers last year when she had dethroned Martina as the world's number one and also inflicted on the U.S.A.-based Czech a rare defeat in the French Open final.

But so far as Wimbledon was concerned Martina had reigned supreme there for the last five years in a row and seven in all. So when the two met there last year it was a battle which had much more at stake than a mere title. Martina once again proved herself the queen of Wimbledon with her sixth triumph in a row as she all but routed Steffi.

Steffi was tamed in straight sets and it was clear at that time that on grass Martina was cut above the eighteen-year-old West German sensation. After Wimbledon, Martina gave the same treatment to her new

Steffi Graf



The women's champion holds aloft her trophy

arch rival at the U.S. Open and was a most happy woman though the top ranking still belonged to Steffi. —

As the year rolled by the rivalry built up and so did the reputation and stature of Steffi with Martina slowly but gradually on the decline as she entered her thirty-second birthday. Steffi won the titles at the Australian and French Open and that took her halfway to the elusive grand slam.

After Paris the next stop was Wimbledon. The same place where Martina was the queen. As the two progressed through to the final the sharp contrast was there: Steffi completely untroubled and supreme in everything she did whereas Martina having to struggle in patches.

Still, the grass courts of Wimbledon were her favourite and her happy hunting ground. The added incentive was the unprecedented ninth title in all and the seventh in a row. That would have put a very old record in the shade. That was the setting when Steffi the challenger and Martina the champion squared up for a historic battle.

The atmosphere was so thick and tense that you could cut with a knife and the players naturally enough on an edge. With experience on her side Martina was the first to settle down. With Steffi yet to get going the Czech-born, bespectacled champion claimed the first set and was cock-a-hoop.

Steffi has to win the second set to stay in the reckoning. Two games down and with nothing to lose and everything to gain the West German marvel unleashed her famed and deadly forehand again and again. The second and third sets were sort of a walk-over for Steffi. No doubt, Martina tried her best to stem and turn the tide. But it was beyond her.

Steffi was inspired and almost every shot was a winner and roles of last year had been exactly reversed. Now Steffi Graf was the new queen and Martina reduced to a runner-up. This was the first time Martina had been beaten in a final at the Mecca of tennis.

After her defeat, Martina was gracious and proclaimed her conquerer as a very special player. Such paens of praise were sung all round and adding her voice to the chorus was Margaret Court, an all time great Australian. She predicts that Steffi Graf would emulate her sixteen-year-old feat of winning the Grand Slam.

That would come about at the U.S. Open and it is more than possible than once again her main rival even on that surface would be the good old Martina, who must be seething with anger and nursing vengeance after the Wimbledon reverse. That, too, after she was one set and two games up.

Steffi Graf's most authentic and authoritative Wimbledon triumph has made her a player to be counted amongst the best in the history of the game. And again according to the opinion of Margaret Court this West German prodigy could add more and more laurels over the next many years.

— Star Gazer



Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini (left) and West Germany's Steffi Graf display their trophy after winning the final of the women's doubles at Wimbledon
(Continued from page 81)

The new champion restrained herself until she was ready to leave the court before flinging her winning racket into a delighted crowd in the stands, but the West German said she had held back before the dramatic gesture. "I was ready to throw it away after I made that first match point," she said. "I also did it in Paris (where she won the French Open in June 1988).

The Dutchess of Kent, who presented the trophies, asked Navratilova if she would return next year in a bid to break the record number of championships she shares with Helen Wills Moody. "I told her if my body holds up, I'll be back. If anything will keep me in there, that will," she said of the lure of ninth Wimbledon title. She won titles in 1978 and 1979, then ran off six straight, beginning in 1982.

(Continued from page 19)

affirmation by Mr. Gorbachev, that "through democratisation, economic reform and changes in the political system we will make perestroika irreversible. We will reach a fundamentally new state of our society, a new humane and democratic image of socialism."

It is clear from the proposals, approved by the CPSU conference, held after a lapse of 41 years, that they seek to deliver a body blow to a totalitarian system which has devastated millions of lives, held back the country's material and spiritual progress and turned socialism into a form of contempt. We already know how firmly entrenched by Stalin in 1929 the system continued wreck havoc, albeit with lesser intensity, well after dictator's death in 1953—several attempts were made in the last 25 years to free the country from the stranglehold of Stalinism but not with much success. Khrushchov's bold de-Stalinisation speech at the CPSU's 20th Congress in 1956 too could not come to

grips with the structural problems that have so far paralysed certain vital, economic, social and economic sectors of the Soviet life

Crucial days

Mr. Gorbachev's proposals seem sure to achieve the objective Mr. Khrushchev had in mind. Taken together they constitute far-reaching reforms in the Soviet history since the New Economic Policy (NEP) initiated by Lenin in 1921. Mr. Gorbachev's vision is far more bold and comprehensive in as much as his proposals invite the participation of citizens in decision-making through free and frank debate and the secret ballot. Besides, by trying to curb the powers of the bureaucracy and the party cadres he has made it possible to make the entire system more accountable and hence more effective. The new President to be elected by a new, larger Congress of People would be accountable to its electors (members of the Congress), though he would be enjoying

second-seeded Fitzgerald and Jarrod, also runners-up at the French Open, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

Mixed doubles

The American pair of Sherwood Stewart and Zina Garrison defeated another U.S. pair Kelly Jones and Grotchen Magers 6-1, 7-6 in the mixed doubles final on July 5.

Wimbledon prize money

Wimbledon carries more prize money than ever before this year. In total £2,612,126 (£2,470,020 in 1987) was on offer, with the men's singles champion receiving £156,000 (£155,000 in 1987) and the women's winner collecting £148,500 (£139,500 in 1987).

Detailed prize money for the five major events is as under:

Men's singles—Winner: £165,000; Runners-up £82,500; Semi-finalists: £41,250 each; Quarter-finalists: £20,900 each; Last-16 losers £11,000 each; Last-32 losers: £6,160 each; Last-64 losers: £3,630 each; First-round losers: £2,215 each.

Women's singles—Winner: £148,500; Runners-up: £74,250; Semi-finalists: £36,090 each; Quarter-finalists: £17,765 each; Last-16 losers: £8,800 each; Last-32 losers: £4,775 each; Second round losers: £2,815; First-round losers: £1,715.

Men's doubles—Winners: £57,200 per pair; Runners-up: £28,600 per pair; Semi-finalists £14,300 per pair.

Women's doubles—Winners: £49,500 per pair; Runners-up: £24,750 per pair; Semi-finalists: £11,430 per pair.

Mixed doubles—Winners: £29,700 per pair; Runners-up: £14,850 per pair; Semi-finalists: £7,430 per pair.

☆☆☆

more powers.

The coming days, when the proposals would be implemented, are going to be very crucial for Mr. Gorbachev. He can now feel confident about tackling the conservatives but how he will face the rising expectations of the people will be carefully watched everywhere. The people will expect him to at least ensure improvement in the quality of goods they need every day and their easy availability. They would also expect soon to enjoy in the real sense freedom of conscience. Mr. Gorbachev has thus a stupendous task to achieve. He has launched a movement to take his country out of the stagnation and modernise it so much as to enable it to stand along with advanced countries in terms of socio-economic development. But he seeks to achieve it in the shortest possible time. There are, therefore, risks for him, both grave and serious. But if he is in tune with the needs of time and the progressive psychology of the people he should be able to overcome these risks.

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Surendra Kumar Mehra : The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the South-Western Air Command has been appointed the new Chief of the Indian Air Force with the rank of Air Chief Marshal. He succeeds Air Chief Marshal D. A. La Fontaine who retires on July 31, 1988. He supersedes Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Western Air Command, Air Marshal Manmohan Singh who is 56-year-old and would have had only a two-year tenure in office.

Stefan Edberg : The 22-year-old Swede won the Wimbledon men's title when he dismantled the power game of the 20-year-old West Germany's former champion Boris Becker on July 4, 1988. Son of a Vastarvik plainclothes policeman, he became the first Swede to win the title since the great Bjorn Borg won his fifth in-a-row in the 1980 final. This was Edberg's third Grand Slam triumph—he is a two-time Australian Open champion.

Steffi Graf : The 19-year-old West German won the Wimbledon women's crown beating Czech-born American, Martina Navratilova, the 31-year-old "First Lady" of the Mecca of tennis for years. For eight years in the past nine years, Navratilova had pounded her opponent into quick submission in the centre court of Wimbledon. Partnered with Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini, she also won the second title in women's doubles final of the championship at Wimbledon. She has now won 21 successive Grand Slam singles matches since losing to Navratilova in the 1987 U.S. Open final, a run that encompassed the Australian, French and now the Wimbledon titles.

Sunil Dutt : The film star-turned-member of Parliament, who undertook a 72-day peace march on foot from Bombay to Amritsar in 1987, has undertaken a four-week international peace march from July 9, 1988. His 600-km Nagasaki-Hiroshima peace walk is to end on August 6 at Hiroshima in the midst of an international peace festival marking the 43rd anniversary of the United States atom bombing of Japan in 1945.

Mike Tyson : A windmill of a fighting machine, he demolished Michael Spinks in 91 seconds to retain his World heavyweight title on June 27, 1988. Undeclared in 35 professional fights and coming off the biggest payday of his career, he announced retirement from boxing.

John Emburey : The 35-year-old off-spinner, once recognised as one of the game's most economical slow bowlers, was on June 10, 1988 named England cricket



John Emburey

captain, taking over from Mike Gatting, who was stripped of the captaincy by the Test and County Cricket Control Board for behaving irresponsibly during the first Test by inviting a woman back to his hotel room.

Michael Holding : The former West Indian Test cricketer established a world bowling record in one-day cricket on June 22, 1988 by taking eight for 21 as Derbyshire beat Sussex by six wickets in the Natwest Trophy at Hove. He returned the best bowling figures in any form of one-day cricket either at domestic or international level. His haul beat the previous record in a limited overs match, set up by Essex's Keith Boyce, who took eight for 26 against Lancashire at Old Trafford in 1971.

Michael Dukakis : The Massachusetts Governor and a former marathon runner has emerged as the favourite to become the next President of the United States. He has clinched the Democratic nomination to contest against the Republican, Mr. George Bush, the Vice-President.

Arun Govil : Ramanand Sagar's Lord Ram of the popular Doordarshan serial 'Ramayana' suffered a popularity blow because of his ineffectual campaign for the Congress' (I) nominee in Allahabad. The advent of telestar as a prominent campaigner at the hustings on behalf of the ruling party aroused heated public debate. The actor attracted reasonably large crowds, but the public, even in the rural areas, reacted adversely to the Congress (I) making such blatant use of religious sentiment.

Nek Chand : The creator of the world famous Rock Garden in Chandigarh has been bestowed official recognition by the Punjab Government and Chandigarh Administration. After he has been honoured by the French, the Japanese and the people

of the United States, after he has been invited by scores of organisations in and outside the country to give them the benefit of his creative skills, after foreigners have written books and made films on him, his own city of Chandigarh and its administration, he has formally been granted a series of facilities, which include allotment of a residential plot of land, change in his designation, raise in emoluments, extension in contract, etc.

Girish Karnad : The noted playwright, actor and director has been appointed Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for a five-year term commencing May 1988. He has succeeded Dr. Narayana Menon. A recipient of Sangeet Natak Akademi's Award for playwriting in 1972, he also received the Kamaladevi Award for the best play (Hayavadana) in 1971. He was awarded the Homi Bhabha Fellowship for creative work, 1970-72.

PLACES

Jehanabad : A district in Bihar was in the news when 19 persons, all Harijans, in the villages of Nagmagarh and Nunhigarh under Kanko police station were brutally killed. Even tiny tots and women were not spared by the blood-thirsty outlaws who descended on the Harijan villagers and sprayed bullets into the inhabitants on the night of June 16, 1988. The killings were the handiwork of the caste-based Lorik Sena which have come up in the region a few years back mainly as a bulwark against the growing influence of the Naxalite organisations and the Kurmi-dominated Bhoomi Sena.

Haiti : Located in the Caribbean Sea, it occupies the western part of the Island of Hispaniola, with Dominican Republic to the east, occupying the rest of the island. The islands of Cuba and Jamaica are to the west. It was in the news when the sacked Haitian Army chief, Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy, led a successful coup against the civilian President, Mr. Leslie Manigat, on June 20, 1988. Gen. Namphy returned to power within four months of ostensibly handing over control to a civilian President.

Subarnarekha Project : After a gestation period of over six years, the work on the giant Rs. 1,000-crore multipurpose project has now picked up momentum and may be completed by 1990. Hailed even by the overseas experts as one of the most ambitious and expensive irrigation projects ever, water from the Subarnarekha will be diverted to vast tracts of land in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Besides, the project is expected to help reduce the flood havoc and also generate 40 MW of hydel power.

Test Of Reasoning

Probationary Officers' Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India, June 1988

Directions: Use the following information and answer questions from 1-5: (I) There is a group of five persons A, B, C, D and E. (II) One of them is a horticulturist, one is a physicist, one is a journalist, one is an industrialist and one is an advocate. (III) Three of them — A, C and the advocate prefer tea to coffee and two of them — B and the journalist prefer coffee to tea. (iv) The industrialist and D and A are friends of one another but two of these prefer coffee to tea. (v) The horticulturist is C's brother.

Q. 1. Who is a horticulturist?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 2. Who is an industrialist?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 3. Which of the following groups includes a person who likes tea but is not an advocate?

(1) ACE (2) BCE (3) DE (4) BD (5) None of these

Q. 4. Who is a physicist?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 5. Which of the statements above is superfluous in order to answer the above questions?

(1) Nil (2) II (3) III (4) IV (5) V

Directions: Use the following alphabet for solving questions 6-9.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTU
VWXYZ

Q. 6. In a certain code 'STABILISE' is written as 'UVCDKNKUG'. How would 'CRICKET' be written in that code?

(1) ETKEGMV (2) ETKATCR (3) ETKFMGV (4) ESLEMGV (5) None of these

Q. 7. If the letters of the above alphabet are arranged in a reverse order, which will be the thirteenth letter to the left of the third letter from the right?

(1) Q (2) N (3) O (4) P (5) None of these

Q. 8. Two letters of the word 'TROUBLE' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet. Which one of those two comes earlier in the alphabet?

(1) O (2) L (3) T (4) R (5) U

Q. 9. What will come in place of question mark in the following series?

A CD GHI ? UVWXY

(1) LMNO (2) MNO (3) MNOP (4) NOPQ (5) NOP

Q. 10. In a certain code language 'kew xas huma deko' means 'she is eating apples'. 'Kew tepo qua' means 'she sells toys' and 'sut lim deko' means 'I like apples'. Which words in the language mean 'she' and 'apples'?

(1) 'xas' and 'deko' (2) 'deko' and 'tepo' (3) 'kew' and 'deko' (4) 'xas' and 'kew' (5)

'kew' and 'xas'

Q. 11. In a certain code language, '1 2 3' means 'hot filtered coffee', '3 5 6' means 'very hot day' and '5 8 9' means 'day and night'. Which of the following numeral symbols stands for 'very'?

(1) 9 (2) 8 (3) 6 (4) 5 (5) 2

Q. 12. In a telephone directory which of the following names will appear in the middle?

(1) Premjibhai (2) Premajeobhai (3) Premjeebhai (4) Premajibhai (5) Peremjibhai
Q. 13. How many 7's are there in the following sequence which are preceded by 4 but not immediately followed by 2?

4 7 2 7 2 3 5 9 7 4 7 5 2 4 7 9 4 7 8 4 7 1

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5

Q. 14. A man said to a woman, 'Your only brother's sister is my mother'. How is the woman related to the man's grandmother on his mother's side?

(1) mother (2) sister (3) sister-in-law (4) mother-in-law (5) daughter

Q. 15. A is the brother of B and C, D is C's mother, E is A's father. Which of the following statements cannot be said to be definitely true?

(1) E is B's father (2) E is D's husband (3) A is D's son (4) B is E's son (5) D is A's mother

Q. 16. A, B, C, D and E are five rivers. 'A' is shorter than 'B', but longer than 'E'. 'C' is the longest and 'D' is a little shorter than 'B' and a little longer than 'A'. Which is the shortest river?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 17. Assuming that the sentence 'Every school has pupils' is true, which one of the following statements is true?

(1) Pupils are only in school (2) No school is without pupils (3) Schools are meant for pupils only (4) Some schools do not have teachers (5) None of the given statements is true.

Q. 18. A race must have—

(1) referee (2) spectators (3) rivals (4) prize (5) victory

Directions: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between "strong" arguments and "weak" arguments so far as they relate to the question. "Strong" arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. "Weak" arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or they be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments

numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a "strong" argument and which is a "weak" argument. Give answer (1) If only argument I is strong; give answer (2) If only argument II is strong; give answer (3) If either I or II is strong; give answer (4) If neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) If both I and II are strong.

Q. 19. Should English be the medium of instruction for higher education in India?

I Yes, even in advanced countries like England and U.S.A., the medium of instruction is English for higher education.

II Yes, English is a much widely spoken language in the world today.

Q. 20. Should smoking be strictly prohibited in public places?

I. No, it will adversely affect the tobacco industry.

II No, it will be resented by smokers.

Q. 21. Should the practice of interviewing candidates in a selection procedure be altogether dispensed with?

I. Yes, it is a time consuming practice.

II. No, it gives an excellent opportunity to the employer as well as the candidate to meet in person and discuss freely.

Q. 22. Should non-vegetarian food be totally banned in our country?

I. Yes, great men like Mahatma Gandhi and Bernard Shaw were vegetarians.

II. Yes, it is expensive and therefore it is beyond the means of most people in our country.

Q. 23. Should income tax be evaded by people?

I. Yes, taxes are excessively high.

II. No, it is anti-national to do so.

Q. 24. Should India have no military force at all?

I. No, other countries in the world do not believe in non-violence.

II. Yes, many Indians believe in non-violence.

Q. 25. Should sales tax be abolished?

I. Yes, it will eliminate an important source of corruption.

II. Yes, it will bring the prices of commodities down and hence benefit the consumers.

Q. 26. Should jobs be delinked with academic degrees and diplomas?

I. No, a very large number of persons with meagre academic qualifications will apply.

II. No, importance of higher education will be diminished.

For Answers see page 97

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AIMO : All India Manufacturers Organisation
 BSP : Bahujan Samaj Party
 CAG : Comptroller and Auditor General
 CBDT : Central Board of Direct Taxes
 CCS : Cash Compensatory Support
 FODAG : Flag Officer of the Defence Advisory Group
 IPKF : Indian Peace Keeping Force
 NSCN : National Socialist Council of Nagaland
 OBE : Order of British Empire
 UNP : United National Party

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Tilak's death anniversary : The 68th death anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who during the British regime boldly told the alien rulers that freedom was his birth right" was observed on June 30 1988

Sanjay Gandhi's death anniversary : The eighth death anniversary of Sanjay Gandhi the younger brother of the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi was observed on June 23 1988. It was on this day in 1980 that Sanjay Gandhi was killed in an air crash

Appointments



Air Chief : Air Marshal Surendra Kumar Mehra, Air Officer Commanding in Chief of South Western Command, will be the new Air Chief. He will take over from Air Chief Marshal Denis Anthony La Fontaine on July 31, 1988

U.P. Chief Minister : The Union Minister of Finance and Commerce Mr N D Tiwari, has succeeded Mr Vir Bahadur Singh as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on June 23, 1988. Mr Vir Bahadur Singh has been inducted into the Union Council of Ministers.

Maharashtra Chief Minister : Mr Sharad Pawar the Congress (I) leader has succeeded Mr S B Chavan as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on June 23 1988. Mr Chavan has been brought back to the Centre as a Cabinet Minister.

Pondicherry Lt-Governor : Lt Gen R S Dayal (retd) was sworn in as the Lt Governor of Pondicherry on June 22 1988. He has succeeded Mr T P Tiwari.

CBDT Chief : Mr G N Gupta took over as Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes on July 1 1988. He succeeded Mr T K Tikku who retired on April 30 1988.

UNI Chief : Mr Prafulla Kumar Maheshwari Managing Editor of *Nav Bharat* and *MP Chronicle*, Bhopal was on June 30 1988 elected Chairman of the UNI board of directors. He succeeded Mr K K Pai who had been Chairman for the past two years.

Sangeet Akademi Chief : Mr Girish Karnad the noted playwright actor and director has been appointed the new Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi for a five year term. He has succeeded Dr Narayana Menon.

Vietnam PM : Mr Do Muoi a 71-year-old economics specialist was on June 21 1988 elected Prime Minister by the National Assembly of Vietnam.

Defence

New Navy command for oil security : The Indian Navy has set up a new command to exclusively provide protection to the Bombay High offshore oil installation against any enemy from the air, sea or from under the sea. A massive plan running into several hundred crores of rupees has been finalised for the purpose of new types of modern missile fitted patrol boats, airborne early warning helicopters and new aircraft for surveillance and protection of this "very high value target".

The Bombay High protection plan also envisages the purchase of rapid intervention vessels and a few modern helicopters with air borne early warning radars. The Navy has selected the Hindustan Aeronautics built Dornier 228 aircraft and a particular type of missile and pulse compression radars have been identified for these planes.

The new radar of the Dornier aircraft would have very high discrimination and could pick up targets as small as the

snorkel of submarine during day and night.

The Navy will put sonars in the Bombay High area for protection against torpedo and chaser attacks. A new system which activates itself automatically in case of an eventuality and kills the torpedoes is also being installed.

Bombay High has enabled the country considerably reduce the oil import bill and save foreign exchange worth crores of rupees. The production of crude from Bombay High started in May 1976 and has been raised to 430 000 barrels of crude per day.

Heera Ratna and Panna oilfields, south of Bombay High also hold high prospects and these fields will also be covered under the new command ultimately. According to official sources several other locations have been released for exploration in the Bombay High basement.

The Government plans to spend huge amounts on offshore oil explorations in the region to reduce the mounting bill for import of crude oil and petroleum products. During 1988-89 alone India proposes to import 18.06 million tonnes of crude and 6.7 million tonnes of petroleum products worth more than Rs 4 000 crore in foreign exchange.

It is this strategic importance of Bombay High that had led the Government to create a new command in the Indian Navy.

Economic

UTI dividend : The Unit Trust of India (UTI) on June 30 1988 announced higher rates of dividend for 1987-88 on all its ongoing schemes, raising it to 16.50 per cent from 16 per cent on the Unit Schemes, 1984.

The dividend on mastershares has been increased to 13 per cent against eight per cent declared on *pro rata* basis last year.

The dividend on Unit Scheme, 1971 (ULIP) has been hiked to 13.50 per cent from 13.25 per cent while the dividend will be 14.75 per cent instead of 14.50 per cent on the schemes for Charitable and Religious Trusts and Registered Societies. The rate for Capital Gains Unit Scheme has also been raised from 9.50 per cent to 9.60 per cent.

Inflation rate : All the four metropolises—Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras—have not only posted double-digit inflation during the 12 months ended April 1988 but also registered a higher rate than the all India average of 10.4 per cent for the period.

According to the statistics of Labour Bureau, Delhi posted the highest inflation rate of 14.8 per cent followed by Calcutta at 13.2 per cent, Bombay 11 per cent and Madras 10.6 per cent.

In cities with a population of over a million as per the 1981 census, the highest inflation was logged by Nagpur at 18.1 per cent, followed by Jaipur at 17.9 per cent, but Kanpur was a shade better as it posted an inflation rate of 10 per cent, marginally lower than the all India average. However, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad posted an inflation rate of 12.4 per cent, 11.6 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively.

Among the 50 industrial centres, the highest inflation was recorded by Monghyr (Bihar) at 19.5 per cent, followed by Chikmagalur (Karnataka) at 18 per cent and Yamunanagar (Haryana) at 17.2 per cent.

Crude oil production : The country is slipping on the oil front, with domestic crude production stagnant at about 30 million tonnes annually and dependence on imports increasing.

On the basis of production trends in the first three years of the Seventh Plan, crude oil production is expected to fall short of the target by three million tonnes in the terminal year of the Plan. The annual plan production target is 34.53 million tonnes by 1989-90.

The gap between demand and supply is widening. The country's self-reliance in oil has fallen from 72 per cent at the beginning of the Seventh Plan to less than 60 per cent in the current financial year. Despite rising oil imports and a burgeoning bill, no serious attempt is being made to increase indigenous production of oil or to conserve its use.

Actual production of crude oil in the past two years has been short of the annual target envisaged in the Seventh Plan document. The actual production of crude oil in 1986-87 was 30.50 million tonnes, against the plan target of 31.08 million tonnes. Similarly, the actual production in 1987-88 was only 30.36 million tonnes, compared to the target of 31.48 million tonnes. However, in the current financial year, the Government has set an ambitious target of 32.18 million tonnes, against the original plan target of 31.91 million tonnes. To achieve the plan target of 34.53 million tonnes a year by 1989-90, crude production will have to be stepped up by four million tonnes.

India's proven and balance recoverable reserves of crude oil, both onshore and offshore, were only 520 million tonnes at the end of 1987. They included 320 million tonnes in Bombay High and about 100 million tonnes each in Assam, Nagaland and Gujarat. Even at the current level of production, the country's oil reserves may last only for another 16 years.

The ratio of proven and balance recoverable reserves to production has been declining alarmingly since 1980. The ratio of balance recoverable reserves to production was 39 in 1980. This ratio came down to 15 at the end of 1987. Oil production from Bombay High, which now accounts for about 70 per cent of the country's total oil production, has been progressively declining for the past two

years. Bombay High reached a peak production of 20.82 million tonnes in 1985-86. Production declined to 20.62 million tonnes in 1986-87 and to 19.92 million tonnes in 1987-88.

The demand for petroleum production in the current financial year is officially estimated at about 50 million tonnes, representing a growth rate of about eight per cent over the previous year. The tentative estimate of consumption in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan is 54 million tonnes.

The net import of crude and petroleum products in 1987-88 was estimated at 18 million tonnes valued at more than Rs. 4,000 crore. The net import of crude and petroleum products in the current financial year is estimated to be 25 million tonnes valued at about Rs. 5,000 crore.

New strategy to boost growth rate : With a higher growth rate of 7 per cent being set for the Eighth Plan, the Planning Commission is going ahead with formulating a strategy aimed at better growth rate in industry and agriculture along with various measures to shore up domestic saving rate.

It has been reported that the work is on at brisk pace with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission, directing that the Plan body prepare alternative scenarios. To get the growth above the current Plan's 5 per cent level, the Commission has been asked to devote itself to bringing about measures for higher capital productivity, particularly for improvement in productivity and energy use in public sector.

Among the measures that will be considered are weeding out of inefficient public units, rehabilitating and modernisation of units, extension of tariff, prices and tax policy rationalisation in each industry like textiles and sugar. The industry would also be exposed to increased competition and exports.

Education and Employment

Multilingual computer courses : For the first time in the country, a computer training centre is offering courses in computer sciences, multilingual word processing and data entry operation in Hindi, Telugu and English.

The Rs. 30-lakh computer centre in Hyderabad and Madras has trilingual word processors—LIPI—developed by the CMC Limited, BBC Micro Computers with colour facilities and sound synthesis, a mini-computer, a set of personal computers and bilingual word processors. The Hyderabad centre has LIPI in English, Hindi and Telugu, while at Madras Tamil has been substituted for Telugu.

The equipment, basically meant for use in English, had to be modified for use in 'Devnagari' script so that students can learn programming through Hindi.

Employment schemes merged : The

Government has announced its proposal to merge the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) to make the monitoring of these schemes more effective.

Mr. Vinod Pande, Secretary (Rural Development) in the Union Ministry of Agriculture, said on June 30, 1988 that the funds released under these programmes should be largely spent on production oriented works like soil conservation, water harvesting, minor irrigation and land improvement. He said at least 50 per cent of the funds should be spent on such works rather than on the construction of roads and buildings, expenditure on which might not exceed 25 per cent.

Mr. Pande emphasised that while developing a production-oriented strategy, priority should be given to poor allottees of Government land or bhoodan land and bonded labourers who had been freed. The Union Secretary pointed out under the NREP only half the villages had been covered so far.

Mr. Pande referred to the Centre's keenness to start the planning process at the district level and suggested that it would be better to make total funds for poverty eradication available to the district rural development agencies instead of the States which at times utilised these funds for their Plan schemes.

He particularly referred to the social forestry programme and said that the villagers must have access to forests raised under the programme. Raising of forests in areas quite distant from villages and inaccessible to the villagers was not in line with the objectives of the scheme, which had been formulated to benefit the village population.

National Literacy Authority : The Government has constituted a National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) aimed at achieving 80 per cent literacy in the 15-35 age group in the country by 1995.

Formed through a notification on June 24, 1988, the NLMA has been entrusted with a wide range of functions including policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of various programmes of NLM, giving assistance to voluntary agencies, and generating human and material resources.

Jobless professionals to get aid from banks : Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, Minister of State for Finance, announced in Panaji on June 14, 1988 liberalisation of self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth so as to make it possible for doctors, chartered accountants and other professionals to obtain financial assistance from banks. The scheme will entitle a professional to get financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 35,000 to undertake self-employment ventures.

3-Language plan : The much-talked-about three-language formula will be introduced in all Kendriya Vidyalayas from this year. Schools affiliated to the Central Board of

Secondary Education have been asked to introduce it in their courses from the next academic session, while schools affiliated to the State boards will be given time up to the 1990-91 session to accept the scheme.

The scheme envisages teaching of a non-Hindi, modern Indian language, preferably a south Indian language, in all Hindi-speaking States. Schools will be given a choice of introducing the third language in Class VI, VII or VIII and students will have to appear for a public examination in the language at the end of Class X. The marks may or may not be counted while calculating the student's aggregate, but they will have to be mentioned in the certificates issued by the board.

The scheme aims at building stronger bonds between the people of north and south India and hopes to promote national integration.

Need for creating new work opportunities : The Planning Commission has cautioned that unless new work opportunities are created for about 10 million people annually, the backlog of unemployment would become unmanageable.

The bulk of the projected new work opportunities has to be generated in agriculture and allied activities in the countryside, according to a study made by the Commission. A determined effort to achieve this objective is considered imperative in view of the fact that the dominating feature of demographic development is the sharp rise in the number of people in the working age group.

Promotion of quality improvements in education, vocationalisation, training programmes for workers and reorientation of the scientific and technological infrastructure to the needs of rural areas and the unorganised sector is considered "an economic necessity" now. It should be ensured that no person is held back from improving his lot because of lack of education or appropriate technical skills. This aim must be translated into specific programmes for education, training, technology development and scientific research.

The strength of the economy and the stability of the country's social and political system, it is emphasised, will increasingly depend on effective performances of programmes aimed at meeting basic needs, providing employment on a "decentralised basis", improving land and water management and enhancing the productivity of resource used in small enterprises.

Inventions and Discoveries

Radioactive dinosaur bones found : Ancient dinosaur bones recovered from hillside near Ralioli village in Gujarat's Kheda district are highly radioactive.

Researchers have attributed the radioactivity to an unusually high content of uranium in the bones.

Chemical analysis of the bones, at least 65 million years old, have revealed that the uranium content in the bones ranges from 300 parts per million to 700 ppm. The presence of the uranium in the bones can be explained by the gradual replacement of phosphatic ions in the fossils by uranium derived from groundwater percolating in the area.

Tamarind tames stones : Tamarind, an ingredient of South Indian dishes, may be responsible for the low incidence of urinary stone disease in the southern States compared to north India, according to researchers in the Trivandrum Medical College Hospital. The researchers have found that tamarind, which is rich in potassium bitartrate and tartaric acid, inhibited crystallisation of calcium oxalate in urine.

Administration of tamarind and tomato produced a significant reduction in the number and size of calcium oxalate dihydrate (COD) and calcium oxalate monohydrate (COM) crystals in short term and long term studies. In about 52 per cent of the patients the COD and COM crystals disappeared after tamarind treatment. In the rest the mean number of crystals per high power field was brought down from eight to two. The effect of tomato was less remarkable than tamarind.

100-year time-capsule : Indian scientists have developed equipment that could turn out to be the time-capsule of the future to preserve important original documents like the Constitution of India. The equipment can preserve documents for at least 100 years and allows the contents to be seen.

The equipment, consisting of two receptacles and an electronic helium purity monitor, has been indigenously fabricated by the scientists at the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in New Delhi. The receptacles, one made of stainless steel and the other of glass, are leakproof and filled with helium, a chemically inert gas that does not affect documents. The electronic helium monitor detects slightest ingress of atmospheric air harmful to documents in the containers.

The equipment will be of interest to the National Library and the archives as "any important document can be preserved in the container for at least 100 years."

Harappan artefacts unearthed in Delhi : A new chapter was added to the history of Delhi, when, during the course of excavation of the Mandoli village across the Yamuna, close to the resettlement colony of Nand Nagri, many antiques of the Harappan period were discovered.

The Mandoli mound is spread over a large area of 56 Bighas 16 Biswas having a height of eight metres. These deposits pertaining to the Harappan period were discovered in Punjab and Haryana earlier but it is for the first time that the antiquity of Delhi has gone

back to that period.

This first major excavation undertaken by the city's archaeology wing in February 1988 has discovered artefacts of the Mahabharata, Sunga, Kushan and Gupta periods, all within two metres of each other. Not only are the artefacts of those civilisations, spanning hundreds of years, almost literally lying on top of each other but they are all very close to the surface—the first of them barely a few feet below the surface of the mound on which excavation has been undertaken.

The excavations have brought forth information pertaining to the period 1700 BC to 1200 BC. The excavations have unearthed mud walls, mud bricks, oven, pottery, sharpener, mud toys, ornaments, bangles, beads, ivory pendants, textile stamps and iron implements. A few utensils, instruments and plates of the Kushan period have also been discovered.

The earliest cultural deposit at the mound is associated with the late Harappan period. A floor level of this period with post holes has been exposed. An important discovery of this period is a cult object most probably meant for ritualistic purposes similar to the object recovered from other sites in Punjab and Haryana.

Fire proof polymer from cashew shell : It was a chance discovery for scientists but could turn out to be a significant step for India's space and missile programmes.

Dr C K S. Pillai and his team at the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) in Trivandrum were heating a piece of resin they had developed. As the oxy-acetylene flames reached the temperature of 3000 degree Celsius, the piece dropped of Dr. Pillai's arm. To his utter surprise, the resin did not burn his skin. This set Dr. Pillai and his team working on the special polymer, made of cashew nut shell liquid and asbestos fibres. The result was the possibility of developing indigenous ablative materials for the fire-proofing of rockets, missiles and space re-entry vehicles.

Research in ablative materials is a jealously guarded area of the advanced countries which have refused to share the information with India because of their defence applications. Nor can these materials be imported for India's use since no country will part with them.

RRL scientists demonstrate the ablative property of the resin they have developed, by the 'flower-on-the-polymer' experiment. A bunch of flowers placed on the resin pad is heated with an oxy-acetylene flame at 3000 degree Celsius. The flowers do not wither nor does the pad catch fire for a considerable period of time.

Miscellany

India's fastest train : 'Shatabdi Express' is the country's fastest over train which started running between New Delhi and Jhansi from July 10, 1988. The train runs

faster than the Rajdhani Express trains from New Delhi to Bombay and Howrah running at the maximum speed of 120 km per hour at present

The 'Shatabdi Express' runs at the maximum permissible speed of 140 km an hour between New Delhi and Agra Cantt. and 130 km an hour between Agra Cantt. and Jhansi, to cover the distance of 414 km in 4 hours and 40 minutes only. The new fastest train has nine coaches in all—seven chair cars, all airconditioned, with 67 seats and pantry in each coach, and two generator-cum guard's brake vans. The total carrying capacity of the train is about 470 passengers.

India's tallest statue : India's tallest statue for Panduranga Vittala, a manifestation of Vishnu, 10 metres high (30 ft) is to be installed on July 24, 1988 at the Vishwa Shanthin Ashrama at Arasinakunte, 24 km from Bangalore on the Tumkur road.

The gigantic monolithic image, weighing about 40 tonnes, made out of a single granite, took several months to be carefully carved by 30 sculptors, headed by two sthapathis of Tamil Nadu, Ramaswami and Arumugam. The granite was located in Uthukuli area (Coimbatore district) and the sculpturing was carried out at Avnashi.

Fastest train : An experimental passenger train in West Germany has set a new world record reaching 406 kmph on a stretch of railway especially built for high-speed trains. The inter-city experimental (ICE) broke the previous record of 380 kmph set in 1981 by the French TGV train.

France offers help to modernise Indian Railways : France has offered its sophisticated technology to help India modernise its railways. It has showed interest in cooperating with India in high technology projects like the development of superfast trains in India on the lines of the French TGV trains and the manufacture of most modern locomotives.

As a first step, there is possibility of the two countries jointly developing a Franco-India superfast train for operation between Delhi, Agra and Kanpur.

The French Government and industry have shown great interest in the possibility of manufacturing the most-modern three-phased electrical locomotives in India with French collaboration and expressed willingness to share their technology with India. The Indo-French protocol on railways would significantly expand the cooperation between the two countries in this field which hitherto has been limited largely to electrification of railway lines.

India's first wave energy project : India's first wave energy project at Vizhinjam, near Trivandrum, is expected to be operational in early 1990. The wave energy device will be generating on an average 75 KW of power in eight months between April and November and 25 KW during December to March. During monsoon months of June to September, the device is expected to generate 120 KW with a peak generation of

150 KW.

Considering the substantial wave potential available off the Kerala coast, the Vizhinjam project would be put up by the Kerala State Harbour Engineering Department. The project would come up on the northern side of the Vizhinjam fishing harbour. The project involves construction of a wave energy caisson, which would be done partly on the beach and the remaining on the Vizhinjam fishing harbour in a floating mode.

World's biggest transport plane : The world's most powerful transport aircraft christened AN-124 "Ruslan" has been developed by Soviet aeronautical engineers. The aircraft can take large span trusses and bridge girders, heavy dumper trucks and tractors, buses and rivercraft, earthmovers and pipelayers. The loading can be accomplished from the front as well as from the rear. Two travelling cranes, each with a 10-tonne lifting capacity, have been fitted into the roof of the hold.

Non-stop tabla for 25 hours : A 30-year-old tabla player, Chandan Chatterji, has staked his claim for a place in the *Guinness Book of Records* by playing the tabla non-stop for 25 hours on June 19, 1988. Senior district officials including the District Magistrate of Aligarh were present to ensure authenticity of the tabla player's claim.

126th wife : Arsantus Akuku Ogwella, a 69-year-old Kenyan man, boasts 126 marriages and 497 children. He claims to have divorced 85 of his spouses, has taken what he insists is his final wife, making his current tally 41.

"Denja", as he calls himself, short of "dangerman", is a staunch Catholic but has married his wives legally according to the traditions of his Luo tribe. His wives form a significant labour force and all 41 report to him at an "audience" each morning at his house where he holds court, before being despatched to work in his fields in western Kenya's south Nyanza district.

India's highest TV tower : The highest man-made point in Delhi attained its full height of 235 metres on June 5, 1988 when the final assembly of the steel structure was placed atop the new TV tower under construction opposite Wazirpur Depot on Ring Road in Pitampura.

Said to be one of the four highest TV towers in the world with a revolving restaurant and observation gallery, it stands close to the Munich tower in height, and the only of its kind to be built in India.

Longest letter : Mr. Reagan Johnson, an unemployed youth from the high range district of Idukki in Kerala, has written a 2.4 km long letter weighing more than 100 kilogrammes—the longest letter in the world—to Pope Paul on world peace. The letter was presented to the Pope in Vatican Rome on his birthday on May 18, 1988.

It took four years for Mr. Johnson to complete the huge letter. The letter in English has 10 crore English alphabets. He

needed 24 rolls of paper two feet wide and 300 feet long.

Non-stop sail by woman : Ms Kay Cottee, a 34-year-old boat-builder of Sydney, became the first woman to sail non-stop around the world alone. She crossed the finishing line in Sydney harbour after 187 days at sea on June 5, 1988. Since leaving Sydney on November 29, 1987, Ms Cottee had no physical contact with another boat or person. She kept loneliness at bay with a radio which enabled her to make many new friends throughout the world.

Lamb with Arabic inscriptions : Muslims are flocking to a mosque to see a black lamb with Arabic inscriptions which read Mohammed and Allah.

The *Kenya Times*, jointly owned by the governing Kenya African National Union Party and the London-based Maxwell Communications plc, said in Nairobi on June 20, 1988 that the lamb was born on June 13 outside the Jumia Mosque in Makindu, 197 km south of Nairobi on the highway to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa.

Mr. Sharafat Hussein, the caretaker of the mosque, said the inscription reads Mohammed when the lamb is upright and Allah when turned on its back.

Space Research

Tenth planet in solar system : There exists a tenth planet in the solar system, says a U.S. astronomer in the *New Scientist* weekly.

A report published in the weekly in June 1988 quoted Mr. John Anderson, from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, as saying that the tenth planet will be found to have between one and four times the mass of the earth, with a radius of about 14,000 km. Its orbit, he said, would be approximately 1,000 years and it would now be at a distance of about 15 billion km from the sun. Mr. Anderson says evidence supporting the theory is based on perturbations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune which have been probed by the spacecraft Pioneer 10.

The UNI also reported on June 19, 1988 that Pioneer 10, by far the most distant spacecraft ever to have left earth, will take part in experiments that may detect a tenth planet in the solar system and confirm gravity. Pioneer 10, launched in March 1972 on a 21-month mission to fly past Jupiter and the Asteroid belt, is now 6.7 billion km from the sun. It is almost 45 astronomical units (AU) from the earth. One AU is 150 million km—the mean distance that divides the earth from the sun.

Scientists expect that Pioneer 10 will break through the boundary of the solar atmosphere into interstellar space. The experiments will provide man's first direct measurements of interstellar gas. Pioneer 10 will make attempts to verify the existence of planet, a possible tenth planet in the solar system.

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Objective General Knowledge

Probationary Officer's Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India, June 1988

Q. 1. In which of the following cities is 'Lalit Kala Academy' situated ?

(a) New Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Pune (d) Bhopal (e) Chandigarh

Q. 2. What is the name of India's recently acquired aircraft carrier ?

(a) INS - Vikas (b) INS - Vikrant (c) INS - Virat (d) INS - Vishal (e) INS - Angre

Q. 3. Which of the following States has the lowest density of population as per 1981 Census ?

(a) Manipur (b) Meghalaya (c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim (e) Tripura

Q. 4. Which of the following is the largest wheat producing State ?

(a) U.P. (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) M.P. (e) Gujarat

Q. 5. According to 1981 Census, what is the approximate literacy percentage of females in India ?

(a) 36 (b) 46 (c) 24 (d) 14 (e) 10

Q. 6. What is the rate of interest per annum on 6th and 7th issue of National Savings Certificates ?

(a) 15 (b) 13 (c) 12 (d) 11 (e) None of these

Q. 7. Which of the following is the first ever female Prime Minister of a country in the world ?

(a) Margaret Thatcher (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Golda Meir (d) Sirimavo Bandaranaike (e) Cory Aquino

Q. 8. On which of the following 'Air Force Day' was celebrated in India in 1987 ?

(a) January 1 (b) January 26 (c) May 1 (d) October 8 (e) December 7

Q. 9. Which of the following is a Central University ?

(a) Poona University (b) Nagpur University (c) Garhwal University (d) Banaras Hindu University (e) Calcutta University

Q. 10. How many countries are members of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) ?

(a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 10 (d) 12 (e) None of these

Q. 11. What will be the colour of red rose when it is seen through green glass ?

(a) white (b) black (c) pink (d) brown (e) green

Q. 12. The wheat procurement price fixed by Government of India for a Quintal for 1988-89 season is

(a) Rs. 167 (b) Rs. 173 (c) Rs. 180 (d) Rs. 185 (e) None of these

Q. 13. Which of the following is the boundary line between India and Pakistan ?

(a) McMahon (b) Durand (c) The 38th Parallel (d) The 17th Parallel (e) Radcliffe

Q. 14. Where is India's first nuclear power station situated ?

(a) Korba (b) Kalpakkam (c) Tarapore (d)

Trombay (e) Cochin

Q. 15. In which of the following States is the Dudhwa National Park situated ?

(a) U.P. (b) M.P. (c) Karnataka (d) Assam (e) Andhra Pradesh

Q. 16. Which of the following was known as a Centro of Learning in ancient period ?

(a) Nalanda (b) Ujjain (c) Allahabad (d) Vishwa Bharati (e) None of these

Q. 17. What is the maximum rate of interest per annum payable by public sector banks on long-term deposits ?

(a) 9% (b) 10% (c) 11% (d) 12% (e) None of these

Q. 18. Who wrote the famous book 'Runs and Ruins' ?

(a) Imran Khan (b) Ian Botham (c) Clive Lloyd (d) Kapil Dev (e) None of these

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Q. 19. How many players form a water polo team ?

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 7 (d) 11 (e) 13

Q. 20. In which of the following years did India organise the Asian Games ?

(a) 1986 (b) 1974 (c) 1983 (d) 1982 (e) 1981

Q. 21. What is the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges in India ?

(a) 60 years (b) 62 years (c) 58 years (d) 65 years (e) None of these

Q. 22. The player of which of the following countries achieved first Hat-Trick of the World Cup ?

(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) West Indies (d) Australia (e) Zimbabwe

Q. 23. Who wrote the famous English play 'As you like it' ?

(a) William Shakespeare (b) Bernard Shaw (c) Mulk Raj Anand (d) Leo Tolstoy (e) R.K. Narayan

Q. 24. Which of the following is observed as International Literacy Day ?

(a) November 14 (b) September 5 (c) September 27 (d) September 8 (e) October 2

Q. 25. What is a Salinometer used for ?

(a) Recording rainfall (b) Measuring the concentration of salt water (c) Measuring the altitude of the sun and other cosmic bodies (d) Measuring the quantity of fat in milk (e) None of these

Q. 26. Which of the following countries lost in the finals in the Reliance Cup matches ?

(a) England (b) Pakistan (c) India (d)

West Indies (e) Australia

Q. 27. On which of the cities was the first atomic bomb dropped by United States in 1945 ?

(a) Berlin (b) Paris (c) Hiroshima (d) London (e) Tokyo

Q. 28. For which of the following bauxite is an ore ?

(a) Aluminium (b) Iron (c) Zinc (d) Copper (5) Tin

Q. 29. Rakesh Sharma is the first Indian to

(a) go into the space (b) explore the Antarctic region (c) cross the English Channel (d) conquer Mount Everest (e) None of these

Q. 30. Insulin treatment is given to people suffering from

(a) cancer (b) tuberculosis (c) asthma (d) diabetes (e) typhoid

Q. 31. By which of the following is South Africa governed ?

(a) white majority (b) black majority (c) white minority (d) black minority (e) both blacks and whites

Q. 32. Sharda Act was enacted to prevent which of the following ?

(a) Bigamy (b) Sati (c) Dowry (d) Child Labour (e) Child marriage

Q. 33. Which of the following rays make our skin dark ?

(a) Infra Red (b) Ultra Violet (c) X-ray (d) Beta (e) None of these

Q. 34. Which stadium is popularly known as 'Cricket ka Kashi' ?

(a) Lord's (b) Oval (c) Eden Garden (d) Niyaj (e) Brabourne

Q. 35. Where is the earth satellite station located in India ?

(a) Arvi (b) Bangalore (c) Trivandrum (d) Thumba (e) Sriharikota

Q. 36. Why is 28th February observed as 'National Science Day' ?

(a) First atomic explosion (b) Birth of Bhabha (c) The world came to know about the Raman effect (d) ASLV-I launched (e) Stabilisation of Aryabhata-I in the orbit

Q. 37. Who among the following is the first Indian to win an Oscar award ?

(a) Bhanu Athaiya (b) Shabana Azmi (c) Satyajit Ray (d) Rohini Hattangadi (e) Naseeruddin Shah

Q. 38. What is the maximum limit of sound intensity in db units beyond which a person cannot hear ?

(a) 45 (b) 55 (c) 75 (d) 85 (e) 120

Q. 39. Which of the following is the best conductor of electricity ?

(a) Pure water (b) Cold water (c) Warm water (d) Distilled water (e) Salt water

Q. 40. Who won the Reliance Cricket Cup ?

(a) England (b) Pakistan (c) India (d) West Indies (e) Australia

Q. 41. Who presented the 1987-88 Union budget in the Lok Sabha?

(a) Rajiv Gandhi (b) V.P. Singh (c) K.C. Pant (d) N.D. Tiwari (e) Arjun Singh

Q. 42. Which of the following Vice-Presidents did not become President of India?

(a) S. Radhakrishnan (b) Zakir Hussain (c) V.V. Giri (d) G.S. Pathak (e) R. Venkataraman

Q. 43. Under 'Urja Gram' scheme a village is adopted in each development block to educate people in which of the following?

(a) Economic use of fuels (b) Maximum use of available energy (c) Use of energy for augmenting the manufacture of fertilisers (d) Use of energy for maximum production of foodgrains (e) None of these

Q. 44. What is the main objective of Antyodaya Programme?

(a) Upliftment of urban poor (b) upliftment of industrial workers (c) upliftment of farmers (d) upliftment of labourers (e) upliftment of rural poor

Q. 45. Who is the Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee constituted to enquire into the Bofors' contract?

(a) P.V. Narasimha Rao (b) B. Shankaranand (c) Madhu Dandavate (d) V.N. Gadgil (e) None of these

Q. 46. Who is the first non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna?

(a) Martin Luther King (b) Zubin Mehta (c) Mother Teresa (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

(e) H.G. Khurana

Q. 47. Why was B. Naji Reddi recently in the news?

(a) His film won the best feature film award of 1986 (b) He won the Dada Sahab Phalke award of 1986 (c) He was nominated to the Rajya Sabha (d) He won the Filmfare award of 1986 (e) None of these

Q. 48. In which of the following areas the Jammalal Bajaj awards are given?

(a) Constructive work (b) Peace and Disarmament (c) Literature (d) Agricultural Research (e) Health and Family Welfare

Q. 49. Who is the present Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission?

(a) Raja Ramanna (b) Rais Ahmad (c) P.K. Iyengar (d) M.R. Srinivasan (e) None of these

Q. 50. How many days does the moon take to revolve round the earth?

(a) $26\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $28\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $29\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $30\frac{1}{2}$ (e) $27\frac{1}{3}$

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (e) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (b) | 18. (e) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (e) |
| 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (e) | 39. (d) | 40. (e) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (e) |
| 45. (b) | 46. (d) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 49. (d) | 50. (e) | | |

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New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Examination, May 1988

Q. 1. Dove is symbol of

(a) Justice (b) Protest (c) Peace (d) Truth

Q. 2. The term Fourth Estate refers to

(a) Parliament (b) Judiciary (c) Very Backward State (d) Press

Q. 3. Where were the last Asian Games held?

(a) Seoul (b) New Delhi (c) Kabul (d) Teheran

Q. 4. 'Santosh Trophy' associated with

(a) Hockey (b) Football (c) Badminton (d) Cricket

Q. 5. The capital of Assam is

(a) Shillong (b) Digboi (c) Guwahati (d) Dispur

Q. 6. The seat of International Court of Justice is in

(a) Geneva (b) Rome (c) New York (d) The Hague

Q. 7. Panna in Madhya Pradesh is associated with

(a) Copper (b) Manganese (c) Mica (d) Diamond

Q. 8. D.M.K. is the name of

(a) A news agency (b) A political party (c) An intelligence agency (d) A disinfectant

Q. 9. Dollar is the currency of

(a) U.S.A. (b) U.K. (c) Japan (d) India

Q. 10. Who is popularly known as the Nightingale of India?

(a) Lata Mangeshkar (b) Sunauja (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) Nur Jehan

Q. 11. When was the General Insurance

Industry nationalised?

(a) 1956 (b) 1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973

Q. 12. Who won the Reliance World Cup Cricket?

(a) India (b) West Indies (c) Australia (d) England

Q. 13. Who is the Defence Minister of India?

(a) Buta Singh (b) N. D. Tiwari (c) K. C. Pant (d) J. Vengal Rao

Q. 14. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on

(a) January 30, 1948 (b) November 26, 1949 (c) January 26, 1950 (d) None of these

Q. 15. China attacked India in

(a) 1952 (b) 1962 (c) 1982 (d) None of these

Q. 16. 'Leg Before Wicket' is associated with

(a) Hockey (b) Cricket (c) Tennis (d) Football

Q. 17. The first Vice-President of India was

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Dr. Radhakrishnan (c) V. V. Giri (d) B. D. Jatti

Q. 18. Radar was invented by

(a) Graham Bell (b) J. L. Baird (c) Robert Watson Watt (d) George Eastman

Q. 19. Who invented the incandescent electric bulb?

(a) C. V. Raman (b) Graham Bell (c) Thomas Alva Edison (d) Watson Watt

Q. 20. 'Merino' is one of the breed of

(a) Cat (b) Lion (c) Sheep (d) Fox

Q. 21. Who was the cricketer who held the record for the highest number of test centuries before Gavaskar broke it?

(a) Lala Amarnath (b) Vijay Mankad (c) Sir G. Sobers (d) Donald Bradman

Q. 22. How many States are there in India?

(a) 25 (b) 22 (c) 19 (d) None of these

Q. 23. What do you expect to find in an aquarium?

(a) Birds (b) Snakes (c) Fish (d) Dog

Q. 24. Who is said to have fiddled when Rome was burning?

(a) Hercules (b) Nero (c) Achilles (d) Julius Caesar

Q. 25. Who was the hero of the American War of Independence?

(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Benjamin Franklin (c) George Washington (d) None of these

Q. 26. The capital of U.S.A. is

(a) New York (b) Baltimore (c) Tokyo (d) Washington

Q. 27. Nautical mile is

(a) A unit of distance used in space travel (b) A unit of distance used in race (c) A unit of distance used in aviation (d) A unit of distance used in navigation

Q. 28. Whose signature is found on the one rupee note in India?

(a) Prime Minister of India (b) President of India (c) Finance Secretary to the

Government of India (d) Governor, Reserve Bank of India

Q. 29. Who was the scheduled caste leader who worked most in making our Constitution?

(a) Dr. B R Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jagjivan Ram (d) Dr. Sanjeevayya

Q. 30. Who composed the national anthem of India?

(a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (c) Dr. Mohammed Iqbal (d) Prem Chand

Q. 31. The national bird of India is

(a) Parrot (b) Eagle (c) Peacock (d) Crow

Q. 32. Which is the most thickly populated State in India?

(a) U P (b) West Bengal (c) Orissa (d) Kerala

Q. 33. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress?

(a) Annie Besant (b) Motilal Nehru (c) A. O. Hume (d) W. C. Bonnerji

Q. 34. Uday Shankar has distinguished himself in the field of

(a) Painting (b) Sculpture (c) Dancing (d) Vocal Music

Q. 35. The 1988 Olympic Games will be held at

(a) Rome (b) New Delhi (c) Seoul (d) Mexico

Q. 36. The epithet "Land of the Rising Sun" is used for

(a) Cambodia (b) U.S.A (c) Japan (d) Malaya

Q. 37. The author of 'GODAN' is

(a) Sharat Chand (b) Makhn Lal Chaturvedi (c) Munshi Prem Chand (d) Kalidas

Q. 38. The Chairman of the Planning Commission is

(a) Mr. P V. Narasimha Rao (b) Mr. Abid Hussain (c) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi (d) Mr. K Natwar Singh

Q. 39. Reliance World Cup was held for

(a) Football (b) Hockey (c) Cricket (d) Tennis

Q. 40. Taj Mahal is located at

(a) Agra (b) Jaipur (c) Udaipur (d) Bombay

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (c)
13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (b)

17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (b)
25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (c)
29. (a) 30. (a) 31. (c) 32. (d)
33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (c)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (c) 40. (a)

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(No other entry was found up to the mark.)



(Continued from page 11)

times. The President said that his earlier remarks belong to another time and another era meaning it was said in an altogether different context and before the emergence of Mr. Gorbachev. He added "We know that on matters of great importance, we will continue to differ profoundly. And yet, you and I met four times, more often than any previous President and General Secretary. While our discussions have sometimes been pointed or contentious, we possess an enlarged understanding of each other and of each other's country. On specific matters of policy, we have made progress, often historic progress. And perhaps, most important—we have committed our nations to continuing to work together agreeing that silence must never again be permitted to fall between us."

Mr. Gorbachev in his press conference at the end of the summit stated that the prospects of all regional issues starting with Kampuchea where both Kampuchea and Vietnam had decided on an initial troop pull-out, looked good. He personally felt optimistic about it and his hope was based on facts. His main emphasis was that as a result of the summit process begun at Geneva and continued at Reykjavik and Washington, and now at Moscow, there was a switch in super power relations from confrontation to normality. He traced it to realism and remarked: "It is the realistic approach of one side that has ensured the possibility of this switch". He added that the 24-page joint statement issued at Moscow reflected the new phase of the super power understanding. The Moscow summit, he said constituted a watershed and an "event" in super power relations. Further, while praising Mr. Reagan for realism, he said there were some contradictions inherent in

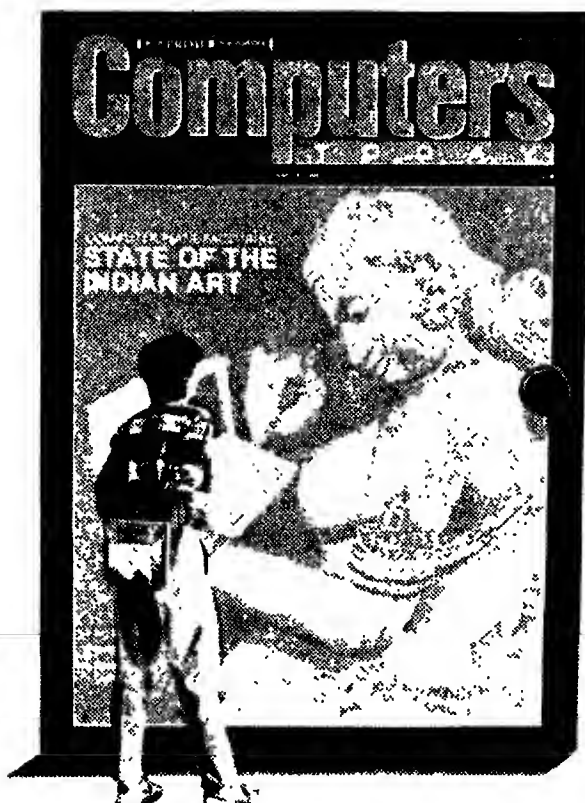
Soviet-American relations. For instance, the U.S. objected to a formulation, he had suggested, by which both sides could agree to peaceful co-existence. On the discussions on economic cooperation there was no agreement yet on classifying the Soviet Union in the list of most favoured nation. Mr. Gorbachev attributed the failure to reach an agreement at Moscow on the START to the SDI issue to which the U.S. still attached prestige. The related question of adherence to the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty was also central to the differences. Despite this, Mr. Gorbachev said he believed a new agreement on START could be reached when President Reagan was still in office. That would mean a fifth summit between him and Mr. Reagan. It is still a possibility. He also pointed out that the signing of the agreement on Afghanistan went far beyond the limits of that problem alone, because, it is the first example where the United States and the Soviet Union together with those directly involved signed the Geneva agreement which opens out an avenue to solve that problem. He declared: "We shall try and do our utmost to remain true to the accord. This is what we want others including the United States to do. I believe the United States and Soviet Union can make a constructive contribution to the settlement of regional problems on the basis of the balanced interests of all parties and realism."

Thus, the fourth Reagan-Gorbachev summit though failed to produce any historic agreements, nevertheless established a watershed in super power relations paving the way for their further improvement though cautiously. The comments made by the U.S. President and the Soviet leader indicate that the thaw which set in 1985 at Genova is likely to continue well into the future unless

hardliners assume the reins either in Washington or Moscow. The INF Treaty beginning of Soviet Troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mr. Gorbachev's desire to see the end of all regional conflicts with indirect super power involvement have rendered a hardline Soviet policy on Washington's part no longer valid. Suggestive of this change of stance, Mr. Reagan came out in defence of Mr. Gorbachev two or three times during his press conference. He said he had read *perestroika* and found himself in agreement with it. On his favourite topic of the Soviet record on human rights, Mr. Reagan cited figures on the release of Soviet dissidents from prison and on permissions for more Jewish citizens to emigrate from the Soviet Union. He said there was sizeable improvement on the part of Moscow in these areas.

The plethora of routine agreements signed by the two sides covers cooperation in a number of areas and shows that relations between the two are now being institutionalised. The outlook for future Washington-Moscow relations after Mr. Reagan leaves office looks good because neither Mr. George Bush nor Mr. Michael Dukakis, the Democratic aspirant, is likely to choose confrontation over cooperation. As pointed out by Mr. Gorbachev the Moscow summit could have missed an opportunity to put its seal on START agreement but everything was not lost and the START agreement is still possible. Thus, the Moscow summit can be said to portend better times in the coming years for the two super powers to cooperate more and more and free the world of the grave nuclear threat. To this extent the Moscow summit has been something more of a diplomatic show or formality.

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2. Number of Posts : Approximately 300 (195 for the Army, 39 for the Navy and 66 for the Air Force), and 60 for the Executive Branch of Naval Academy.

3. Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status : Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1970 and not later than January 1, 1973 are only eligible.

4. Educational Qualifications : (i) For Army, Navy and Air Force Wings at the National Defence Academy : 12th class pass of the 10+2 pattern of school education or equivalent conducted by the State Education Board or a University.

(ii) For the 10+2 (Executive Branch) course at the Naval Academy : 12th class pass of the 10+2 pattern of school education or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics conducted by a

State Education Board or a University.

Candidates who are appearing in the 12th class under the 10+2 pattern of school education or equivalent examination can also apply.

5. Scheme of Examination : The scheme of examination, which has been revised and introduced from NDA Examination, December 1986, consists of two papers : (i) Mathematics and (ii) General Ability Test covering General Knowledge and English. The papers in all the subjects will consist of objective type questions only. The question papers (test booklets) will be set in English only.

In addition to the interview, the candidates will be put to Intelligence Test, both verbal and non-verbal, designed to assess their basic intelligence. They will also be put to Group Test, such as group discussions, group planning, outdoor group tasks and asked to give brief lectures on specified subjects. All these tests are intended to judge the mental calibre of a candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his intellectual

qualities but also his social traits and interest in current affairs.

6. How to Apply : Candidates seeking admission to the examination should not apply to the Union Public Service Commission for getting the form, rules, syllabus, etc. They must apply to the Secretary, UPSC, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011 on the original application form published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News* of June 18, 1988 filling up the columns in their own handwriting with ball-point pen. The notification of the UPSC published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News* of June 18, 1988 contains all the guidance the candidates need. They may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typewritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper.

7. Last Date : August 1, 1988 (August 16, 1988 for candidates residing in north-eastern states and hilly areas, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad).

Test Of Reasoning Answers

1. (1): (iii), (iv) and (v) \Rightarrow B is industrialist, D is journalist, A is horticulturist and C is physicist.

2. (2): For reason see explanation to Q. 1.

3. (2): From (iii)

4. (3): For reason see explanation to Q. 1.

5. (2).

6. (1) : Each letter in the word 'STABILISE' is moved two step forward in the alphabetic order to code it as 'UVCDKNKUG'. Similarly 'CRICKET' is coded as 'ETKEMGV'.

7. (5): K (Third letter from the right is X).

8. (2): Between L and O, there are two letters B & U in the word 'TROUBLE'. Also there are two letters M and N between L and O in the alphabet.

9. (3): MNOP.

10. (3): (a) 'kew xas huma deko' means 'she is eating apples' (b) 'kew topo qua' means 'she sells toys' (c) 'sut lim deko' means 'I like apples' (a) and (b) \Rightarrow 'kew' means 'she' (a) and (c) \Rightarrow 'deko' means 'apples'.

11. (3): (a) '1 2 3' means 'hot filtered coffee' (b) '3 5 6' means 'very hot day' (c) '5 8 9' means 'day and night'. (a) and (b) \Rightarrow 'hot' stands for '3'. (b) and (c) \Rightarrow 'day' stands for '5'.

\therefore (b) \Rightarrow 'very' stands for '6'.

12. (4): Premajibhai

13. (4): 4 7 2 7 2 3 5 9 7 4 Z 5 2 4 Z 9 4 Z 8 4 Z 1.

14. (5): daughter

15. (4): B could be daughter of E.

16. (5): '<' stands for shorter and '>'

stands for longer \therefore A < B but A > E, D < B and C is longest, D > A \therefore E < A < D < B < C.

17. (2) 18. (3) 19. (2) 20. (4)

21. (2) 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (4)

25. (1) 26. (2)

(To be continued)

Competition Opportunities

Stenographers' Examination, 1988

(August 14, 1988)

GIC Clerical Cadre Examination

(August 28, 1988)

Transmission Executive Examination for All India Radio

(August 28, 1988)

Engineering Services Examination, 1988

(August 28, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Officers Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 11, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Field Supervisors Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 18, 1988)

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers

(Class I) Examination

(September 18, 1988)

Bank Clerical Examination by

BSRB, Jaipur

(September 18, 1988)

BSRB (Delhi) Clerical Cadre Examination for RRBs in Haryana

(September 25, 1988)

Clerks' Grade Examination, 1988

(October 9, 1988)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

(October 22, 1988)

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OBJECTIVE TYPE

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Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) analogous —A: corresponding. B: dissimilar. C: showing likeness. D: haughty. E: senile. | (16) aptitude —A: sarcasm. B: inversion. C: adulation. D: lack of talent. E: gluttony. |
| (2) analyze —A: to examine critically. B: explicate. C: synthesize. D: dissect. E: quicken. | (17) arduous —A: easy. B: requiring exertion. C: difficult. D: propulsive. E: make circular. |
| (3) anathematize —A: Locate. B: deceive. C: regulate. D: radiate. E: bless. | (18) arrogant —A: proud. B: insolent. C: meek. D: profound. E: one who makes unwarranted claims. |
| (4) angular —A: unbending. B: having corners. C: inflated. D: rotund. E: puzzling. | (19) artless —A: unsophisticated. B: free from deceit. C: uncontrived. D: simple. E: cunning. |
| (5) animate —A: deceive. B: to give life. C: fortify. D: encourage. E: kill. | (20) ascetic —A: good-natured. B: puritan. C: one who wagers. D: self-indulgent. E: one who leads simple life. |
| (6) antagonist —A: resourceful. B: foppish. C: adversary. D: ally. E: grateful. | (21) assert —A: deny. B: to state with confidence. C: predicate. D: asseverate. E: inverse. |
| (7) antediluvian —A: transported. B: subtle. C: isolated. D: celebrated. E: modern. | (22) assiduous —A: unremitting. B: penetrating. C: inconstant. D: continuous. E: remedial. |
| (8) antipathy —A: profundity. B: objection. C: willingness. D: abstention. E: fondness. | (23) associate —A: one who shares in an enterprise. B: link. C: colleague. D: accompany. E: adversary. |
| (9) antithesis —A: velocity. B: maxim. C: similarity. D: acceleration. E: reaction. | (24) attain —A: gain. B: secure. C: miss. D: accomplish. E: reach. |
| (10) anxious —A: concerned. B: confident. C: eager. D: worried. E: troubled in mind. | (25) audacious —A: cowardly. B: venturesome. C: extremely daring. D: vulnerable. E: accountable. |
| (11) apathetic —A: not interested. B: indifferent. C: emotional. D: thorough. E: indignant. | (26) austerity —A: harshness. B: lenience. C: extreme economy. D: ascetic. E: discourteous. |
| (12) apparent —A: discernible. B: visible. C: manifest to understanding. D: ostensible. E: obscure. | (27) avenge —A: to exact satisfaction for. B: revenge. C: forgive. D: to take advantage. E: vindicate. |
| (13) appease —A: to satisfy. B: enrage. C: to concede to belligerent demands. D: shorten. E: urge. | (28) averse —A: unwilling. B: eager. C: having a strong feeling of opposition. D: hate. E: tear way. |
| (14) apposite —A: inappropriate. B: diagonal. C: exponential. D: unobtrusive. E: discouraging. | (29) aware —A: oblivious. B: mindful. C: cognizant. D: showing perception. E: knowledgeable. |
| (15) apprehend —A: obviate. B: set free. C: shiver. D: understand. E: contrast. | (30) awkward —A: lacking dexterity. B: ungainly. C: painful. D: ridiculous. E: adroit. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) B: dissimilar. | (11) C: emotional | (21) A: deny. |
| (2) C: synthesize. | (12) E: obscure | (22) C: inconstant. |
| (3) E: bless. | (13) B: enrage | (23) E: adversary. |
| (4) D: rotund. | (14) A: inappropriate. | (24) C: miss. |
| (5) E: kill. | (15) B: set free. | (25) A: cowardly |
| (6) D: ally. | (16) D: lack of talent. | (26) B: lenience |
| (7) E: modern. | (17) A: easy. | (27) C: forgive |
| (8) E: fondness. | (18) C: meek. | (28) B: eager. |
| (9) C: similarity. | (19) E: cunning. | (29) A: oblivious. |
| (10) B: confident. | (20) D: self-indulgent. | (30) E: adroit |

Letters

SILVER JUBILEE

My hearty congratulations on the Silver Jubilee of our favourite magazine "Competition Success Review". The first Silver Jubilee special was really fantastic. The new features — "How To Prepare for Objective Type Tests", "India's Freedom Movement" and the colour feature "Improve Your Appearance" are the newest feathers in CSR cap. I eagerly look forward to the forthcoming silver jubilee specials.

K. Sanjeev Rao

Rourkela

EXODUS OF CHAOS

The exchange of Ratification paper in the fourth summit of super powers ushered the world into the new era of global peace and disarmament. It really curtails the provocation between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Both sides' consensus on disarmament issue and others is pointing towards the end of malicious relations between the super powers.

Super powers are macadamising the road for world peace. We hope that the optimist view of both the countries will prove a milestone for the tranquillity in the world.

Amitabh Joshi

Biaora

DESTRUCTION OF THE EARTH WITH DEVELOPING SCIENCE

Day by day science is developing at a very fast rate now. Everyday scientists are inventing or discovering something or the other. The reason for this explosion of science is man's curiosity to unfold the secrets of nature. Science is for the well-being of the people. But now it seems that it has changed and is meant for the destruction of the people.

Einstein discovered the secrets of atom for peaceful purpose and now it has been changed into a destructive weapon. If he had thought that this change would occur, he would not have possibly invented it.

Science is for the happiness and for the convenience of the people and not for their destruction. Science has to develop for peaceful purposes but not for destructive purposes.

Let the great sanskrit verse "Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah" meaning that all people should live in peace be fulfilled by us.

V. Girikumar

Nellore

RAJ KAPOOR

Your article on Raj Kapoor (CSR, July 1988) provided a wealth of information on this *sui generis* showman. Renowned

director, actor, producer, a hero of our times, showman *extraordinaire*, Bombay's Barrymore, Don Coreloono and Marlon Brando of Indian filmdom, an institution in himself, Hindustani Chaplin Raj Kapoor is now no more with us. Ultimately this Phalke Award winner 'Joker' has managed to wail us. His demise has created an abyss which can't be fulfilled in next century also.

He was probably the only cine-man from the land of Ganga who invested a lot of money earned from cinema for cinema again. Thus, he deserved Dada Saheb Phalke award very appropriately. He was more than erotic.

The versatile, obdurate, never-satisfied, moody, melodious, entertainer, lover, lovable, benevolent, 'vagabond' RK is now a legend only. O Awar! where you have gone...

Rajesh Kumar Rai

Jamshedpur

HOW TO PREPARE FOR OBJECTIVE TYPE TESTS?

Kudos to CSR for presenting us the new feature — "How to prepare for objective type tests?" by Mr. Madan Lal. A lot of thanks to Mr. Lal also. Objective Type Tests are not only common in Civil Services and Clerks' Grade Examinations but equally important to the aspirants for Banking and Company services also. Though randomly choosing of alternative answers is a drawback of such tests, yet it is somehow a bliss, if your guess is good. But in most cases, the candidates fear to make a guess as they are not clear of the fact of "minus marking". The examining authorities also make no mention of it. So, I hope, along with me, many would surely be benefited, if Mr. Lal kindly discusses this point in his next presentation.

Hiren Nath

Gauhati

PROFESSIONAL COURSES

I am much delighted to read the Essays "Should Chartered Accountancy also be a Discipline in the Universities like Medicine and Engineering?" (CSR, June 1988). I heartily appreciate the radical and innovative stand adopted by the CSR in selecting such a good and relevant theme for the contest.

I also applaud the prize winners of the essays Miss Gayathri Ananth of Nagpur and Samir Rai of Bombay, who have attempted to blend the requirements of the profession with the requirements of the country, in their essays. The authors have beautifully

highlighted the inadequacies existing in the present system of CA education.

V. Asokpandian

Neyveli

DONKEY TO HORSE

Let me allow to bring to the notice of Mr. Prashant (IAS Topper 1987-88) that for many people life is not as smooth as it was in his case. There are thousands of students, who have the ability as well as the aspiration to become an I.A.S. but their journey to that destination is inhibited by the burden of supporting their families at a very tender age. Thus a man's easy life becomes a load-laden donkey's life. The finest example in this regard is the case of Mr. Narendra Kumar (SC/ST Topper). Since Mr. Narendra Kumar belongs to the SC/ST category he fully utilised the 5 year age relaxation facility and fought back to become an I.A.S. Do you call him a donkey? To come to the point, I wish to say that, if right opportunity and equal conditions are given, a donkey-like-life leading man can definitely become a man (IAS), in just two years, though a donkey may not become a horse even if the God wishes to do so.

M. Srinivasan

Patna

LOFTY IDEALS OF THE IDLES

Lately, a big hue and cry has been raised by the Government to eradicate the menace of beggars, by imploring the people through various means of mass communications, to give them jobs instead of alms so that they have a high esteem for labour and subsequently begin working.

I think there is a mockery hidden in this message. In this age of competition, where even the educated youth are unemployed, I wonder who will provide these poor and illiterate beggars with some jobs.

Moreover, it should not be assumed that all beggars are frauds. There are numerous old people who are compelled to beg, since they have no one to look after them. These people neither have the strength to work nor do they have the age and ability to learn a trade in order to survive.

The problem of beggars has become so rampant that such an idealistic (or is it idealistic?) attitude adopted by the Government will not alleviate the pains of these down-trodden people. Some stringent steps have to be initiated in order to vanquish this predominant evil of society.

Pompy Sengupta

Patna

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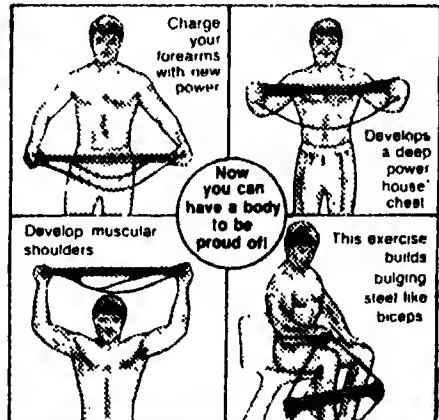
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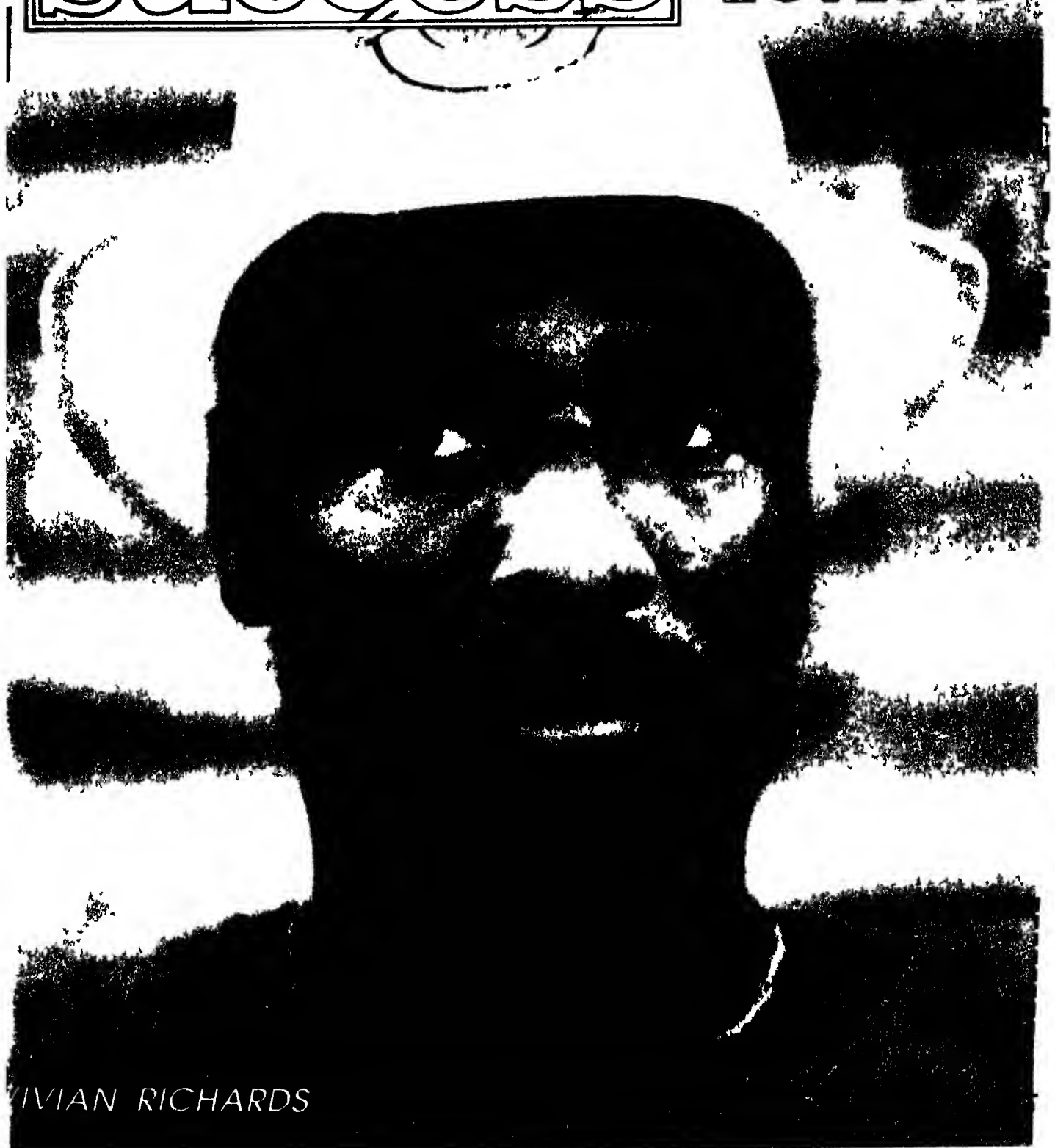
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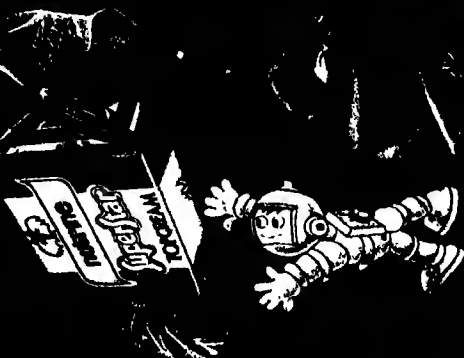
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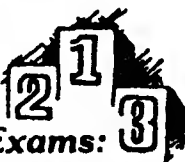


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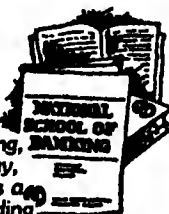
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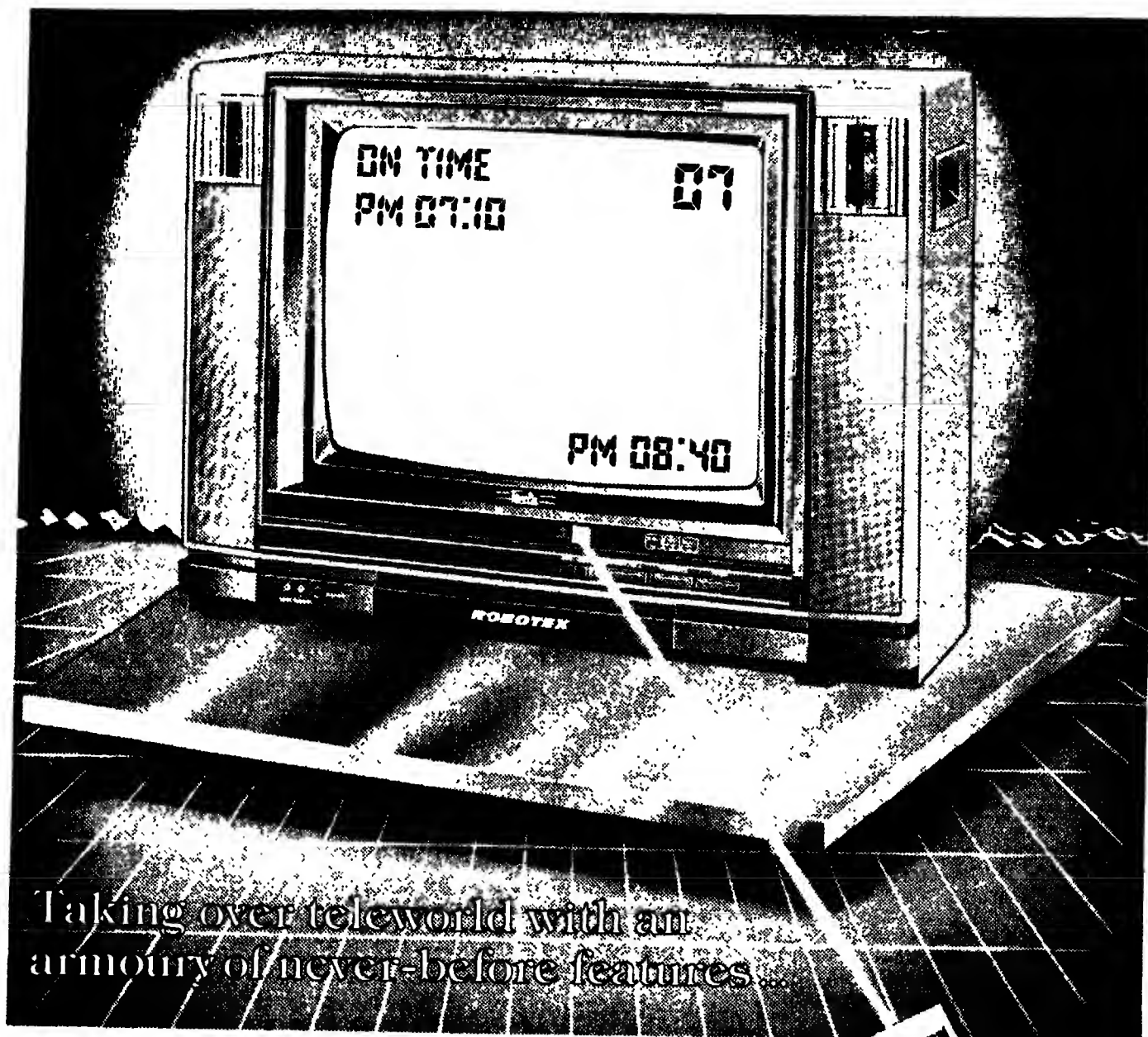
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Think & Act

Opportunities are usually disguised as hard work, so most people don't recognize them.

— Ann Landers

The opportunity that God sends does not wake up him who is asleep.

— Senegalese Proverb

The Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word "crisis." One brush stroke stands for danger; the other for opportunity. In a crisis, beware of the danger—but recognize the opportunity.

— Richard Milhous Nixon

An optimist sees an opportunity in every calamity; a pessimist sees a calamity in every opportunity.

— Sir Winston Churchill

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From Editor With Greetings

HIGH REWARDS CALL FORTH HARD WORK

Dear Friend,

There is no short cut to success. In fact, there is only one way to achieve success and that is hard work. But if you start walking or riding or driving without knowing your destination you will be only going round in circles, reaching nowhere and wasting your energy, time and other resources. When you are sure about your destination, you will also know why you want to go there, when you want to go there and how you want to go there. If you are clear of the answers to the *WHERE*, *WHY* and *HOW*, the chances of your making it are near hundred per cent. Success is certain and failure is remote because you are clear, decided, enthusiastic and above all energised. In the same way, the beginning of making the life you want is deciding what you want to be. This is the first step in making a success of your life.

Decide where you want to go and get going. Decide what you want to be and start working for it. Make your decision once and for all. Look your field over. Consider different possibilities. Examine the options. Deliberate in the context of your assets and liabilities, strengths and weaknesses. Be sure you have answered rightly the *WHEREs*, *WHYs*, *WHENs* and *HOWs* so that no lingering doubts plague you later. Finally, set your face to your chosen goal and do not let your eyes and mind wander. Remember, you can succeed in any ambition if you will set yourself doggedly to it and work for it.

Work is the beginning, the middle and the end of success. He who does not work will not succeed. He who works will accomplish success in direct proportion to the work he puts in. 'A little more' or 'And then some' are the three little word mottoes which sum up what has lifted most men above the crowd. They did all that was expected of them 'And Then Some'. They did as much as anybody else in the same line and in the same group and then 'A Little More'. Success crowns those who put in the extra effort as compared to their competitors in the field. What turns the ordinary into extraordinary is the extra we put into it.

The climb to the top is a walk up, never a walk-over. There are no lifts or escalators in the world of success. There are only stairs leading from one level to the next. You climb the steps one by one and if you stop climbing, you will get stuck and others will overtake you. The man who is content to get by is sure to be passed by since he has learnt only how to get by, but not how to get on. There can be no success at all without work and more work. Dictionary is perhaps the only place where one can find success before work. There is no substitute for work, since work alone can solve problems and produce results. Start now. Never mind yesterday, never mind tomorrow, do today's work today. Awake, Arise and Act. Go to work and keep working and you will win.

Paving the way for your brilliant success,

Yours sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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Vivian Richards



Born thirty-six years ago in the tiny island of Antigua, Vivian Richards is unarguably the most destructive batsman of this age which is now more thrilled with the pyrotechnics of instant than with the nuances of conventional cricket. The record of Richards is outstanding in both types. The fact that he has to his credit the fastest ever Test century as well as the highest individual score in one-day cricket fully testify to his ability to hammer the attack at his own leisure and pleasure.

Such is the supreme command and authority of Richards that he is often accused of arrogance, a trait which is the outcome of his own faith in his craft to demolish all types of bowling and in any circumstances. This attitude of unbridled aggression and confidence has often led to the downfall of this "master blaster".

But then that is the vital charm of Richards' batting. He is not the safety type of player like our own Sunil Gavaskar. Richards does not wait for the runs to come to him but goes for his shots from the word go. It is he who always prefers to dictate to the bowlers and never ever the other way round.

There have been times when Richards

COVER STORY

has overreached himself and invited the wrath of his critics, which cropped up in abundance after he took over the mantle of captaincy when Clive Lloyd retired. Many found Richards all too aloof and self-centred to get the best out of his charges, the manner in which Lloyd used to.

Lloyd had built up an astonishing record as the most successful Test captain ever. When he went into playing hibernation along with him went such stalwarts like Larry Gomes, Andy Roberts, Michael Holding and also Joel Garner. And with that was gone the nucleus of the West Indian team. So Richards had not only to continue making runs with the same craft and abundance as in the past, but had to carry the burden of batting as well, depending on an almost entirely new battery of pace bowlers.

Richards' batting remained as belligerent and prolific as ever. The new-found pacemen also came good but when the West Indies — now minus even Gordon Greenidge and Malcolm Marshall — touched the nadir in the Reliance World Cup,

Richards the captain as well as batsman was nailed to the cross. It was conveniently forgotten that the West Indians were still to find the replacements for their departed stars.

All that did not faze either Richards the ruthless batsman or a captain who wanted to be his own man rather than be guided by armchair critics. The tour of India was neither a success nor a failure after the trauma of the Reliance Cup. Though Richards masterminded India's rout in one-dayers, the defeat at Madras against the leg-spin and googlies of newcomer Narendra Hirwani once again raised doubts about Richards' ability to have his players coming good under pressure.

But in the first Test in Delhi, Richards' century had proclaimed afresh his masterful class and it was fashioned at the same venue where Richards had launched his fabulous Test career with first of his many hundreds. Then he had annihilated men like Prasanna, Bodi and Venkataraghavan. From then onwards Richards annihilated spin and pace alike without any bias or favour for any team or country.

However, Richards has had some of his most glorious and abiding passages of greatness in England. Remember the three vital run-outs against Australia in the first World Cup final. Remember also when he had plundered the English attack in one vintage summer to set Lloyd and the West Indies on their awesome sequence of triumphs. It is in same England now that Richards is enjoying his best stint as captain.

Even in the preceding series against Pakistan at home, Richards and his men — with Marshall now back and among the wickets — had not been able to win series after a string of drawn rubbers. In fact, the Imran Khan-inspired Pakistan had the West Indians coming from behind to level the series. But Pakistan had been trounced in one-dayers.

So, on to England. Richards had to establish himself fully in a country which would be a firm ally of his still raw but highly promising speed bowlers under the guidance and inspiration of the ravenous Marshall. The beginning was most inauspicious. England sweeping through the three-match one-day internationals. Richards kept his cool and said that Tests would be a different matter altogether.

He has been proved right to a T. In the process, Richards has entrenched himself firmly as a captain who knows his opinions and re-established the West Indies as the game's premier force. Above all, the ridiculously easy successes left English

(Continued on page 14)

Our Five-Year Plans In Retrospect And Prospect

The ongoing Seventh Five-Year Plan is now practically on its last leg. It will come to an end with the close of the next financial year on March 31, 1990. Thereafter from 1st April 1990, Eighth Five Year Plan should start. Preliminary exercises on the formulation of the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-1995) have already been set in motion. Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's recent public observations indicate that the Government would like the next plan to aim at a rate of growth significantly higher than the five per cent fixed for the Seventh Plan. At the meeting of the Planning Commission held on May 23, 1988 a range of rates between 5.5% and 7% appeared to have been considered as the target for growth rate. The Prime Minister also prefers decentralised planning to centralised planning. He felt that no more Five-Year Plans should originate from Delhi but they should be prepared at the level of the districts and forwarded to the State Governments and finally to the Centre to be assembled into the Five-Year Plan.

According to the now Union Finance Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, the Eighth Plan will have poverty alleviation as the central theme with special emphasis on employment generation programmes and accelerated growth of agriculture as support systems to the strategy for poverty alleviation. He pointed out that the proportion of people living below the poverty line had been brought down from around 48% in 1967-68 to 30% in 1984-85. This is expected to decline further to about 26% by the end of the current plan on 31st March 1990. Therefore, the prospective planning of the Government will aim to bring those living below the poverty line to less than 10% by 1994-95 and to around five per cent by the turn of the century. Keeping this in view the next plan would have a pronounced agro-rural bias. The strategy of poverty alleviation is to be achieved through the creation of productive employment in agriculture, rural non-agricultural activities and economic activities in the non-organised sectors as a whole. These sectors generally tend to be more labour intensive than the modern large scale industries. The Finance Minister mentioned that the Mid-term appraisal of Seventh Plan highlighted criticality of the agricultural sector in achieving the planned growth target. As a consequence a detailed action plan has been drawn up which provides for wider dispersal of high agricultural growth and greatest strategic emphasis on irrigation. Priority will be given for wells and

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tanks in high rainfall areas such as the plains and delta areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and Andhra Pradesh. Further, the action plan also spells out detailed measures to provide for the inputs for agriculture including adequate supply of seeds, fertilisers, credit and marketing support.

The Plan has targeted for an extra foodgrains production of three million tonnes attributable to additional irrigation of about three million hectares. Another five million tonnes of production is to be achieved through increased application of fertiliser, better plant protection and other related measures. This additional production of eight million tonnes over and above the estimated output of 165-167 million tonnes this year is expected to bring the production target of 173-175 million tonnes by 1989-90 within reach.

Even though the main thrust of the direct employment generation will come through agriculture, rural off-farm activities and the unorganised sector as a whole, industry will also play a major role in the employment oriented growth programme. The industry is anticipated to provide the investible surplus over and above its internal requirements which in turn will help to finance the large investments for agriculture, irrigation, power, rural industries and other service sectors for high employment growth without jeopardising price stability. The village industries would also have a central role as they would absorb the slack of unemployment by generating employment in rural off-farm activities. Programmes such as TRYSEM will also be suitably decided to meet the changing skill requirements of rural youth for productive self-employment. The credit system and the plans for infrastructural development would be dovetailed to the requirements of the rapidly growing sector of rural industries.

The Finance Minister further reviewed the recent trends in the economy and felt it had performed well under adverse conditions. During the last year, the country went through one of the worst droughts but the performance was far better in comparison with the last drought year of 1979-80 on many counts. He attributed the buoyance in the overall economic performance despite the drought to the long-term structural changes in the economy which had made it

less sensitive to fluctuations in agricultural production and to the prompt and comprehensive package of measures initiated by the Government in order to contain the adverse impact of drought. He felt that with the recovery of the monsoon this year, the country could look forward to a period of dynamic economic performance. Agricultural production may grow by well over 10 per cent, while industrial growth is likely to be maintained at around eight per cent recorded during the past four years, thus yielding an overall GNP growth of around eight per cent or more. The resultant easing of supply constraints may moderate significantly the inflation rate which had been contained at around two per cent in the first quarter of the current year, the lowest recorded in the past decade. The incentives introduced in the Budget and the import-export policy are expected to help in maintaining the momentum in the growth on the trade front too. Thus there seems to exist a strong view in the Planning Commission and Union Government that an annual growth rate of seven per cent is feasible and necessary during the Eighth Plan to wipe out the back-log of unemployment and to provide job opportunities to additions in the labour force.

Unfortunately our past performance, track record and fulfilment of earlier plans do not justify such optimism. Over the last 38 years of our planning, the average annual rate of growth has not crossed 3.5 per cent, despite our objectives, priorities and resource mobilisation efforts having been the same. Accelerated growth of agricultural production, increase in the creation of employment opportunities and stepping up of productivity have always remained the prime objectives in almost all our Plans.

In the ultimate analysis the major part of the Plan has to be implemented by the States as the main thrust is on agriculture and food and employment growth linked to it. However, the heavy allocations made in our plans for Integrated Rural Development Programmes have not resulted in any real benefit to the rural poor and unemployed. Bulk of the money is siphoned off by the politicians, bureaucrats, middlemen and contractors and hardly a fraction of the massive allocations is invested in developmental work. The allocations are finally converted into doles and the poor, ignorant and unsuspecting rustic folks are asked first to dig holes and then fill them up for earning the pittance. Most of the canals are dug, wells deepened, tanks and other

water reservoirs cleaned, pump sets installed and so on, only on paper. Either the work is so shabbily done or never done at all. In the end there is no trace of them and no question of any benefits to the people.

While the existing resources are wasted, misused, diverted or pocketed, the success of our plans depends to a large extent on mobilising vast resources locally and securing foreign aid and loans to a great extent. The taxation rate in India is the highest in the world and the scope for further taxation in the face of galloping inflation is practically nil. Further taxation will prove counterproductive and there will be no growth in real income because of steep and constant price hikes and growing shortfalls in production. Thus the scope for raising further resources locally through taxation is limited. Another source to find the money is getting aid loans etc. from international lending agencies like the IMF, World Bank, IDA, etc. and friendly countries. Since India has opted to stay non-aligned and has earned the wrath of America, we are not getting much foreign aid and help. Resource mobilisation thus remains the biggest challenge to us for translating our plans into realities.

In retrospect, our politicians and bureaucrats who by and large are corrupt, greedy, unscrupulous and utterly selfish are fundamentally responsible for the glaring failures in our plan performances. They have twisted the democratic institutions to escape the laws, amass huge ill-gotten wealth and cheat the masses of their legitimate dues.

All the colossal allocations made for Plan implementation have found their way into their pockets and not even a trickle has reached the common man. Next, our exploding population makes a mockery of all our plan projections. The mushrooming numbers make sure that per capita income in this country will always remain the lowest in the world. The growth in our GNP can never match and catch up with our geometrical increase in population. Our political parties and leaders would not like to face this population control issue squarely because of the emergency experience. Thirdly, the Public Sector which gets the lion's share in our Plans is totally inefficient and bleeds the nation white. As the Public Sector is the pocket borough of the politicians, there is no way to make it work profitably. So long these limitations persist, our Plan achievements will remain as mere paper and propaganda output. As for future prospects, there is more gloom than hope. At this stage, one cannot even be sure whether the Eighth Plan will take off at all. It depends on the outcome of the next General Elections which are due at the close of the next year. If a national party with an absolute majority in Lok Sabha is not voted to power, the very unity of the country and our survival as a nation may well be at stake. We must awake, arise and act before it is too late.

NOW OLYMPICS SPECIALS

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT



The next two issues of your favourite Competition Success Review—October 1988 and November 1988—will be Olympics Specials which will cover the following:

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Your favourite magazine Competition Success Review entered its 25th year of publication from July 1988 issue. As announced by us you have in your hands the third Success Special, with more pages, more features, more information and more articles. You will be happy to learn that our next two issues (October and November 1988) will also be Success Specials — Olympics Specials. These Olympics Specials will be indispensable for your success. Do not miss any of these issues.

Dwindling Foreign Exchange Reserves

India's foreign exchange currency reserves, which are needed to boost its economy and help its defence with latest fighting equipment, have been showing a disturbing trend since the beginning of the year. They registered an alarming fall of Rs. 1,905 crore in the first quarter of 1988-89. It is the largest ever in the first quarter of a fiscal year. The reserves stood at Rs. 5,382 crore on July 1, this year. In March they totalled at Rs. 7,287 crore.

The decline this year was almost four times the previous highest of Rs. 495 crore in the first quarter of 1981-82. In percentage terms also this year's drop of 26.1 per cent was well above the 10.3 per cent drop in 1981-82. It was also, both in absolute and percentage terms, more than five times the drop in the corresponding period last year, when the reserves fell by Rs. 369 crore or 4.8 per cent.

What is disturbing about this year's decline is that it is more alarming given the fact that the level of reserves at the beginning of the year (Rs. 7,287 crore) was already Rs. 358 crore lower than at the beginning of 1987-88 (Rs. 7,645 crore).

Another disturbing thing is the fact that there had been a steady acceleration in the decline of reserves from month to month this year. The first month, April, saw a fall of Rs. 263 crore followed by Rs. 584 crore in May. More than half the decline occurred in June alone — Rs. 1,058 crore.

The finance experts point out that as a result of this decline the latest level of reserves was even less than the balance of payments current account deficit for 1986-87 (the latest year for which the data is available). The reserves, in fact, constituted only 57.5 per cent of the year's deficit on merchandise account.

An important fact not very well-known is that the entire foreign exchange reserve now consists of the amounts outstanding in the foreign currency non-resident accounts (FCNR). Exports say it is "hot money" and can fly away at any time.

On December 31, 1987, the funds of FCNR accounts totalled U.S. \$ 3072 million on dollar account and £ 221 million on sterling account as against U.S. \$ 499 million and \$ 218 million on March 31, 1985. It is clear from these details that the rise in reserves in these two years and nine months was mainly in dollar deposits, while sterling deposits did not register any rise.

There is a reason for this rise in dollar deposits in FCNR account. It coincided with the recession in the U.S. economy. Now that there are chances of bright recovery for

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the U.S., the deposits may be withdrawn from the FCNR accounts for investment. This will further deplete the foreign exchange reserves. This can be prevented only by raising substantially the rate of interest on these deposits. But it would create additional liability for India and it may not be able to face it. It may have to seek the IMF adjustment loan as it had to do in 1981-82. It had then sought a loan of 5 billion SDR. There was a severe criticism of the government for going in for such a heavy loan. Later the government reduced it to 3.9 billion SDR.

The decline in foreign reserves as shown by the Reserve Bank of India is only in rupee terms. This hides the decline in the real sense because the depreciation of the rupee in terms of hard currencies like U.S. dollar, Yen and DM has not been taken into consideration. Thus, the decline in rupee terms in the first three months of the year works out to 26.1 per cent. But in dollar equivalents, the fall is by \$ 1,815 million or 32.3 per cent.

The government sources are silent about the reasons for the sharp fall in foreign reserves. Repayments to IMF in April and May which amounted to Rs. 139.58 million SDR (Rs. 255 crore), may be one reason. But the sharp decline was noticed in June — to the tune of Rs. 1,117 crore till June 17. In the next two weeks the fall was by Rs. 788 crore — the highest ever recorded in India in 14 days. Thus something happened during June which led to a steep fall.

The source close to the government say this is because of payments for defence purchases. If it is true it means that the deficit on the revenue account in 1987-88 was actually much larger than shown in the revised estimates of 1988-89 budget. Also

the actual defence expenditure was larger than the budget estimate.

In view of a critical situation developing in respect of the foreign exchange reserves, it appears that the government will have to go in for commercial borrowings to adjust the balance of payments. If it does so, it will be the first time that India will be tapping the international money market not only to raise project finance but to meet the deficit in the balance of current account.

There is a growing fear that India is thus being forced to go into a situation that may be a debt trap of a kind in which countries like Argentina and Mexico have already landed themselves with disastrous consequences for their economy.

This trap can be avoided only if there is a spectacular breakthrough in exports. But there are no chances of India making such a breakthrough.

What is revealing is that the present crisis in the balance of payments was foreseen both by the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister's economic advisory council headed by Prof. Sukhamoy Chakravarty. They have been recommending a reversal of the liberal import policy to ward off the crisis now confronting India. The issue was also hotly debated in the last quarter of 1986 but Prof. Chakravarty's warnings were ignored.

Prof. Chakravarty has written a book "Development Planning — the Indian Experience", and it was released recently. In this book he questions the present policy of liberal imports know-how and capital goods for modernisation and export led growth. He says: "In my judgement India's balance of payment is likely to come under pressure unless we carry out a policy of import substitution in certain sectors. These sectors include energy, edible oils, and nitrogenous fertilisers." In all these sectors, excepting fertilisers, India is getting increasingly dependent on imports resulting in a volatile balance of payment situation.

(Continued from page 11)

cricket in a shambles. Though the first drawn Test prevented a third successive blackwash, the trouncing was no less comprehensive than the previous two times.

A man intensely proud of his race and heritage, Richards stands apart as a batsman. Few in the long annals of the game have had the blend of brilliance and consistency which has been the hallmark of this great batsman. Richards is no mean bowler either and his spells in one-day cricket in particular have been very vital for

his team. A magnificent figure of an athlete, Richards has always been outstanding in the field.

Having now come of age as captain too, Richards must surely rank as one of the all time greats. Not only of West Indian cricket but world cricket, past, present and future. However, Richards has to be faulted and censured for some of his churlish and tasteless behaviour on the field when contesting the umpires' decisions. Very unbecoming of a player of his lofty stature and dignity.

Mr. RAJAN SHUKLA : IAS Topper (2nd) Talks To You

Be Determined, Have Faith And Ever Be Alert

Mr. Rajan Shukla secured second position in the Civil Services Examination, 1987-88. Recipient of many prizes for outstanding performances, he has topped Allahabad University in B. A. merit list earlier and also topped Combined Defence Services Examination, 1983. We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to CSR.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. I don't think there is anything secret about it. I had been thinking of Civil Services as a career for a long time and had been working for it in a general fashion. Later when preparing specifically for the Examination I chose to study in a planned manner. I took down points after I had covered a topic (this exercise also prevented me from cheating myself with the belief that I have covered a topic without really having got anything substantial in). I must say that the encouragement from my family members kept up my momentum. There were phases when I worked very seriously. One should also keep in mind the syllabus and the questions asked.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Civil Services is the best opportunity available to the educated youth. From the macro perspective the Civil Servant can do a lot for the society as he/she is entrusted with heavy responsibilities and consequently power/authority. Individually apart from the career mobility and the so-called glamour, the diversity in the job content of the Civil Services is personally very satisfying.

I had the opportunity of observing the functioning of District Officers from close quarters as my father himself is a senior police officer.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. I don't think that I could have succeeded at all if it had not been for my parents and both my brothers. My father, Shri H. S. Shukla, gave me the Civil Services idea and along with my mother, Smt. Indira Shukla, was a constant source of encouragement and general guidance. My brother Rajesh himself an aspirant for the Civil Services next year, was there all along with whom I could trade ideas and notes. My youngest brother Rajarshi, a quiz enthusiast, helped me in preparing for



CSR has been extremely useful to me and I have benefited from its columns especially from those providing information about current events and other areas of General Studies (like serials on Indian Constitution). It is a very good magazine.

— Rajan Shukla

certain areas in General Studies.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I would have tried again in the event of a failure. If not selected ultimately then I would have continued working with NTPC for some time before thinking of moving out to some other organisation with better career prospects in the Personnel field.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. It has largely been the result of the constant encouragement and guidance by my family members. Perseverance, intelligent handling of the syllabus/topics/questions and systematic studies have paid dividends.

I have always seen Civil Services as a means through which the larger ends of social and personal development can be effected. So this success in obtaining the means should only spur me to greater heights of excellence in achieving the goals.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. As stated earlier I had been thinking in terms of Civil Services as a career for a long time. This acted as an incentive and was largely responsible for my academic successes as also for my topping the CDS examination and getting selected by NTPC.

Taking up a job did have its quota of problems as far as preparing for Civil Services examination was concerned. However, I began preparing seriously for the examination only after the Preliminary results had been declared.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. 1. History, 2. Political Science & International Relations

BIO-DATA

Name : RAJAN SHUKLA

Educational Qualifications :

School : St Xavier's School, Hazanbagh

College : St Joseph's College, Allahabad

University : B.A., University of Allahabad

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won :

(i) Awarded Government of India Merit Prize for performance in I.C.S.E.

(ii) Best student prizes at St Xavier's and St Joseph's

(iii) University prize and scholarship for performance in B.A.

(iv) Topped Allahabad University B.A. merit list

Earlier Selections : (i) Topped Combined Defence Services Examination 1983 (Didn't join)

(ii) Selected by NTPC as Personnel Executive Trainee

Experience : Working with NTPC since November 1986 as Personnel Officer

Published Works : Articles in newspapers and House Journals. Won prizes for literary writings (both English and Hindi)

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Familiarity based on interest. I had those subjects in B.A. also and had done reasonably well in them then.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. I took down points (never resorted to the essay type preparation of notes) after having covered a particular topic from a number of books, periodicals and discussions. Later I would recapitulate these points whenever I came across a question related to it. Subsequent alterations in these points would follow.

I held discussions with my brothers Rajesh and Rajarshi and some friends and thus a lot of cobwebs were cleared during this process. Perhaps it was akin to the Greek method of Dialectics.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Apart from concentrating on *Competition Success Review*, I have been reading *India Year Book*, *Yojana*, *Kurukshetra*, *Indian & Foreign Review*, *India Today*, *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Perspective on Current Affairs*, *Mainstream*, *Seminar*, *World Focus* etc.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. **History**—Basham, Kausambi, R. S. Sharma, D. N. Jha, R. S. Tripathi (*History of Kanauj*), Thapar, Spear, Bipin Chandra, Sumit Sarkar, Nizami, Habib, Hayes, Bums, Hazen, Lipson, Norman Lave.

Political Science & I.R.—Wayper, Sabine, Joad, D. D. Basu (*Introduction to Indian Constitution*), Ebenstein, S. P. Verma, Morris Jones, Jauhari (all books), Mahendra Kumar, Coulambis & Wolfe, Palmer & Perkins, C. J. Freidrich, J. Bandopadhyaya (*Making of Indian Foreign Policy & North over South*), Morgenthau, Dahl.

I also had notes from periodicals/magazines and cuttings from newspapers for the I.R. section.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I went through the important events in current affairs and discussed them with my father.

Since I was working with NTPC as Personnel Officer, I brushed up my knowledge regarding the organisation and job. I hurriedly went through the points/notes in History and Political Science though I think it is not of much use. Lastly I looked up details regarding my hobbies, my home State and subjects and places where I had studied.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. It proved a readymade source of record for current events. Referring to the last six issues or so before the interview was quite helpful. Moreover the information offered by the IAS Toppers in its columns regarding the Personality Test came in handy.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. I think *Competition Success Review* is a very good magazine providing comprehensive and valuable information to the candidates appearing for various competitive examinations. It is a very good ready reckoner for current events and is quite instructive in other areas of General Studies as well.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. One should know the syllabus entirely and thus be in a position to analyse trends in the framing of questions and questions *per se*. However the width of the syllabus precludes coverage of all the topics with

equal intensity. Hence a judicious selection of areas where one can concentrate should be made. Of course this selection should be based on familiarity with the entire syllabus. Thus an earlier wide extensive study through introductory books has to be there.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. I think the present pattern of examination is appropriate for selection.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. I don't think so because those persons who have been doing academically well always stand a fair chance of getting through within the age limit of 26 years—provided of course the other ingredients are there.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. I feel that the restriction on the number of attempts should continue because that is

Competition Success Review is a very good magazine providing comprehensive and valuable information to the candidates appearing for various competitive examinations. It is a very good ready reckoner for current events and is quite instructive in other areas of General Studies as well.

—Rajan Shukla

a part of the examination system where you are allowed to succeed only if you are the toughest and the most adaptive within a given framework. Restricting attempts to three makes you feel better than King Bruce who allowed himself seven attempts to succeed.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. It could analyse the current events in a greater depth than it is presently doing. Moreover to make it more attractive to candidates for competitive examinations, especially Civil Services, it can take up the past General Studies papers and work it out in its issues. This can be done for compulsory English also.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Be determined, have faith in yourself and never lose sight of the given objective. I would like to quote Richard Bach here, "You are never given a wish, a thought without also being given the power to make it come true. You may have to work for it however."

HAPPY NEWS

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Miss Renu Bhagat, IAS Topper Among women 1987-88. She is of the opinion that Competition Success Review provides precise and to the point information regarding current affairs—both national and international. We wish our readers a similar splendid success.



*The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008*

Dear Sir,

I have been a reader of your magazine Competition Success Review and have found it useful in my preparations for the Union Public Service Commission Examination. The information on national and international current events is of great help for the General Studies Paper.

I'm sure that in the future too your subscribers will benefit from reading this magazine.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Renu Bhagat' with a flourish.

(Renu Bhagat)

*Patna
June 6, 1988*

My Personality Test

Mr. Rajan Shukla, IAS



I had shared the experiences of my performance at the Mains Examination with my family members and friends and more than me, they were sure of my getting a call for the Personality Test. I must confess that I had also begun to share in their confidence and hence when I was handed my brother's telegram informing me of my having made it for the Personality Test, I felt very satisfied.

Since I was working with NTPC as a Personnel Officer, I brushed up my knowledge regarding the organisation and my job. I also made a list of important current events and discussed them with my father. I went through my optionals also but very cursorily. I checked up details relating to my hobbies, home state and about the subjects which I had studied and the institutions and the places where I had studied. I talked about these with my family members and friends though I felt that a few more mock interviews would have been more helpful. However I did not take recourse to any coaching whatsoever.

I dressed up in a cream coloured shirt and dark brown trousers with a pair of light brown socks and brown shoes. I ruled out a suit firstly because of the oppressive heat in Delhi at that time and secondly because wearing a suit would have appeared very very formal and I wanted to be as relaxed as possible. I even did not put on a tie (as suggested by some well-wishers) because somehow I associate putting on a tie without a suit with medical representatives and salesmen only.

On entering the interview room, I encountered a group of gentlemen sitting across and by the sides of a table which

was not large by any standards. I had expected a larger panel with all the members sitting at the other end. This situation was quite informal and put me completely at ease immediately. Interestingly I did not experience a high degree of tension at any time on the day of the interview—either in the morning, or at the reception or even during the interview. This was largely the result of my father's advice as also the outcome of my working with NTPC—as Personnel Officer I was looking after recruitment for quite some time.

The Chairman asked me to sit down and then enquired since when I had started putting on spectacles. This was because I did not have specs on in the photograph which I had submitted. He also enquired about the power of the lenses. I think this preliminary was intended to put me at ease.

The Chairman read out my bio-data and the first member on his right appeared very interested on learning that I was working with NTPC. He asked me a lot of questions regarding the organisation, most of which I could answer to his satisfaction. The questions were very intelligently put because there were a lot of probing questions framed then and there on the basis of the information provided by me regarding the organisation. The satisfaction on my part is that I could match the intelligent framing of his questions with equally well-informed and convincing replies.

The second member asked me questions relating to Personnel Management and my job. He put me in hypothetical situations where I had to take a stand and justify it. There were some questions relating to

regional development and the merits and demerits of the sons of the soil theory also, in which the first member also participated. At times the second member would not appear convinced and say so. He also asked me a few quizzical questions (though not the types which are asked in a regular quiz contest—for example he wanted me to name the earlier Chairman of BHEL) and when I expressed my ignorance regarding some of them, retorted by saying that I ought to have known the answers. I think the second member was trying to assess my reaction in a situation of stress—a scenario I was much too familiar with, having precipitated similar situations as an interviewer in NTPC interview rooms!

The third member asked questions pertaining to English Literature (my subject in B.A.), my hobbies and some questions relating to elementary Political Science. I could answer most of his questions and really felt pleased to have been able to reply exhaustively to his query regarding the origin of the phrase—"As dead as a dodo".

The last question was asked by the Chairman who wanted to know whether I was for or against the new Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. I took a stand in his favour, listed down the reasons and while ending added—"Last and the least because he happens to be Kirti Azad's father". This caused a lot of laughter and thus the interview ended on a positive note.

The members were cordial and very attentive. Except for the not-so-pleasant interaction with the second member, I had the feeling that they were even paternalistic to an extent. The only abrupt question I was faced with was when while mentioning that Cho Ramaswamy was, apart from a satirist, a journalist also, the second member interrupted (the conversation had been going on with the third member) to ask me whether I knew the name of his journal. Fortunately I could recall that it was *Tughlaq*.

The ticklish questions were few and far between. Since I was posted at a place called Rihandnagar in Mirzapur district, I was asked to name the Chief Engineer of the Rihand dam. I pleaded my ignorance but felt that I should have known this answer. However my personal opinion is that one must be honest and straightforward while answering the board. They are a highly intelligent and perceptive lot and hence any attempt at beating about the bush will have a negative effect. One should not get nervous if he/she has not been able to answer a few questions in a row because at times the board may try to find out your response to a stressful situation.

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



Mr. Madan Lal

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. Mr. Lal became the first Secretary of the Commission and was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. Being in that position he was associated with the change-over of the system of competitive examinations from essay type to objective type. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

In one of my previous articles under this feature, I had stated that the paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness plays a very important and pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted for recruitment to public services. As the readers are no doubt aware, this paper has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, life sciences, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, the freedom movement, and so on. As readers would have noticed from question papers of various examinations published in this magazine from time to time, the questions on Indian History account for about 10 per cent of the total number of questions in a paper.

At the school level, every student acquires acquaintance with the broad outline of the subject of history. The questions usually asked in the competitive examinations are about the salient features of Indian History in the different periods of its evolution. They cover important landmarks in such fields as administration, social, cultural, religious and economic conditions at different times, evolution of different types of art and architecture, and so on. The syllabus notified for the paper on General Knowledge is in broad general terms and does not require advanced or specialised study of the discipline concerned. It expects awareness of basic aspects of the topics mentioned in the syllabus. This, in other words, means that a student has to acquire broad general

knowledge of each of the disciplines if he wishes to do well at an examination. Resort to selective study can rarely be of help and a concerted effort to acquire all-round knowledge is essential.

In the last month's issue, I had included an objective type test paper containing 100 questions on the Constitution of India as also some important landmarks in the Constitutional history and political developments during the British rule. I hope that the readers found the same of some use in their efforts to prepare for the forthcoming competitive examinations. More such test papers on the Constitution will follow in the future issues.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery on the History of India and follows this brief note. The test paper contains 100 questions. As an aid for proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then do self-assessment of their performance with reference to the 'Answers' printed separately in this issue. I consider this method as the best for preparing yourself for competitive examinations. This kind of exercise will not only enable you to assess how much you already know but also what you do not know. The following grades will help the readers in self-assessment.

- (i) Less than 30% score — Poor
 - (ii) 31% to 50% score — Fair to very fair
 - (iii) 51% to 65% score — Good
 - (iv) 66% to 80% score — Very good
 - (v) Above 80% score — Excellent
- The aim should be to achieve scores above 60%.

Indian History (Ancient And Medieval Periods)

1. In whose reign was the Fourth Buddhist Council held?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha (c) Kanishka (d) Menander

2. Panini, a famous personality of ancient India, was

- (a) an astronomer (b) a grammarian (c) a mathematician (d) a philosopher

3. Who was the founder of the Sunga dynasty which succeeded the Imperial Mauryas?

- (a) Agnimitra (b) Divakaramitra (c) Pushyamitra (d) Vasumitra

4. Shortly after the death of the Master, a

great Buddhist Council was held at

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Rajagaha (c) Valabhi (d) Vaishali

5. The twenty third Jaina teacher, Parsva, the immediate predecessor of Mahavira, enjoined on his disciples four great vows. To these Mahavira added which of the following as the fifth vow?

- (a) Abstinence from stealing (b) Non injury (c) Brahmacharya or continence (d) Non-attachment

6. A Jaina Council was held in the fifth or sixth century A.D. which made a final collection of the scriptures and reduced

them to writing. This Council was held at

- (a) Kundapura (b) Nalanda (c) Valabhi (d) Vaishali

7. If tradition is to be believed, it was a Taxilian Brahmin who raised to power a youngman as mighty king of India in the fourth Century B.C. This personage was

- (a) Chanakya (b) Manu (c) Patanjali (d) Pushyamitra

8. The Buddhists shared with their fellow-countrymen, including the Brahminical Hindus and Jains, the belief

- (a) in the existence of a supreme creative spirit (b) in Samsara (transmigration) and

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Karma (c) in the Immortality of soul (d) in rigid penance to be as useless as indulgence in sensual pleasure

9. The great Mauryan Emperor of India, Ashoka, was

(a) the grandson of Bindusara (b) the son of Chandragupta Maurya (c) the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya (d) the great grandson of Bindusara

10. The reign of Emperor Ashoka lasted for

(a) more than 20 years but less than 25 years (b) more than 25 years but less than 30 years (c) more than 30 years but less than 35 years (d) more than 35 years

11. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the following Maurya rulers?

(a) Bindusara, Ashoka, Chandragupta (b) Chandragupta, Bindusara, Ashoka (c) Bindusara, Chandragupta, Ashoka (d) Chandragupta, Ashoka, Bindusara

12. The last king, known to history, of the line of Imperial Mauryas was

(a) Brihadratha (b) Kunala (c) Sampati or Samprati (d) Salisuka

13. The Great King, Seleucus I Nicator, was a contemporary of

(a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Maurya (c) Pushyamitra (d) Salisuka

14. Nalanda University was associated with

(a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka

15. The paintings in the famous Ajanta Caves belong to the period

(a) 500 B.C. to 100 B.C. (b) 100 B.C. to 300 A.D. (c) 300 A.D. to 700 A.D. (d) 700 A.D. to 1100 A.D.

16. Who amongst the following was associated with ancient system of medicine?

(a) Bhaskara (b) Charaka (c) Kalhana (d) Somadeva

17. The Buddhist monument of Borobudur is in

(a) Burma (b) Indonesia (c) Korea (d) Thailand

18. The Italian traveller, who left very praiseworthy account of the Vijayanagar Empire, was

(a) E. Barbosa (b) Manucci (c) Marco Polo (d) Nicolo Conti

19. At which of the following places was a large Buddhist monastery established during the reign of Harshavardhana?

(a) Nalanda (b) Pataliputra (c) Valabhi (d) Vaishali

20. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the following dynasties?

(a) Mauryas, Nandas, Kushans, Guptas (b) Guptas, Kushans, Nandas, Mauryas (c) Nandas, Mauryas, Kushans, Guptas (d) Kushans, Guptas, Mauryas, Nandas

21. Who, amongst the following, was also a poet and a musician and took delight in the title of Kaviraja or king of poets?

(a) Chandra Gupta I (b) Samudra Gupta (c) Skand Gupta (d) None of the above

22. The celebrated astronomers

Aryabhata and Varahamihira of ancient India lived during the

(a) Maurya period (b) Kushan period (c) Gupta period (d) Nanda period

23. In the domain of historical literature, the post-Gupta period produced works the like of which had not been seen in the earlier ages. Which of the following is not one of those works?

(a) Arthashastra (b) Harshacharita (c) Ramacharita (d) Rajatarangini

24. In which century did Jayadev compose 'Gita Govinda', one of the sweetest song-books?

(a) 9th century A.D. (b) 10th century A.D. (c) 11th century A.D. (d) 12th century A.D.

25. 'Gita Govinda' by Jayadeva was written in

(a) Pali (b) Magadhi (c) Sanskrit (d) Brahmi

26. Who invented the decimal notation in Arithmetic?

(a) The Indians (b) The Greeks (c) The Arabs (d) The Romans

27. Rajatarangini by Kalhana is about the life and times of

(a) Harshavardhana (b) Kings of Kashmir (c) Vikramaditya (d) Nanda kings

28. Who were the immediate successors of the Imperial Mauryas in Magadha?

(a) Kushans (b) Pandiyas (c) Satavahanas (d) Sungas

29. In the latter half of first century A.D. a sailor, living in Egypt, undertook a voyage to India and recorded a minute account of his experiences in the book called 'The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea'. This sailor was a/an

(a) Arab (b) Egyptian (c) Greek (d) Roman

30. What approximately is the period that intervened between the fall of the Mauryas and the rise of the Gupta Empire?

(a) 200 years (b) 300 years (c) 400 years (d) 500 years

31. The Dynasty to which Harshavardhana belonged claimed descent from

(a) Madhava Gupta (b) Pushyabhuti (c) Yashodharman (d) Pratihars

32. The end of the Gupta Empire is attributed to invasions of Huns. Who, amongst the following, played the part of "a lion to the Hun deer" and routed them out?

(a) Prabhakaravardhana (b) Harshavardhana (c) Rajyavardhana (d) Bhaskaravarman

33. Harshavardhana, who was one of the greatest kings of ancient India, died in the

(a) second half of 6th century (b) first half of seventh century (c) second half of seventh century (d) first half of eighth century

34. Harshavardhana's reign lasted for a period of about

(a) 25 years (b) 30 years (c) 35 years (d) more than 40 years

35. The famous Pala dynasty, whose rule of Bengal commenced in the second half of eighth century, began with

(a) Dharmapala (b) Devapala (c) Gopala I (d) Jayapala

36. The raids of India by Mahmud of

Ghazni commenced in the

(a) first half of 10th century (b) second half of 10th century (c) first half of 11th century (d) second half of 11th century

37. Who, amongst the Chalukyas, is the most famous king of the line?

(a) Pulakesin I (b) Kirtivarman I (c) Vikramaditya I (d) Pulakesin II

38. Medical encyclopedias and pharmacopeas were composed at this time, the most famous being that of Charaka who was a contemporary of

(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka (c) Kanishka (d) Samudra Gupta

39. Kanishka's capital was at Purushapura. Which of the following places in his large kingdom had the status almost of a second capital?

(a) Banaras (b) Mathura (c) Sanchi (d) Taxila

40. Gautama Buddha preached his first sermon at

(a) Rajagriha (b) Valabhi (c) Vaishali (d) Sarnath

41. The first sermon of Gautama Buddha was called the

(a) Turning of the Wheel of Law (b) Salvation through Meditation (c) Asceticism was not the path to Salvation (d) God was not essential to the Universe

42. Which of the following was not common between Buddhism and Jainism?

(a) Both denied the authority of the Vedas (b) Both regarded rigid penance and austerity essential for salvation (c) Both were antagonistic to the practice of animal sacrifices (d) Both were started by members of the Kshatriya caste

43. In which of the following languages were the original Buddhist religious texts written?

(a) Brahmi (b) Magadhi (c) Pali (d) Sanskrit

44. When was Ashoka born?

(a) 232 B.C. (b) 269 B.C. (c) 273 B.C. (d) 291 B.C.

45. Of which of the following kingdoms was Krishnadeva Raya, one of the famous rulers?

(a) Bahmani (b) Chola (c) Pallava (d) Vijayanagar

46. In essence the Varna system of the Aryans was based on

(a) caste (b) colour (c) occupation (d) sex

47. On breaking up of the Mauryan Empire, the Satavahanas rose to power in the North-western Deccan in the

(a) second century B.C. (b) first century B.C. (c) first century A.D. (d) second century A.D.

48. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the following Imperial Guptas?

(a) Chandra Gupta I, Kumara Gupta I, Samudra Gupta, Skanda Gupta (b) Chandra Gupta I, Skanda Gupta, Samudra Gupta, Kumara Gupta I (c) Chandra Gupta I, Samudra Gupta, Kumara Gupta I, Skanda Gupta (d) Samudra Gupta, Chandra Gupta I, Kumara Gupta I, Skanda Gupta

49. Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya was the

(a) son of Chandra Gupta I (b) father of Skanda Gupta (c) grandfather of Kumara Gupta I (d) son of Samudra Gupta

50. Which of the following statements about the period between the decline of imperial Guptas and the rise of Harsha is not correct?

(a) Detailed records of this period shed a lot of light on the prevailing conditions (b) Large-scale displacement of people continued for some time (c) In the early seventh century the political scene is confused (d) Northern India was divided into four main kingdoms

51. Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana in the seventh century A.D.?

(a) Sandhyakara (b) Bana (c) Bilhana (d) Kalhana

52. The first expedition of Muhammad of Ghor in 1175 A.D. was directed against

(a) the Raja of Gujarat (b) his co-religionists, the Ismailian heretics of Multan (c) Khusrau Malik, the last representative of the dynasty of Subuktigin and Sultan Mahmud (d) the powerful Rajput king, Prithviraj Chauhan

53. Who amongst the following, was responsible for the total extinction of the kingdom of Ghazni in 12th century A.D.

(a) Ala-ud-din Husain of Ghor (b) Ghuzz Turkmans (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Muhammad (d) Muhammad of Ghor

54. Who founded the so-called Slave Dynasty in India?

(a) Balban (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (c) Iltutmish (d) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

55. Who, amongst the following Delhi Sultans, died in consequence of a fall from his horse while playing Chaugan or Polo?

(a) Muhammad of Ghor (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (c) Iltutmish (d) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

56. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, surnamed the "Parrot of India" was the contemporary of all of the following except

(a) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (c) Ala-ud-din Khilji (d) Iltutmish

57. The famous literary work "Tahqiq-i-Hind" was written by

(a) Alberuni (b) Badami (c) Ziauddin Barni (d) Khafi Khan

58. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the Slave dynasty rulers?

(a) Iltutmish, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Raziya Sultan, Balban (b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Balban, Raziya Sultan (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Raziya Sultan, Balban (d) Iltutmish, Balban, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Raziya Sultan

59. Which of the following is not true about the administration of Ala-ud-din Khilji?

(a) He issued edicts regulating the prices of all articles and goods (b) He introduced new currency notes (c) He forbade intoxicating drinks (d) He required all grains to be stored in the royal granaries in the city of Delhi

60. Ala-ud-din Khilji became the Sultan of Delhi in 1296 A.D. after treacherously

murdering his uncle and patron. Who was this patron?

(a) Jalal-ud-din Firuz (b) Nasir-ud-din Khusrau Shah (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (d) Qutb-ud-din Mubarak

61. Who, amongst the following, is believed to have been the 'destroyer' of the Khilji dynasty, including Ala-ud-din Khilji?

(a) Nasir-ud-din Khusrau Shah (b) Kafur Malik (c) Ghazi Malik (d) Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah

62. Who, amongst the following, was the first Tughlaq dynasty Sultan of Delhi?

(a) Firuz Shah Tughlaq (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (c) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (d) Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah

63. When Timur invaded India at about the close of the fourteenth century, the dynasty that ruled the Sultanate of Delhi was

(a) Lodhis (b) Sayyids (c) Tughlaqs (d) Khiljis

64. Who, amongst the following Bhakti cult saints, was the product of fifteenth century?

(a) Chaitanya (b) Nanak (c) Vallabhacharya (d) All the above

65. The Mughal-Afghan contest for supremacy in India took place, for the first time in the

(a) first half of 15th century (b) second half of 15th century (c) first half of 16th century (d) second half of 16th century

66. The two principal monuments of Ala-ud-din Khilji's reign—the Jama'at Khana Masjid and Alai Darwaza—were constructed at

(a) Agra (b) Delhi (c) Dhar (d) Gulbarga

67. Akbar was proclaimed as successor of Humayun at the age of

(a) 13 years (b) 15 years (c) 17 years (d) 19 years

68. Who, amongst the following, was the guardian and Regent of Akbar when he succeeded to the dominion of his father?

(a) Asad Khan (b) Adam Khan (c) Asaf Khan (d) Bairam Khan

69. Which of the following battles marked the real beginning of the Mughal Empire in India?

(a) First Battle of Panipat (b) Second Battle of Panipat (c) Battle of Talikota (d) Battle of Haldighati

70. The empire of Akbar was chiefly the outcome of the

(a) Mughal Army's prowess (b) Akbar's astute diplomacy (c) Rajput valour and service whom Akbar had either won over or subjugated almost completely (d) All of the above

71. When Akbar besieged the fort of Chittor in October, 1567, the Rana of Mewar was

(a) Fateh Singh (b) Kumbhakaran (c) Udai Singh (d) Sanga

72. "Well had it been for Mewar had the annals of Mewar never recorded the name of this prince in the catalogue of her princes." This derisive statement was recorded by Tod about

(a) Rana Fateh Singh (b) Rana Kumbha

(c) Rana Sanga (d) Rana Udai Singh

73. "The magnitude of the peril confirmed the fortitude of the Rana, who vowed, in the words of the bard, 'to make his mother's milk resplendent' and he amply redeemed his pledge." Who was this national hero of Rajputana?

(a) Raja Man Singh (b) Rana Pratap (c) Raja Jai Singh (d) Rana Sanga

74. Who, amongst the following Rajputs, offered uncompromising resistance to the Mughals in the sixteenth century and never accepted their overlordship?

(a) Rana Fateh Singh (b) Rana Kumbha (c) Rana Pratap (d) Rana Sanga

75. Who, amongst the following, after succeeding to the throne was known as Emperor Shahjahan?

(a) Jalal-ud-din (b) Khurram Shahab-ud-din (c) Nur-ud-din Muhammad (d) Muhi-ud-din Muhammad

76. Who, amongst the following, after succeeding to the throne was known as Emperor Aurangzeb?

(a) Jalal-ud-din (b) Muhi-ud-din Muhammad (c) Nur-ud-din Muhammad (d) Zahir-ud-din

77. Who, amongst the following grandsons of Shahjahan, was married to the daughter(s) of Aurangzeb?

(a) Sipihr Shikoh son of Dara Shikoh (b) Izid Baksh son of Murad (c) Both *a* and *b* above were married to the third and fifth daughters of Aurangzeb respectively (d) Neither of the above was married to Aurangzeb's daughter

78. Who, amongst the following brothers of Aurangzeb, was condemned to death and his body was paraded in the city of Delhi?

(a) Dara Shikoh (b) Murad Baksh (c) Shah Shuja (d) None of the above

79. Who, amongst the following, was a maritime power?

(a) Bahmanis (b) Chalukyas (c) Cholas (d) Rashtrakutas

80. Which of the following events are in the correct chronological order?

1. War of succession
2. Death of Mumtaz
3. Coronation of Aurangzeb
4. Shahjahan's captivity for about 8 years before his death

(a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 4, 3, 2

81. Who, amongst the following Mughal rulers, reimposed 'Jazia'?

(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Jahangir (d) Humayun

82. Which of the following statements about Aurangzeb is not correct?

(a) In expanse, the Mughal Empire was the largest during his reign (b) By his antagonistic attitude, he alienated the Rajputs (c) His Deccan policy in the end proved to be ruinous for the Mughal Empire (d) All the above statements are correct

83. Ibn Batutah visited India during the reign of

(a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Muhammad

(Continued on page 94)

INDIA

SC judgement on Indira murder case

The Supreme Court acquitted Balbir Singh, one of the three accused in the Indira Gandhi assassination case, but confirmed the death sentence on the other two—Satwant Singh and Kehar Singh. Balbir Singh, a Sub-Inspector in Mrs Gandhi's security set-up, was charged with conspiracy in the murder. The court ordered his release forthwith.

The long awaited judgement was delivered in the packed court by Justices G L Oza, B C Ray and K J Shetty amidst tight security on August 3, 1988. The three gave separate but concurring judgements. The Supreme Court thus partly set aside the Delhi High Court judgement confirming the death sentence awarded to all three accused by a sessions court.

The three accused challenged the High Court judgement on various grounds. Additional Sessions Judge Mahesh Chandra awarded death sentences to Satwant Singh, Balbir Singh and Kehar Singh on Jan 22, 1986, saying "it was a rarest of rare" cases deserving extreme penalty to the accused.

The High Court on December 3, 1986, confirmed the death sentence imposed on all three accused for the "gruesome" assassination of Mrs Gandhi. The High Court judgement was delivered by a special bench consisting of Mr Justice S Ranganathan, Mr Justice B N Kirpal and Mr Justice M K Chawla.

Satwant Singh was a constable in the Delhi Armed Police and was posted in the Prime Minister's security. Balbir Singh was also posted in the Prime Minister's security set-up. Kehar Singh was an assistant in the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals.

On October 31, 1984, Mrs Gandhi was gunned down by Beant Singh and Satwant Singh who fired bullets from a service revolver and an SAL carbine, respectively, as she approached the TMC Gate to go from her residence at No 1 Safdarjung Road to her office at No 1 Akbar Road for her appointment with an Insh TV team headed by Peter Ustinov. Beant Singh was immediately shot dead by the security personnel of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) while Satwant Singh was seriously injured and was admitted to hospital.

While the noted jurist, Mr Ram Jethmalani had argued for Balbir Singh and Kehar Singh, Mr R S Sodhi was counsel for Satwant Singh in the Supreme Court. The

Additional Solicitor-General, Mr G Ramaswamy was the prosecution counsel.

Twenty-four-year-old Satwant Singh was lodged in Tihar Central Jail with a bullet embedded in his body. Recently there were reports that Satwant Singh himself had removed the bullet lodged in his back with his finger nails. But the expert report on the X-ray done on him is being processed to find out facts.

Mr Justice Oza, the presiding Judge, said there was no reason to reduce the quantum of sentence awarded to Satwant Singh. In his judgement, Mr Justice Oza said it was not a case where a person was killed on personal vendetta. The person killed was a lady, and no less than the Prime Minister of the country who was the elected leader of the people.

"In our country we have adopted and accepted a system wherein change of leadership is permissible by ballots and not by bullets," he observed. Mr Justice Oza said that the act of the accused not only took away the life of a popular leader but seriously undermined the country's political system which had been working so well for the past 40 years.

"There is yet another serious consideration. Beant Singh and Satwant Singh were persons who were posted on security duties of the former Prime Minister to protect her from any intruder or from any attack from outside. But they themselves resorted to this kind of offence. Therefore, there was no mitigating circumstance on the quantum of sentences awarded to the accused," the Judge said.

Opposition decide to unite

Opposition efforts at forging unity and offering the country a credible national alternative to the Congress(I) have made encouraging headway. The Janata Party, the Congress(S), the Lok Dal and the Jan Morcha announced their formal merger into a new party named the Samajwadi Janata Dal on July 26, 1988. This was announced by the Jan Morcha leader, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh after a meeting of the representatives of the four parties.

The merger of the four parties does not affect the parallel move for an Indian national front or Rashtriya Morcha, covering additionally the regional groups, the Telugu Desam, the Asom Gana Parishad and the DMK, or the plans for the conference convened by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr N T Rama Rao for a final decision to launch the group.

Top leaders of the Janata Party, Jan Morcha, Lok Dal, Congress(S), Telugu Desam Party, Asom Gana Parishad and DMK had met in New Delhi in mid-July and carried one stage further the informal understanding reached at Mr N T Rama Rao's memorable Mahanadu at Vijayawada on May 28. They have now finally decided to form a united front. They have also drawn up three documents relating to the structure, constitution and programme of the front.

A viable alternative to the Congress(I) is both a historical and constitutional necessity. However the move for unity is not only opportunistic but also half-hearted and based on personal calculations. Understandably, the recent by-elections in North India have strengthened the hope that non-Congress consolidation can wrest the Central Government from the Congress at the next general elections.

Despite the decision of the constituents of the party to sink their identities, the SJD presents the look of a dismantlable hotch-potch. There is no denying the fact that the SJD has two powerful components in North India—the Lok Dal and Mr V P Singh's Jan Morcha—wielding sizeable influence on voters. The other two parties to the merger have only peripheral significance. Mr Ajit Singh's Janata Party is an unknown commodity and the Congress(S) is an anachronism inasmuch as the "S" part of it had joined the "I" quite some time ago. From the look of it and the sordid squabbles and intrigues that preceded the merger, the SJD is not even a pale shadow of the Janata Party of 1977. There is no gainsaying that the choice of leader has also posed a problem.

The Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi has asserted that the current move for opposition unity was motivated by "opportunistic approach" and was not designed to solve the people's problems and ensure progress of the country. He said his party was not scared of the opposition parties coming together. In fact, he would be happy if they united provided the unity was based on policies and programmes. He maintained that any talk of unity devoid of policy and programmes would be meaningless.

If the Samajwadi Janata Dal is to be better than the Congress(I) then the new party ought to work with greater application on the national policy issues facing India. It is not enough to say that the Samajwadi Janata Dal is a superior alternative to the Congress. The new party has to display capacity for clarity on its internal and

external policies. These policies should develop and modernise India's economy to expand the scope of gainful employment for her people. These should ensure justice and equity in Indian society.

The steps which the leaders of the new party must, therefore, take are obvious. Offices must not be distributed by faction or constituent but by selecting the best man for the job. A small group must be constituted to ensure strict discipline within the party. They must involve persons who are serving the country in the field — scientists, engineers, social workers, activists — so that the leaders may learn from the experience of these servants of our people and also so that the latter may get involved in the public affairs. Such interaction will perhaps be the only way for the party to evolve a programme that is both innovative and sensitive to the needs of our people.

President's rule extended in TN

Parliament approved the extension of President's rule in Tamil Nadu by another six months from July 30 with the Rajya Sabha adopting an official resolution amidst a noisy walk-out by almost the entire Opposition on July 28, 1988. The Lok Sabha had adopted this resolution on July 27. The Jayalalitha faction of the AIADMK, which did not join the walk-out, however, insisted on a division and voted against the resolution.

The reasons which the Union Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, advanced for the extension of President's rule did not convince the Opposition. According to him, the election process, which had started on June 20, was halted by the agitation of the Vanniar Sangham and the strike threat by Government employees and teachers. But, as reported in the Press, the Vanniar Sangham agitation is confined to a few taluks of just two districts and, thus, does not warrant putting off the poll all over the State. Further, the Sangham has promised to boycott election whenever it is held, not necessarily at the end of the first six-month term of President's rule.

The imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu on January 30, 1988 was on account of the disgraceful spectacle in the State Assembly when the Speaker, Mr. P. H. Pandian, disqualified several members and declared, while opposition members were assaulted and the police made a lathi-charge within the precincts, that the motion of confidence had been carried in favour of the Janaki Ministry although only 110 of the 222 members were present. The impression given then was that Central intervention in the wake of the constitutional breakdown was to be of short duration and fresh elections to the Assembly would be held soon. Indeed, assurances to this effect were voiced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

Whatever the benefits and advantages of President's rule, it can never be a long-term arrangement. The people of Tamil Nadu are sure to look elsewhere for a clue to the Centre's action. Political self-effacing by the Congress(I) cannot be one of the reasons. Quite the contrary. For the first time in two decades, the party nurses ambitions of putting up a good show in the State. If this drama were to become reality, it would need to find a suitable partner to power its electoral machine and bring the Sri Lankan problem to a happy conclusion. However, the present chances of success on either are very bleak.

INSAT-1C goes into orbit

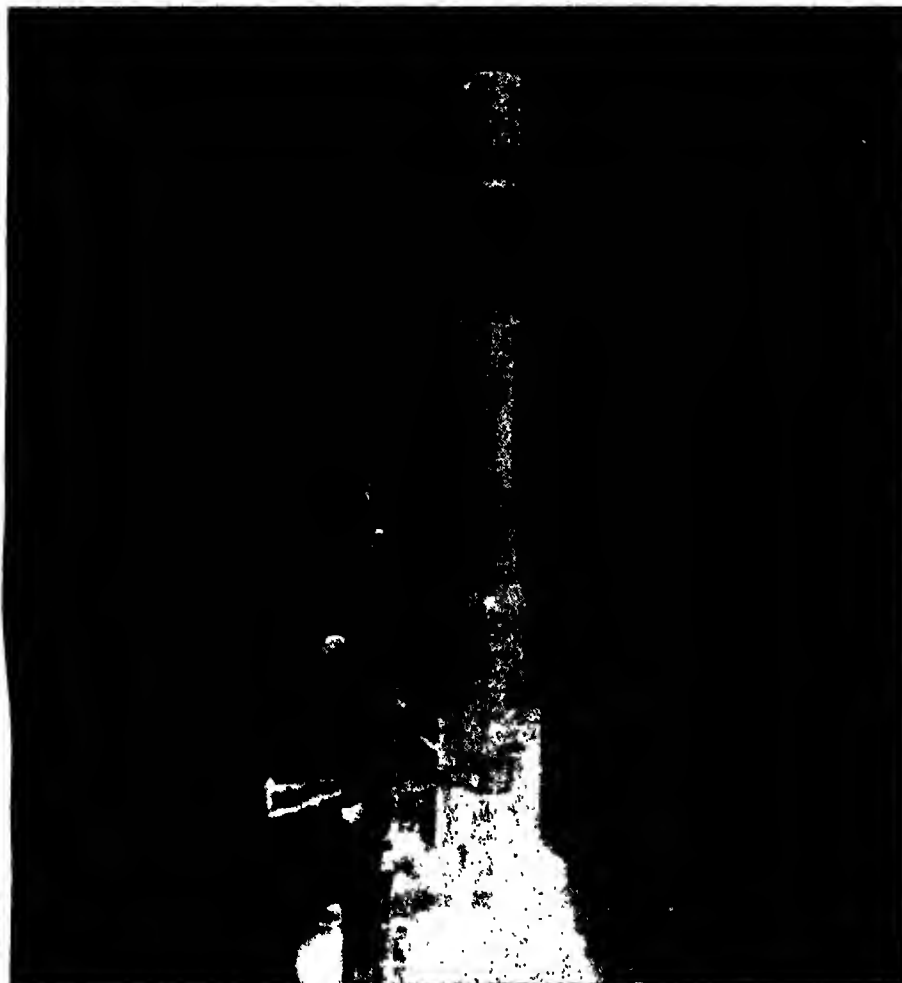
After the disastrous failure of two successive ASLV rocket launches on March 24 last year and on July 13 this year, scientists at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) felt relieved and indeed rejoiced at the successful launching of India's multipurpose INSAT-1C. The satellite was put in orbit by an Ariane-3 rocket of the European Space Agency (ESA) from Kourou in French Guyana on July 22, 1988.

The satellite began an eight-day journey towards its space home after scientists at

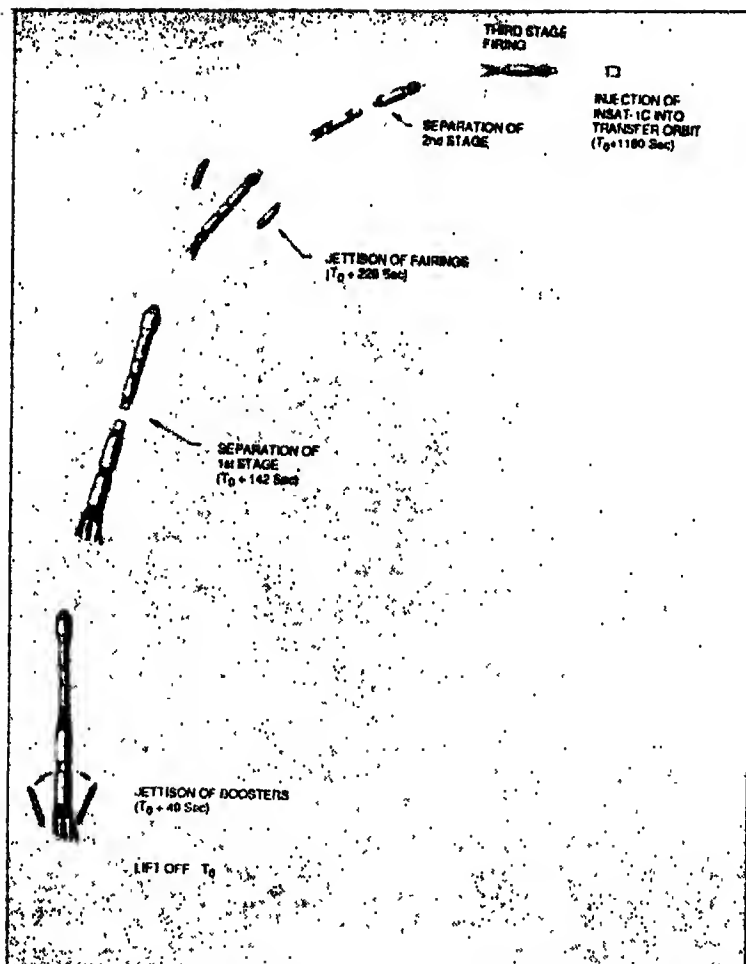
the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan successfully completed certain crucial post-launch manoeuvres. The MCF established contact with the satellite within 30 minutes after launch. The satellite was put in geosynchronous transfer orbit of 36,000 km by 198 km with an inclination of seven degrees, the ISRO announced. The scientists later spun the 1,190-kg spacecraft so that its west face could acquire the sun and released two of the five solar panels at 6.16 a.m. The manoeuvre was followed by the deployment of the C-band antenna four minutes later.

The INSAT-1C is the second Indian satellite to be launched from the Kourou space port. Earlier India's first experimental geostationary communication satellite, APPLE, was launched from there on June 19, 1981. INSAT-1B, India's multipurpose domestic satellite, was launched into orbit on board the U.S. space shuttle 'Challenger' on August 30, 1983.

INSAT-1C will ultimately orbit above the equator at 93.5 degrees East and provide general communication service, including television broadcast relays and meteorological data, to ground stations in India. The satellite will complement two other Indian communication satellites already in service at slightly different



Ariane-3 rocket carrying INSAT-1C lifts off from its launch pad in Kourou, French Guyana



Flight sequence of Ariane rocket: From lift-off to separation of the satellite

locations above the earth.

INSAT-1C weighs 1,190 kg, has a life span of 10 years compared with INSAT-1B, which had a life span of seven years. The other satellite carried by the Ariane-3, the ECS-V, will join three European satellites providing telephone, television and business communication services to Eutelsat's member countries.

The launch of INSAT-1C marks yet another landmark in the nearly two-decade-old cooperation between ISRO and ESA. The cooperation in the field of space dates back to 1971 when the first Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the erstwhile European Space Research Organisation and ISRO. Ties between the two organisations grew over the years, and after the ESA was formed, a second MOU was reached in 1977.

The first Indian experimental communications satellite, APPLE, rode atop an Ariane launcher in June 1981. Following the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger in January 1986, ISRO turned to ESA for the services of its Ariane rocket to launch INSAT-1C. The Ariane rockets have been booked for the first two test satellites under the second generation INSAT-II series—INSAT II-A and INSAT II-B—scheduled for the last quarter of 1990 and 1991. The launching of these satellites

is expected to cost over \$ 120 million. With a lift-off mass of 1,906 kg each, these satellites will be placed into geostationary transfer orbit by Ariane-4, the newest and most powerful version of the Ariane family of European space launch vehicles. The satellites will be launched from the Kourou space centre in French Guyana.

The successful placement of INSAT-1C in a geosynchronous orbit by Ariane will give India the multipurpose facilities it needs from the satellite's 3,900 voice or equivalent circuits. The nagging worry, however, is that the country has still to depend heavily on launchers owned by agencies abroad whereas a neighbouring country, China, is in a position to place in orbit not merely its own, but also other countries' satellites to an extent. Moreover, only a limited component of the entire operation is truly indigenous; and the satellite was itself built by Ford Aerospace.

However, the success of INSAT-1C should goad our space scientists to redouble their efforts at developing a launch hardware that will make us self-reliant. The commercial aspects of satellite launchings have immense possibilities which even Communist countries like the Soviet Union and China have begun to realise. India cannot afford to take too lightly the lag in sophisticated launching capability without

which India's fairly ambitious space programme cannot really take off to the higher realms of performance and exploitation of exciting opportunities.

ASLV plunges into Bay of Bengal

Disaster struck the Indian space programme for the second successive time when the second developmental flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV-D2) failed in its mission soon after take-off from Sriharikota on July 13, 1988. About 150 seconds after the perfect blast off from this spindle shaped island at 14:48:36 hours, the vehicle carrying the 150-kg SROSS-2 satellite plunged into the Bay of Bengal, meeting the same fate as its predecessor ASLV-D1, launched in March last.

After reaching an altitude of about 25 km the required pressure of the first stage motor did not build up as programmed, leading to the vehicle going out of control. Immediately, the telemetry and radio links were lost, indicating failure of the mission. Earlier, as the 40-hour countdown reached its final stages, there were two hold-ups and the countdown clock was re-set each time at minus three minutes 30 seconds due to malfunctioning of a radar.

The second ASLV-D2 mission failed due to the cracking of the first stage motor as a result of abrupt vibrations caused by complex gravitational anomaly in the region of the Sriharikota range. The first ASLV-D1 launch on March 24, 1987, watched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, did not succeed after the first stage motor failed to ignite. This time, the motor ignited but hit a flaw five or six seconds thereafter, and the mission died with it. The first stage motor, unlike the strap-on boosters, is a proven quantity. It was used, quite successfully, on the SLV-3 missions, and then has been tested several times over on the ground.

The failure of ASLV for the second time is a tragedy of the first order. It has put in doubt our space effort, once a shining example of our ability to operate at the frontiers of advanced technology. India's record of satellite launches had even before the present crash been the worst among countries which report both successes and failures.

The crash of ASLV-D2 that has dealt a blow to Indian space programme, may have set the clock back by at least three years, a scientist connected with the design of the first generation SLV-3 rocket said. He added the entire launch vehicle programme of ISRO, and not just the ASLV, must be reviewed in the light of the fact that four of the six launches by ISRO's family of rockets had totally failed.

ISRO's 66 per cent launch failure rate is the highest among countries that report such failures. China and the Soviet Union report only successful launches ASLV

being a modified version of a SLV-3, ISRO is likely to direct its suspicion also on SLV-3 itself that had failed twice out of the four test flights it made. SLV-3 was never flown after its last test in April 1983.

The setback to the ASLV programme notwithstanding, India is reckoned as a minispace power already in terms of capability and know-how. However, the country's scientists have to overcome many handicaps to be sure of safety in satellite launching. The ASLV-D2 was expected to put into orbit a Rohini satellite with two payloads—one for studying the gamma-ray bursts and second for improving the remote sensing capability. The most remarkable feature of the Rohini series has been that in spite of severe restraints on volume and weight it provides the user with almost all the facilities available in a state-of-the-art spacecraft. It is a pity that the country will now have to wait indefinitely for reaping the benefits of such a versatile satellite.

PM goes abroad

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, was on a four-nation tour of West Asia and Europe from July 11, 1988. After a two-day visit to the Hashemite kingdom—the first ever by an Indian Prime Minister—which was in response to a long-standing invitation from King Hussein, Mr. Gandhi visited Yugoslavia, Spain and Turkey. India's trade and bilateral relations with these four nations will get a boost following Mr. Gandhi's visit. His visit has also lent fresh impetus to bilateral relations and strengthening of socio-economic ties.

Jordan : India and Jordan have agreed to have wider economic and trade cooperation in near future. During talks in the Jordanian capital of Amman on July 12, 1988 between Mr. Gandhi and King Hussein, as well as with Crown Prince Hassan, Jordan outlined a scheme for economic development cooperation among countries in West Asia and South Asia, with India having a leading role in it.

India is a major buyer of Jordanian rock-phosphate, while India's exports consist mainly of tea, coffee, tools, electrical wires and cables. The trade balance is, however, in favour of Jordan.

King Hussein appreciated India's support for the convening of an international conference to settle the long-standing Arab-Israeli conflict and resolve the Palestinian problems. Reiterating India's support to the cause of the Palestinians, fighting for their homeland, Mr. Gandhi said the struggle of the brave Palestinian people for their legitimate rights had entered a new critical phase. He said the illegal occupation of Arab territories must be vacated. The Palestinians have an inalienable right to self-determination. They have a right to their homeland. These rights must be recognised.



Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Spanish Prime Minister Mr. Felipe Gonzalez during a Press Conference in Madrid

Yugoslavia : There is a touch of irony about the primary purpose of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Belgrade. Throughout the years, it is with Yugoslavia that Indian leaders have had the most frequent meetings. There have been 25 visits by the Presidents and Prime Ministers of both countries to each other's capitals since 1965. For the funeral of Indira Gandhi, Belgrade sent its President and the Prime Minister. Belgrade has striven for years to be the first capital to host the non-aligned movement (NAM) summit twice.

In Belgrade, Mr. Gandhi called upon the non-aligned nations to rise to the now world challenges and set an example by promoting cooperation among the developing nations. He made a forceful plea to carry the NAM forward to "the new vistas, to new fields of thought and to new areas of action" opened by the prospects of a world without nuclear weapons. For the successful accomplishment of the objective, the primacy of the United Nations as the principal forum of international negotiations should be restored and that the two countries "should cooperate to work towards this end," Mr. Gandhi said in his speech at the banquet hosted by the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr. Branko Mikulic, in his honour on July 13, 1988.

Spain : India and Spain have agreed to expand their bilateral relations in a big way not only in the political and economic spheres but also in military matters, with particular reference to defence research. The two countries are also going to revive cooperation in the field of atomic energy. Addressing a joint Press conference in Madrid on July 16, Mr. Gandhi and his Spanish counterpart Felipe Gonzalez said

the various areas of cooperation are being identified and the details would be worked out shortly.

Mr. Gandhi sought Spain's vigorous support to the action plan submitted by India to the United Nations in June 1988 proposing a phased programme of nuclear disarmament. He explained that Indian plan imposed obligations not only on the nuclear powers but also on other feverishly engaged in building up their conventional weaponry.

Turkey : The situation in Cyprus, the West Asia and developments in Indo-Pakistan relations figured in the talks between Mr. Gandhi and the Turkish President, Mr. Kenan Evren, in Istanbul on July 19, 1988. Mr. Gandhi drew Mr. Evren's attention to the continued efforts of India to improve relations.

The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, told Mr. Gandhi in Ankara on July 18 that Turkey has banned the export of inverters and other components used by Pakistan for uranium enrichment. India had expressed apprehensions to Turkey that Pakistan was getting large quantity of inverters and components for uranium enrichment.

The extraordinary hospitality accorded to Mr. Gandhi during his three-day visit to Turkey and some statements made in its wake have reportedly annoyed Pakistan for whom Turkey has always been "a brother".

Another significant diplomatic gain of Mr. Gandhi's visit has been Turkey's decision to allow screening of Sir Richard Attenborough's film "Gandhi" in Turkey. The film had been banned in Turkey following Pakistan's complaint that the film contained

(Continued on page 82)

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WORLD

Accord on Namibia

Ten years after the United Nations formally called for Namibian independence, and following many recent rounds of negotiations in Brazzaville, London, Cairo and New York, an agreement has finally been reached on the fate of the South-West African country which South Africa has illegally occupied for 73 years. A four-nation agreement on a basic set of principles that would free Namibia from 73 years of South African rule and provide for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola was reached in New York on July 20, 1988.

With the United States acting as mediator, representatives of Angola, South Africa and Cuba reached the agreement after three days of talks on the Governor's Island, off the New York harbour. The U.S. is a party to the agreement which is regarded as a major breakthrough for peace in South-West Africa. The agreement contains a basic set of principles for black majority rule in Namibia, a former German colony, which the racist South African regime has administered since 1915 in defiance of UN resolutions. It has refused to free Namibia till Cuban forces leave Angola, which is its neighbour to the north.

The principles agreed upon but kept a secret by the four countries, also cover the pull-out of an estimated 45,000 Cuban forces from Angola. They are helping Angola's Marxist Government in a 13-year-old guerilla war waged by rebels aided by Washington and Pretoria.

The Namibian problem is entirely the creation of South Africa. Given only temporary charge of the German colony of South-West Africa in 1915, it has stayed put. At least since 1966 when the United Nations specifically revoked its mandate and made Namibia its direct responsibility, South Africa has been defying the world body. A western contact group, comprising the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, set up to talk South Africa into quitting has been dragging its feet. In 1985 Pretoria set up a puppet government in Windhoek. It has, moreover, in complicity with the western powers, particularly the U.S., linked giving independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Some 30,000 to 50,000 Cuban troops are there to help the Marxist MPLA Government fight the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

The settlement in New York must be seen

essentially as the handiwork of the U.S. persuasion on the intransigent South African regime that it had better begin to yield to the call for justice and sanity. But the question is whether Pretoria would honour the new agreement through a phased withdrawal of its troops from Namibia. The doubt arises because of Pretoria's atrocious credentials as a law abiding member of the international community. It is also far from clear if the U.S., which has taken Mr. Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, under its wings, will be able to reassure Angola that his guerillas, financed and armed by Pretoria, will actually move to the northern part of the country and thus reduce their armed pressure on Luanda.

Ne Win goes out of Burmese way

Gen. Ne Win, who has led Burma since 1962, resigned as Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)—the all-powerful head of the country's sole political party—on July 23, 1988. The number four ranked leader, Gen. Sein Lwin, was elected to replace Gen. Ne Win, who had wielded authoritarian power over the South-East Asian nation for 26 years. The new Chairman is a retired military officer, like virtually all members of the power elite in Burma.



Gen. Ne Win

Gen. Sein Lwin rose to prominence in 1962, the year Gen. Ne Win seized power in a military coup and began to put in place a system of economic socialism, military-backed authoritarianism and isolation from the rest of the world. A retired brigadier, he has been held responsible for suppressing all opposition since the 1962 military take-over.

Gen. Ne Win's resignation represents dramatic development related to the crisis, the military regime in Burma finds itself in. There have been serious and recurring riots in Rangoon and other cities of Burma in the last few months which have forced Gen. Ne Win to resign as the President of the country's only legal party. This is not the first time that the 77-year-old dictator of Burma has bowed to popular pressure kindled by the havoc played by his socialist policies. In 1981, he stepped down as the country's President. But this was no more than a nominal concession to public opinion. For, as the President of the party, he continued to be all-powerful in the same way the Secretary-Generals of the ruling communist parties have been.

A combination of factors has been at work bringing about the dramatic break with 26 years of autocratic rule. The simmering political discontent arising from the ruthless suppression of democratic and civil rights has found repeated expression through violent student protests right from last September. But even in a closed society like the "Hermit Republic", as Burma is often called, there is a limit to which people will bear the effects of a foolish and self-destructive economic policy, based on total state control of every conceivable activity related to trade and commerce.

The wholesale mismanagement of the economy under the so-called Burmese Way to Socialism undoubtedly proved the undoing of the Ne Win hegemony. Over the last six years, the Burmese economy has virtually remained at a standstill. A major exporter of rice when Gen. Ne Win seized power in a coup in 1962, Burma now has grain deficits and has been reduced to a GNP of only \$ 180, one of the lowest in Asia. Nothing seems to have grown in the 26 years except Gen. Ne Win's ego and the bureaucracy's power. Despite the very severe looking forms of regimentation, a pervasive black economy has entrenched itself, and the irony of it is that but for the substantial smuggling of consumer goods from Thailand, the domestic supply situation would have been much more irksome.

Ever since August last year when Gen.

Ne Win openly acknowledged certain shortcomings in his economic policy and underlined the need for some reforms, one could sense a slow undercurrent of change. Since the economy has been virtually on the brink of collapse, there was a growing feeling in certain ruling quarters that any further deterioration could be like the proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back. The announcement of economic reforms also appears to have been influenced by outside pressure.

Gen. Sein Lwin, the new leader, is a hardline supporter of the retired leader, Gen. Ne Win. Gen. Sein Lwin was accused of directing the brutal suppression of anti-government riots earlier this year. The bespectacled Gen. Sein Lwin (pronounced Sauc Win) had been associated with Gen. Ne Win since his youth, serving as a private in Gen. Ne Win's Nationalist Army Battalion shortly after World War II. He took part in the 1962 military coup that overthrew a dithering elected government and brought in a one-party system with a unique ideology blending Marxism and Buddhism. He has lately been in charge of tightening discipline in the party of 2.3 million members, which controls all aspects of Burmese society. He is now faced with the daunting task of implementing radical reforms agreed by the BSPP, which has collapsed after 26 years of mismanagement and corruption.

Iran, Iraq agree to cease-fire

Iran and Iraq have agreed to an immediate cease-fire in their eight-year-old war, it was announced at the United Nations on July 20, 1988. The UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, dispatched a team of UN military personnel to the two Gulf countries to work out the modalities of the cease-fire on land, sea and air. Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the team will work out the details of the cease-fire with Iran and Iraq. The process is "rather complicated," he added.

The cease-fire, he said, would come into effect from the D-day. UN observers would verify, confirm and supervise the cease-fire and the withdrawal of forces of the two countries to the internationally recognised boundaries, he added. The Secretary-General said that on the D-day he would also announce the dates for the beginning and completion of the withdrawal of forces of the two countries to the internationally-recognised boundaries.

Teheran's expressed readiness to accept the United Nations proposal for a cease-fire in the Persian Gulf is definitely the best news to come out of that troubled region during the eight years that the Iran-Iraq war has raged out of control. It ultimately appears to be the light at the end of a very long tunnel, but a light nevertheless, a beacon of hope piercing the surrounding gloom that had cast a pall over



'STOP, IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY. BESIDES, I'M LOSING.'

Courtesy: The Sunday Times, London.

every part of the globe. Iraq had readily accepted the UN proposal when it was made months ago, with the only proviso that Iran do likewise. In contrast, Iran was riding the high horse. It had far greater human potential and larger oil resources with which to fuel the war effort.

The Iranian announcement came exactly a day after the Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein, offered an olive branch to Iran on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Baath Party's rise to power. President Hussein also announced the same day that his country would withdraw from all occupied Iranian territory and called for complete unconditional withdrawal by both the countries to the internationally recognised borders. This is the first time that their favourable disposition towards coming to terms with each other sounds sincere as no conditionality is attached to the peace proposals. This is precisely why the latest initiatives to end the war have been applauded around the globe.

It is self-evident that both Iran and Iraq have been bled white by the prolonged no-holds-barred war and desperately need respite to try and put their economies together again. Of the two, Iran has been the stronger on account of its much larger population and the revolutionary fervour of its people, especially the youth who have been willing to die in thousands in their religious crusade against the horrid Iraqis. But it has also been the worse sufferer. Iran has lost over 300,000 dead in its war with Iraq. Of these at least 50,000 were children. Iraq has over 15,000 Iranian prisoners of war.

Heading the school of thought is Mr. Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, Parliamentary Speaker and the new Commander-in-Chief of Iran's armed forces. As number two in Iran's

hierarchy and an aspirant for the ailing Ayatollah Khomeini's mantle, Mr. Rafsanjani would like an Iranian victory in the war against Iraq. But he is a pragmatist who knows just how far he can go. "I had promised to fight to the last drop of my blood and to my last breath. The decision (on cease-fire) is based only in the interest of the Islamic republic," Mr. Rafsanjani said.

Gen. Zia announces partyless polls

The Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, has announced that the general elections in Pakistan will be held on November 16, 1988, 81 days after the limit proscribed by the Constitution. Later, he also announced that the elections will be held on a non-party basis. Gen. Zia clarified that the political parties will be allowed to support and propagate for any candidate they like. He denied that the mode of elections was changed because of the popularity of the Pakistan People's Party.

Announcing this before the Senate in Islamabad on July 20, 1988, Gen. Zia said he wanted to hold the elections within the stipulated period of 90 days after the dissolution of the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly. However, certain constraints had compelled him to fix November 16 as the election date, he added.

The President said the decision to hold the elections on non-party basis was taken in the national interest. "The elections will be on non-party basis but will not be non-political." He ruled out any possibility of postponing the elections. "Any development in Afghan situation will not adversely affect the election schedule," he added. He

reiterated that the elections will be "free, fair and impartial" and usher in an era of "bright future, real Islamic, welfare and durable democracy" in the country

It is clear that American pressure has played an important part in Gen. Zia's eventual decision to hold elections at all. But there is nothing to suggest that he has reconciled himself to the restoration of full-fledged democracy. The dismissal of Mr. Mohammed Khan Junejo signalled a setback to his experiment of prolonging army rule with a civilian facade. The problem with Gen Zia is that his concept of democracy hardly meets with the aspirations of the people. The Islamic content of his views hardly appeals to the various political parties although the Muslims are in a majority in Pakistan. Considering the appeal of religion, he seems to think that the best way to survive is to adhere to the theocratic concept of government.

One reason for the postponement could be Gen. Zia's calculation that Ms. Benazir Bhutto, co-chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, will be forced to stay in bed during the crucial last weeks because of her pregnancy. If this is so, he may have made his biggest miscalculation—Ms. Bhutto has already done all the campaigning she needs to get her message across. The people of Pakistan have already made up their mind, and are only waiting for the opportunity to express it.

Gen Zia has made it clear that the poll will be on a non-party basis, as in 1985. That election was flaunted by Gen. Zia as a great democratic success in Pakistan. It threw up Mr. Junejo whom he nominated as the Prime Minister, who was essentially expected to act as the President's errand boy. The democracy-game got uncomfortably sour the day Gen. Zia realised that the non-party Prime Minister, Mr. Junejo, had grown wings, formed his Muslim League and was emerging as a rival power centre to the General's backed up by the force of a political party.

But the question which needs to be answered is whether Gen. Zia is serious about holding elections in Pakistan. When he usurped power 11 years ago he made a similar promise of holding elections within 90 days. Those 90 days stretched on to nine years before the National Assembly was revived, albeit in a distorted form. November 16 is still a long way off and in the interregnum all that the people of Pakistan can do is pray that history will not repeat itself.

Dukakis secures nomination

The Massachusetts Governor, Mr. Michael Dukakis, was unanimously nominated the Democratic Party's candidate for the United States presidency in Atlanta on July 20, 1988. In a dramatic

gesture, Rev. Jesse Jackson withdrew his nomination at the last moment allowing the party to unanimously nominate its candidate.

Mr. Dukakis has a very good chance of becoming the next President. Latest opinion polls reveal that many of those who voted for President Ronald Reagan and put the Republicans in the White House are now leaning towards Mr. Dukakis, who is credited with turning the economy of Massachusetts around. Mr. Dukakis is generally viewed as a liberal but, as liberals are currently not too popular in the United States, he has chosen conservative Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as his running mate.

The Democratic nominee has brought peace in the party by reserving a special place for the charismatic black leader, Rev. Jesse Jackson. In the election campaign and by promising key posts to the Rev. Jackson's followers if he wins the presidency.

The biggest thing going for Mr. Dukakis is that his Republican rival, Mr. George Bush lacks the Reagan drive and popular appeal, political observers say. Mr. Dukakis himself is anything but an inspirational leader but he shines by comparison with Mr. Bush, they say. Mr. Bush has the disadvantage of being the Vice-President in an administration which is reeling from series of sordid scandals, while Mr. Dukakis has a successful Governorship behind him. However, the observers add, Mr. Bush is still very much in the reckoning as he has a great appeal for the well-to-do middle class voters. This is so because the Republicans do not believe in taxing the affluent and the upper middle classes.

If the pre-election polls are any indication of the Americans' preferences, then it is most likely that Mr. Dukakis will be the 41st President of the United States. Mr. Dukakis is a strong advocate of harmony over friction and conciliation over confrontation. While Mr. Dukakis by virtue of his office will become the leader of the Western world, it is to be noted that many of his foreign policy stands are consistent with those adopted by India and in a generic sense by the non-aligned movement. Like India, Mr. Dukakis has passionately campaigned against the politics of interference in other nations' affairs.

The Massachusetts Governor is adamantly against the U.S. support to the Nicaraguan contras. He supports the Arias peace plan for peace in Central America and has called for a cessation of assistance to the contras as a step to bringing peace in Nicaragua and Central America. He is also a strong believer in the institutions of the United Nations. Unlike the Reagan Administration, which became a late believer, Mr. Dukakis feels that the UN has a major role to play in bringing peace and harmony to the world. For countries like India this is a noteworthy position of Mr. Dukakis as Delhi has been one of the most ardent supporters of the United Nations and

its role in world.

Mr. Dukakis is also genuinely and sincerely against nuclear proliferation. This is bad news for all those nations with plans for "basement" nuclear devices. Mr. Dukakis' victory will not be a welcome development for Islamabad, being fearful of losing its valued U.S. nuclear non-proliferation laws. Mr. Dukakis has endorsed the use of nuclear energy as a way to ameliorating the energy availability to a nation, which is the line India has been adopting for nearly two decades.

Mr. Dukakis also thinks the same way as Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on the issue of militarisation of outer space. Mr. Dukakis is against the "Star Wars" programme of President Reagan. Both he and Mr. Jesse Jackson have made it clear that on victory there will be a serious evaluation of the "Star Wars" programme. All in all a Dukakis victory will mean a better understanding of the Indian position. While no one is saying that Washington will see eye to eye with Delhi on all issues, it is clear that given Mr. Dukakis' stand on major world issues he will have a lot in common with India.

Competition Opportunities

- BSRB (Delhi) Officers Examination for RRBs in Haryana
(September 11, 1988)
- BSRB (Delhi) Field Supervisors Examination for RRBs in Haryana
(September 18, 1988)
- LIC Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) Examination
(September 18, 1988)
- Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Jaipur
(September 18, 1988)
- BSRB (Delhi) Clerical Cadre Examination for RRBs in Haryana
(September 25, 1988)
- Clerks' Grade Examination, 1988
(October 9, 1988)
- Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988
(October 22, 1988)
- Clerical Cadre Examination by RBI, New Delhi and Madras
(October 30, 1988)
- National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Examination
(December 11, 1988)
- Clerks' Grade Special Examination (for STs only), 1988
(December 4, 1988)
- Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Senior/Junior Hindi Translators) Examination, 1988
(December 18, 1988)

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

Great Revolt

In the last issue we discussed the causes of the mighty revolt which spread among the Indian masses, the men in uniform and the rulers of the princely states. It was the result of the misrule and oppression of the East India Company over a span of hundred years. The Britishers, who had come to trade in India, had followed the policy of territorial aggrandisement and had extended the dominions of the empire. The administrators of the Company cared for the trade and wealth of the Company and their personal benefits but neglected altogether the welfare of the people. They ruined both the agriculture and industry of the country. Millions of peasants and artisans were thrown out of employment.

The Mughal Emperor was made the symbolical head of the Empire. He was paid annual amount for his maintenance and personal use. The Company was also not kind towards various other native rulers who were living on Company's annual pension. Later when the Company achieved paramount power, the Governor General announced in 1856 that the successors of Bahadur Shah would lose their title and will be known only as princes. This made Bahadur Shah the sworn enemy of the British rule. The matters came to worse when Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, whose husband Raja Gangadhar had died childless in 1853, was denied the right to adopt a son to succeed him.

Conditions were now ripe for a mass upsurge. But the matter became still worse when the sepoys were given cartridges which had a greased paper cover whose ends were required to be bitten off by teeth before use. This grease was believed to be composed of beef and pig fat. The sepoys refused to use them but their officers would not relent.

Therefore, the revolutionaries were fully justified in waging a war against British imperialism for freedom of their country and protection of their religion. Thus began the plans for revolution.

Main events

The revolt started at Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi, on May 10, 1857. It had begun perhaps three weeks ahead of the date fixed for the great rising on May 31, 1857. Greased cartridges were issued to the soldiers of the 3rd Native Cavalry which they declined to use. They were court-

martialled for disobedience and convicted. The authorities were quite firm in the matter. They would not tolerate insubordination or indiscipline and they wanted to make this very clear to the sepoys. So they called for a general parade on the morning of May 9, 1857 in which all the Indian and the British soldiers participated. The convicted sepoys were also summoned. They were publicly stripped of their uniforms, handcuffed and sent to jail. It was extremely humiliating. But the date of starting a general rising against the Company's rule had already been determined. The premature action could make the matters difficult later. Patience and forbearance were, therefore, considered the better part of the valour. The sepoys did not give vent to their anguish. They went to their barracks without any demur.

In the evening, when the sepoys went to the bazaar, the women in the balconies jeered at them, "Fie on you! Your comrades are languishing in the jail. And you are here to make the purchases." The feminine taunts went deep into their hearts. They could not further withstand this humiliation. Meetings were held at night and plans finalised. The dawn of the new day brought a new era also. There were shouts of "Din-Din", "Har-Har Mahadev" and "Maro Firangee Ko". The jails were soon broken. The convicted comrades were set free. The British officers were killed. Government bungalows were burnt. Telegraph wires were cut. It was as wonderful as the fall of Bastille in France. The great uprising had commenced.

At night the sepoys started on their freedom march "Dilli chalo" (Reach Delhi). That was the seat of national honour, strength and unity. They reached there on the morning of May 11, 1857. They were shouting slogans "Down with the British raj" and "Victory for Bahadur Shah". Everybody was taken by surprise. The Britishers were not at all prepared for such an eventuality. There was not a single contingent of the white soldiers at Delhi. Nor was the Mughal Emperor expecting this to happen before May 31, 1857.

Colonel Ripley immediately called to arms the Indian infantry and led them to check the advance of the sepoys from Meerut. When the two contingents faced each other, the revolted raised the slogan "Din-Din" to which the defenders and the loyalists responded with great enthusiasm "Maro Firangee Ko". Ripley was confounded. He asked, "What is all this" and the combined forces prowled upon him and all other

Britishers. After that done with, they entered the city through the Kashmir Gate, killing all Europeans and burning their shops, restaurants and bungalows. Sir John Metcalfe fled away for his personal safety. Many saved their lives by hiding themselves in friends' apartments. The revolutionary men besieged the big magazine where huge stocks of ammunition were stored. Lieutenant Willoughby who was in charge of the magazine defended bravely with only nine persons at command from 10-00 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. Unable to offer further resistance, he blew it over destroying both himself and his men as well as all the ammunition stores so that these did not fall into the hands of the revolutionaries.

When the revolted entered the Red Fort, they fired a salute of 21 guns for the Emperor. Their leaders, both Hindus and Mussalmans, waited upon him and begged for his stewardship of the revolution. The Emperor was at first quite reluctant to accept their request because he had neither treasury nor troops nor arms and ammunition. They bowed before him and assured that they would place everything at his feet—men, money and materials—required for this patriotic war against the Firangee rule. When the aged Bahadur Shah accepted their prayers, there were shouts of joy and acclaim from all of them. The gold and green flag of the Mughal Emperor was hoisted on the Red Fort. This had clothed the great uprising with the robes of legitimacy. It was no longer a revolt nor a mutiny of the sepoys but a mighty revolution led by the *de jure* sovereign of Hindustan.

The new Government was soon able to restore order and win confidence of the people. There was complete peace in the town by May 16, 1857. The Emperor appointed Mirza Mughal, in consultation with the military leaders, as the Commander-in-Chief of the army with other princes as Colonels of the regiment. On the civil side, the youthful prince, Jawan Bakht, was appointed Wazir, the Prime Minister. He had not much to do as the actual administration was carried on by the City Kotwal and the *Thanedars*, heads of police stations. Officers were also appointed to collect the revenue in the districts and functioned like the Deputy Commissioners to the extent the circumstances permitted them to do so. Courts functioned as hitherto, though the theoretical supremacy of the Muslim law was recognised with the appointment of a *Sadr-us-Sadr*. The main thrust of the new Government was, however, on two

points—the Hindu-Muslim unity and achievement of full independence of the country. The Emperor forbade cow slaughter and issued a series of regulations to enforce this ban. The Government also ensured that these regulations were strictly adhered. A royal proclamation addressed to all Hindus and Mussalmans declared, "We have joined the people only because we were convinced that it was our sacred duty to do so. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the Hindus and Mussalmans should unite, work and fight not only to win the war but also to maintain peace and order on the home front."

In another proclamation, the Emperor exhorted, "Sons of Hindustan! If we make up our minds to do so, we can finish the enemy and save our dear-than-life country and religion from the danger which threaten both." He was not only making those pious declarations but also implemented them fully. The Emperor frequently went round the town on an elephant and personally congratulated and encouraged both the sepoys and the people for their hard work, devotion and determination to end the rule of the *Firangis*. The sepoys responded to him by doing their utmost at the battlefield and the people by maintaining peace and producing large quantities of arms and ammunitions. In one arsenal alone at Chooriwalan, the daily production of gunpowder was 700 maunds. The Government also looked to the welfare of the people. It put before itself a lofty motto that the contentment of the poor must be secured. On June 23, 1857, the revolutionaries celebrated the first centenary day of the battle of Plassey with great enthusiasm and resolved to end the foreign rule.

The news of events in Delhi spread throughout the country like wild fire. Revolts took place at many military centres one after the other on the same pattern. The month of May 1857 witnessed the sepoys raising the banner of revolt at Aligarh on the 20th, Mainpuri on the 22nd, Etawah on the 23rd, Nasirabad on the 28th, Lucknow on the 30th, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Moradabad, all simultaneously, on May 31. In June 1857, they removed the Union Jack and hoisted the green flag of revolution at Badaun on the 1st, at Sitapur and Azamgarh on the 3rd, at Jhansi and Kanpur on the 4th, at Faizabad on the 9th and Gwalior on June 14. It was highly majestic and exhilarating and yet so precise and businesslike. At Bareilly, a gun was fired on May 31, 1857 exactly at 11-00 a.m. That was the signal for the start of the revolt. The sepoys of the 68th Indian Infantry were killing the Britishers and burning their residences. A large number of officers were killed. Many fled for their safety and went to Nainital. Subedar Bakht Khan took the supreme command of the revolutionary forces. People acclaimed Khan Bahadur Khan as the Governor of Rohilkhand. Before the sunset, everything was complete. They sent an information to the Emperor by a special

messengor that Rohilkhand had been liberated and was a *Subbah* of Azad Hindustan. The revolutionary regime of Khan Bahadur Khan issued a proclamation addressed to the 'people of India, "The auspicious day of our freedom has dawned. Will you Hindus and Mussalmans of Hindustan, seize this glorious opportunity for you and your country's benefit or will you let it slip through your fingers? If the English continue in Hindustan, it would mean the end not only of the religious faith of us all, but also of our existence as free and self-respecting human beings." The Supreme Commander, Bakht Khan later led the revolutionary forces to Delhi along with the enormous arms and ammunitions as well as the money seized from the Company's treasury.

Kanpur was the brain behind the revolution with Nana Sahib at Bithoor as its guiding genius. He had at his durbar other prominent revolutionary leaders like Tantiya Topo and Azimulla Khan. As soon as the news of Bahadur Shah's assumption of the command of the revolution reached Kanpur, brisk preparations were immediately started by the revolutionary leaders. Subedar Teeka Singh and Subedar Shamsuddin from the side of sepoys and Jawala Prasad and Mohammad Ali from the retainers of Nana Sahib held secret meetings and finalised their plans. At the midnight of June 4, 1857, the firing of three shots in quick succession heralded the start of revolution. They pulled down the Union Jack and hoisted the green flag at the Government offices. They also set fire to certain buildings and seized the Company's treasury and magazine. All this was done before the dawn.

In the morning on June 5, 1857, the sepoys as well as the citizens of Kanpur unanimously elected and acclaimed Nana Sahib as the *Raja*. The fort was still in the hands of the Britishers where a large number of them had taken shelter. Nana, therefore, sent an ultimatum to General Wheeler on June 6, 1857 to surrender the fort before evening failing which it would be attacked. As this was not complied with, the revolutionary forces laid their siege of the fort in the night. The garrison offered brave resistance and there were fierce battles on June 18 and 23, 1857. The women, both Hindus and Muslims, discarded their veils and helped the besiegers with supply of food, ammunition and other essential articles. The name of Azeezan, a dancer and singer, would always remain immortal. Fatigued beyond redemption because of the revolutionary attacks and the intolerable heat of June, Wheeler hoisted the white flag on June 25, 1857. The besieged were assured of their lives and safe departure to Allahabad but before the boats arranged to carry them with food and baggage had started on their journey, a huge crowd of malcontents among the sepoys and the people assembled on the spot and attacked them, killing most of men and sparing only the lives of women and children.

This unfortunate happening was attributed by the British contemporaries to Nana's connivance which was not true. On June 28, 1857 Nana held a grand durbar and a military parade in which the salutes of 101 guns and 21 guns were fired for the Emperor Bahadur Shah and Nana Sahib as the Peshwa, respectively. He also distributed huge monetary rewards to the sepoys for their valour. At Allahabad, the revolutionaries commenced their work on June 6, 1857. They were able to establish their sway in the city under the Government of Maulvi Liaquat Ali but failed to capture the fort where a large number of Britishers had taken refuge.

At Jhansi, the revolution took place on June 4, 1857 when Havildar Gurbaksh Singh of the 12th Infantry raised the banner of revolt by seizing the Company's treasury and magazine. Rani Lakshmibai immediately joined the revolutionaries and assumed their command. The fort was captured on June 7, 1857 because the garrison joined hands with the revolutionaries. Rani Lakshmibai once again became the Regent on behalf of her minor son. She declared independence of Jhansi from the yoke of the Company's rule and hoisted the green flag of the Mughal emperor. A proclamation was made throughout the State, *Khalq Khuda Ka; Mulk Badshah Ka; Hukumat Rani Lakshmibai Ki*. (The world is God's; the country is that of the King and the Government that of Rani Lakshmibai.)

At Lucknow, the revolt also began exactly in accordance with the plan on May 30, 1857. A discharge of musketry was heard at 9-00 p.m. That was the signal for launching of the revolution. What happened thereafter was on the same pattern, massacre of the Britishers, burning of their bungalows and hoisting of the green flag of Emperor Bahadur Shah. It soon spread all over the town and its suburbs. Sir Henry Lawrence took shelter in the Residency along with a small contingent of the English soldiers. The rule of Birjees Qadar, minor son of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, was proclaimed. Begum Hazrat Mahal became the Regent to whom all the *Zamindars* as well as the people paid their homage. She was very capable, resourceful and energetic. Immediately she sent a despatch of Oudh's liberation to Delhi along with the presents for the Emperor. She appointed Raja Bal Krishan Singh as her Prime Minister. She also reorganised the administration and soon established peace and order.

In Bihar, the flame of revolution was ignited by Raja Kanwar Singh of Jagdishpur. He was eighty years old but the fire of patriotism was burning with utmost fury in his heart. He captured the Company's treasury at Arrah and released all the prisoners from the jail. Then he besieged the fortress of Arrah but was unable to snatch it from a small garrison of the English and the Sikhs despite utmost struggle. In Punjab,

(Continued on page 70)

Constitution Of India

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The Directive Principles of State Policy

As the title itself indicates, the principles embodied in this chapter are directives to the various Governments and Government agencies (including even village panchayats) to be followed as fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Thus, they place an ideal before the legislators of India while they frame new legislation for the country's administration. They lay down a code of conduct for the administrators of India while they discharge their responsibilities as agents of the sovereign power of the nation. In short, the Directive Principles enshrine the fundamentals for the realisation of which the State in India stands. They guide the path which will lead the people of India to achieve the noble ideals which the Preamble of the Constitution proclaims: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It is this realisation that impelled a member in the Constituent Assembly to demand the placing of this chapter immediately after the Preamble in order to give it "greater sanctity" than others. There was also a suggestion to change the title of the chapter to "Fundamental Principles of State".

There are sixteen Articles of the Constitution, from 36 to 51, that deal with the Directive Principles. These cover a wide range of State activity embracing economic, social, legal, educational and international problems. The most important of these are the following:

(1) To secure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people. (Art. 38)

(2) In particular, the State shall direct its policy towards securing:

(a) adequate means of livelihood to all citizens; (b) a proper distribution of the material resources of the community for the common good; (c) the prevention of concentration of wealth to the common detriment; (d) equal pay for equal work for both men and women; (e) the protection of the strength and health of workers and avoiding circumstances which force citizens to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength; and (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and the protection of childhood and youth against exploitation or moral and material abandonment. (Art. 39)

The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. (Art. 39A)

(3) To organise village panchayats as units of self-government. (Art. 40)

(4) To secure the right to work, education (Art. 40) and public assistance in cases of undeserved want, such as unemployment, old age, sickness, etc (Art. 41)

(5) To secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. (Art. 42)

(6) To secure work, a living wage, a decent standard of life, leisure and social and cultural opportunities for people, and in particular to promote cottage industries. (Art. 43)

(7) The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. (Art. 43A)

(8) To secure a uniform civil code applicable to the entire country. (Art. 44)

(9) To provide, within ten years from the commencement of the constitution, free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years. (Art. 45)

(10) To promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. (Art. 46)

(11) To secure the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs. (Art. 47)

(12) To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines and preserve and improve the breeds and prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle. (Art. 48)

(13) The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. (Art. 48A)

(14) To protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance. (Art. 49)

(15) To bring about the separation of the judiciary from the executive. (Art. 50)

(16) To endeavour to secure : (a) the promotion of international peace and security; (b) the maintenance of just and honourable relations between nations; and

(c) the settlement of international disputes by arbitration (Art. 51)

Taken together, these principles lay down the foundations on which a new democratic India will be built up. They represent the minimum of the ambitions and aspirations cherished by the people of India, set as a goal to be realised in a reasonable period of time. Indeed, when the State in India translates these principles into reality, she can justly claim to be a "Welfare State."

How far the State has moved, so far, towards the realisation of these principles is a question that deserves an answer in this context. It may be stated in general that the achievements of the last three decades have not yet made the country a welfare State. Nevertheless, no impartial observer can miss the direction towards which it is moving, if not fast, at least at a reasonable pace.

The efforts of the State to translate the Directive Principles into reality are concentrated primarily in the national Five-Year Plans, the first of which was initiated soon after the inauguration of the Constitution. The central objective of public policy and national endeavour as evinced through these plans has been the promotion of rapid and balanced economic development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. Such development is intended to expand the community's productive power and to provide the environment in which there is scope for the expression and application of diverse faculties and urges. It follows, therefore, that the pattern of development must be related to the basic objectives which the Constitution has kept in view. The objectives are defined and explained from time to time in order that they may guide the State in planning as well as ensure their conformity with the Directive Principles. The basic objectives may be summed up in the phrase "socialistic pattern of society."

This statement of objectives makes it clear that the Directive Principles are not allowed to remain in the Constitution as platitudes but are systematically put into application with a view to transforming Indian society and bringing about a social order in conformity with these principles. It is difficult to bring within the scope of this discussion a detailed survey of concrete

measures the State has taken so far and the results achieved therefrom. Yet we may broadly indicate the trends which would help the better appreciation of the situation. For example, there has been a substantial increase in the vesting of both ownership and control of material resources of the community in the State during the last three decades. The great multipurpose river valley projects such as Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley and Hirakud, iron and steel producing units such as Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro, and shipbuilding centres like Visakhapatnam and Cochin, and other concerns such as the Sindhri Fertilisers, Hindustan Machine Tools, Chittaranjan Locomotives, Hindustan Aircrafts, which contribute substantially to the basic economic development of the country, are owned and managed by the State. The choice, in fact, is being forced on the State almost continuously and as a result new economic functions are being undertaken by the State machinery. According to one estimate, the total investment in the public sector in 1985-86 had risen to Rs. 50,341 crore from a figure of Rs. 4,301 crore in 1969-70 and a negligible figure in 1950.

It is true that the State has not yet moved very far on the road of achieving objectives such as employment, public assistance during old age, sickness, etc. Nevertheless, most of them have found a place in the development plans. Great emphasis is now being laid on the creation of employment opportunities. Steps are being taken to bring into being a scheme of unemployment insurance. A limited scheme of workmen's insurance against sickness, accident and disease is already in operation. Minimum wages are fixed in a number of spheres of employment. Equal wages for equal work are being paid to both men and women in almost every area of activity. The community development programme which has been in operation all over the country seeks the transformation of the rural economy, particularly the reorganisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines. Besides, most of the States have passed laws designed to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle. Mention has already been made of a number of laws which have been passed with a view to protecting children and youth against exploitation. The Central Council of Health established in 1952 deals with matters connected with health, hygiene, nutrition, etc. on a national basis. Most of the villages in India have now their own panchayats which form the primary units of administration.

The passing of a uniform civil code is not a easy measure in India where adherents of every religion have their own personal laws. The Hindu Code that is being passed in instalments (e.g., the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Succession Act, 1956) is a right move towards the ultimate

realisation of a uniform civil code for the entire country. In the field of free and compulsory primary education for children, great strides have already been made. But it is now widely realised that the ten-year limit that was set in the Constitution to make such education available to every child in the country was too ambitious. It seems that India will require another decade to make this principle a practical proposition. A number of measures have already been taken to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. With a view to specially benefiting the backward classes of citizens economically, efforts are being made for the setting up of more and more cottage and small scale industries and also to give liberal financial aid for such activities undertaken by them. A vigorous policy of prohibition was inaugurated with the adoption of the Constitution and at least a few of the States have achieved the goal of complete prohibition of intoxicating liquors throughout their territory. The remaining States have made considerable progress in this direction. The principle of the complete separation of the judiciary from the executive is yet to be fully realised. But every State has adopted a definite programme in this respect and according to this every year a certain number of districts are being brought under the scheme. Finally, it is perhaps unnecessary to detail the efforts made by India towards the promotion of international understanding, peace and security. Suffice it to say that her contribution in this field is widely and generously acknowledged by almost all nations of the world.

Speaking on the motion by which he introduced the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution in Parliament, Prime Minister Nehru observed that where there was conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, the latter should prevail. This opinion may appear to be in direct conflict with the view of the Supreme Court. But on closer examination it will be seen that the conflict is apparent rather than real. For, as far as the Supreme Court is concerned, where there is a clear conflict between the two, it should uphold the Fundamental Right being justiciable, against the Directive Principle which is a non-justiciable right. But this solution is only a judicial solution of the matter. The courts cannot go further than that but Parliament can. The final solution is arrived at only when the social conflict arising out of the competing claims of a justiciable and a non-justiciable right is resolved. The guiding principle here is the superiority of the social interest over that of the individual. To facilitate the putting into effect of this principle, the Constitution may have to be amended and the Directive Principle allowed to prevail. The Constitution was amended several times with this object in view. It should, however, be added that whenever the Court is called upon to resolve

a conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, it is the duty of the Court to resolve the conflict with an eye on the spirit of the Constitution and with a view to harmonising differences to the extent that is possible and feasible.

The significance of Directive Principles in relation to that of Fundamental Rights can be determined only by making a reference to the object of the Constitution-makers in making these principles an integral part of the Constitution. As has already been pointed out, they represent the basic principles which aim at the creation of a Welfare State. Taken together, these principles form a charter of economic and social democracy in India. On the one hand, they are assurances to the people as to what they may expect, while on the other, they are directives to the Governments, Central and State, as to what policies they ought to pursue. It is unfair to the people as well as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution to allow these principles to remain pious wishes. Every effort should be made by the representatives of the people and the agents of the Government to translate them into reality. Nothing should be allowed to stand in their way, even the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the individual. After all, the progress and welfare of society as a whole should not be hampered by the rights of the individual. This is why every Fundamental Right is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interests of the general public, whether such restrictions are on account of public order, morality, decency, health or anything else. It is in this sense that the Fundamental Rights are to subserve the Directive Principles. Indeed, there can be no real conflict between the two. They are intimately related to and inseparably bound up with each other.

A Constitution framed in the middle of the twentieth century could hardly do without a chapter on Directive Principles of the type the Indian Constitution has. The establishment of political democracy is a fundamental aim of a Constitution. But that in itself is not enough. The sustaining forces of that political democracy have to be carefully built up. The most effective force which will sustain a political democracy is the simultaneous existence of an economic democracy. Where there is no economic democracy, political democracy is bound to degenerate soon into a dictatorship.

The real importance of the Directive Principles is that they contain the positive obligations of the State towards its citizens. No one can say that these obligations are of an insignificant type or that even if they are fulfilled, the pattern of society in India will still remain more or less the same. In fact they are revolutionary in character and yet to be achieved in a constitutional manner. Herein lies the real value of embodying these principles as an integral part of the Constitution. Through the Directive

(Continued on page 70)

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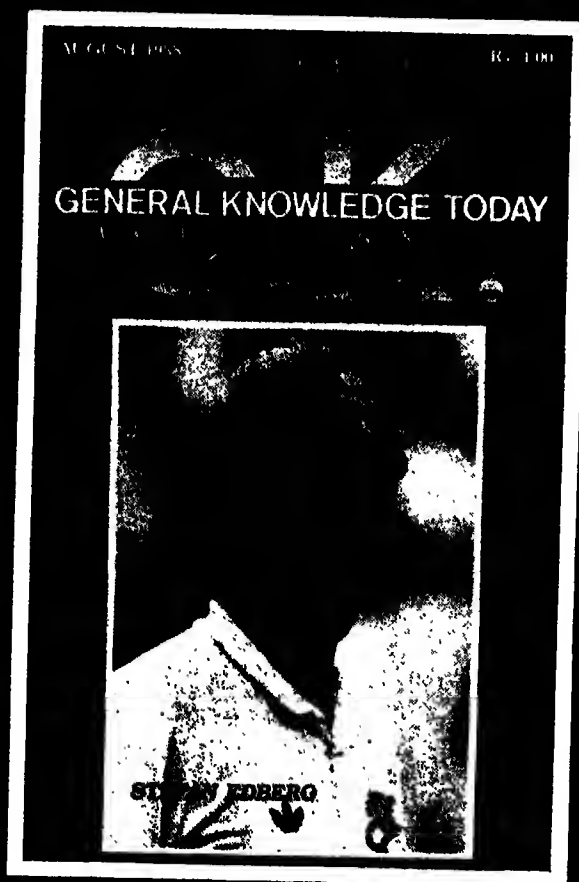
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How To Interview And Be Interviewed

MICHELE BROWN and GYLES BRANDRETH

Radio and Television Interviews

Be conversational, not declamatory: Do be conversational in the way that you talk. Queen Victoria once complained that Prime Minister Gladstone addressed her as though she were a public meeting. If you do that to your audience you too will get a negative response. You may find yourself in an unfamiliar situation behind a microphone, possibly with cameras peering at you, but the viewers and listeners will be in the familiar surroundings of their own homes, and will react badly if you do not behave as if you are actually there talking with them.

Learn by studying others: If you know you are going to be interviewed for radio or television, or if you are going to do a broadcast of your own, it is sensible to study others who are in the same line of work. Decide who you think are particularly effective, try to analyse why they are successful. Are they relaxed, friendly, good at presenting complicated information simply, do they smile a lot, really listen and respond to the people they talk to, seem unaffected and not to be putting on an act? Watch other people being interviewed, decide what is good about them and where they fail and try to put what you observe into practice.

These may seem a lot of do's and don'ts for a newcomer to being interviewed, but if you learn the basic rules the chances are you will get asked back again. Producers always like to have articulate cooperative people with their own areas of expertise on whom they can call.

Some people have even started full-time careers in broadcasting by being good interviewees.

What happens on location or in the studio: It is useful to know approximately what to expect if an interviewer comes to your home or if you go to a radio or television studio.

There will probably first be some discussion of what the interview will contain. If you want to, and you are talking about something which makes you feel very threatened, you can insist that you see all the questions beforehand and veto those you do not like. However, it will get you off on a bad footing and it may be better to refuse an interview altogether than to give one in which you require such stringent control.

What you can reasonably expect is that the interviewer will give you a rough idea of

the ideas she/he expects to cover. This gives you an opportunity to mention anything you also are keen to include. You will be told the length of time the interview will run, so that you can judge the length of your answers (in order to cover as much as possible in the time) and what sort of people will be listening—whether it will be a general audience or one with an expert knowledge and interest in the topic.

Do not regard talking things over as the opportunity to do a full scale rehearsal or you will lose spontaneity when the time comes to do it for real. Just state briefly the topics you will be covering. If you are being

Michele Brown is an extremely successful writer. Gyles Brandreth is an authority on the subject of interviews. This British team of wife-husband authors, look at interviewing from both sides of the desk.

interviewed because of your expertise—for example, you may know what makes a certain scientific process work or how to operate an interesting machine—the interviewer may actually give you a brief plan of what is wanted and ask you to go over what you will say to judge whether or not you are being clear enough. If it is a television interview and certain shots are planned to back up your explanation you may be asked to do things in a certain order. By all means try to do what is wanted but do remember that ultimately it is the expert's job to make it work; do not allow worry about doing it properly to spoil your own performance.

If you are at home do not be surprised or irritated if the curtains are drawn and/or furniture is moved to help the sound quality. The telephone may be taken off the hook or anything making a continuous sound such as a clock or noisy central heating may be turned off. The sound person or reporter will want to cut background noise to a minimum so that if the interview is cut or edited there will be no strange jumps where the background does not match.

Leave yourself plenty of time for television interviews: If the interview is taking place in a studio you will be given a definite time to turn up. With a radio interview you will generally find that you are in and out in about the time you would expect. Television interviews, unless they go out live, in which case there is much less time for messing around, generally seem to take up a lot more time. This is mainly because technically they are much more complicated. Anyway it is a good idea to turn up expecting to take a long time.

Studio personnel: In a radio studio there will probably be just you and the interviewer with an engineer visible through a glass partition, who does most of the technical work.

In the television studio will be an amazing number of people milling around, with a director in overall charge up in the 'box' and a floor manager to keep things organised and liaise between the director and everyone on the studio floor.

Voice level tests: In every case, whether in a studio or on location you will be asked to do a short voice test for level. Try and be relaxed about this and speak as you will do once things get going. Do not try to speak in anything other than your normal voice. The sound engineer will make the necessary adjustments, but will be understandably annoyed if after altering the controls to suit what appears to be your normal voice she/he finds that something quite different is emerging once the interview starts for real. If your mind goes blank when asked for a voice level, try telling them what you had for breakfast, how you travelled to the studio or even a joke.

Appearance: The joy of radio is that it does not matter what you look like, although strangely enough you perform better if you think that you are looking all right. Television imposes certain restraints, which is one of the reasons why relaxing is so much more difficult on television. The best advice is to wear something in which you feel comfortable but which will not insult the viewer by looking as though you could not be bothered to take any trouble. You should not wear clothes which are covered in small dots or stripes as these seem to join up when the camera is on them and create a strange glare (strobing). Large expanses of plain bright white can be a problem (not if it is just a collar or a glimpse

of a shirt). So too can fabrics like silk, which rustle.

In television, personal microphones are usually pinned somewhere on your clothes. This can be a real problem because the rustle is greatly magnified by the proximity of the sensitive microphone and sounds something akin to Niagara Falls. Noel Coward once remarked to a sound engineer who was wrestling to overcome the problems presented by his expensive silk tie, 'Is my tie too loud for you, dear boy?'

Another sound problem to beware of is gesticulating and either covering or bumping your microphone. This will cause your voice to fade or strango bumps and clicks to intersperse what you are saying. It is a particular problem with inexperienced interviewees who sometimes resort to nervous gestures such as straightening their tie.

A very minor tip, but one which may save you some embarrassment, is to eat something beforehand, even if you are nervous. Otherwise the microphone pinned to your person may well pick up the sounds of your tummy rumbling!

Those considerations are not so important in radio where personal microphones are rarely used.

After the interview: When the interview is over do not expect to linger. If you are in a radio studio you will be whisked out as soon as your time is up. In a television studio you may get a chance to remove your make-up, but unless you are a particularly significant person there will not be much of a fabled hospitality. Just make yourself pleasant, hope it went well and with any luck you'll be asked back another time.

The Interviewer

Learning to be a professional interviewer is almost entirely a matter of experience. Unless you go to a college where broadcasting techniques are taught you will learn the tricks of the trade as you go along, from other interviewers, from helpful or exasperated directors, from other technicians and from your own common sense. However, in this section we have included some useful hints which may stop you making too many elementary errors when you start out. These should also be useful to people making programme inserts for local radio on behalf of pressure groups and people who want to make occasional freelance contributions on subjects which are of particular interest to them.

The ideal interviewer.

(a) is relaxed, able to make the interviewees feel at ease and ready to talk in his or her company;

(b) has mastered what the interview is about (even if the whole thing is forgotten the minute the interviewee has gone);

(c) leaves interviewees feeling happy that they had the opportunity to say what they wanted to say.

Being a radio or television interviewer is not for you:

(a) if you are so paralysed with fright you are dominated by your interviewee;

(b) if you have to be aggressive;

(c) if you cannot actually listen and respond to what is said;

(d) if, even after some practice, your idea of a nightmare is an interviewee who is spontaneous and ready for a real give-and-take conversation rather than an awkward pre-arranged exchange.

Get to know the interviewee: Always give yourself enough time to speak to the interviewee before you begin, even if it is only during the short period while the interview is being set up. If you are doing a live radio show, when the guests will arrive and depart while the show is on the air, then telephone the day before to introduce yourself and talk about what you are going to say. Unless you are looking for hard-hitting political debate (and possibly even then), you will get much more out of an interviewee who regards you as a friend.

Discuss the content and shape of the interview: You should talk over the length of time of the interview, what the interviewee wants to say, what you also would like to come out of the conversation, and possibly the order of the questions if they have to give a voice-over for film of some specific occurrence or process.

Do not rehearse the questions in detail or, the next time round, when it really matters, it will sound stale. Worse still, the interviewee may subconsciously feel she/he cannot repeat what has already been said because under normal circumstances that would be very boring for you!

Some interviewees prefer to go straight into an interview without any discussion as they feel they give a more natural performance that way. On radio, unless the show goes out live and you are not confident you can handle it, why not let them? After all it is usually easy to cut and edit a radio interview. With television you have to be a little more sure of your ability to handle a completely unexpected conversation as re-recording and editing are expensive and the director will prefer to avoid it if at all possible.

Do your background research: A little background research is important if you are to be really confident you can handle everything which comes out of the interview. It is also a courtesy to the person you are interviewing. Few people react well to an interview which begins, 'I haven't actually read your book but...' If you have done some research you will already have an idea of what you want to say before you meet/talk to the interviewee and you can have noted some possible questions which you think would make a logical progression through the subject. The longer the interview obviously the more research you will require.

Really listen to what is said: Even

though it is a good idea to have some prepared questions you should really listen to the interviewee as the interview progresses. Too many interviewers (probably as a result of nerves) simply stare glassily at their guest without taking in a word of what has been said. They then turn with relief to the next question on the list without following up a potentially interesting point or digression which has been made. If you really listen and respond you will get a much more lively and informative interview. It is more difficult and more nerve-racking but it is more professional, and much more interesting for the audience, which may well be irritated at an interviewer's persistent failure to follow up an interesting development.

Nerves: Interviewers, as well as interviewees, get nervous, and this is a major reason why many of them become boring. If you are nervous you regard the interview as an ordeal to be got through and not as an interesting conversation you are having on behalf of the viewers or listeners. Also if you are nervous you will not be very successful at putting the guest at ease. Many interviewers, particularly television interviewers (television is more demanding and creates more tension), are nervous every time they perform. A little adrenaline is probably a good thing and keeps you on your toes, but if you find you are taking pills or alcohol to calm you down then you are in the wrong job.

Do not antagonize the interviewee: You should always be calm and courteous; it is your job to put your guest at ease. There is never any reason or excuse for antagonizing a guest.

Background information is not part of the interview: Background information should be given by the presenter or even yourself, before the interview starts. It should not usually be part of the interview. Ask the main questions early in the interview, especially if it is a short news item.

Soft-pedal your own personality: Although your interview will be most successful if it is conversational in tone, do not forget that it is the interviewee the audience wants to hear, not you. Some of the most annoying interviewers are those who insist on giving us the benefit of their personality rather than helping to get the best out of the interviewee.

Keep quiet while your interviewee is talking: Try not to interrupt. Do not come in with your own witty remarks to top those of your guest. Do not punctuate the conversation with little encouraging grunts and remarks like 'Oh really', or even worse (and this happens a lot in private conversations) finishing off the interviewee's sentences for them or chiming in with their words as they come to the end of a sentence. A good interview should feel like a conversation, but it should be a controlled conversation in
(Continued on page 74)


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INDIA TODAY

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1. CURRENT AFFAIRS HOME AFFAIRS

GNLf chief agrees to eschew violence

After months of uncertainty during which the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) chief Mr Subash Ghising seemed bent on scuttling all prospects of a negotiated settlement the tripartite meeting between the West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu, the Union Home Minister Mr Bhausaheb Patil and the GNLF leader himself came as a pleasant surprise. One positive outcome was that both sides principally involved have agreed that, with a view to establishing a suitable atmosphere for talks on substantive issues, violence will be eschewed and there will be suspension of the extra security measures taken by the authorities.

The virtual truce, agreed to by the two sides in the presence of the Home Minister, is being viewed by the Centre as a "significant" step towards resolving the protracted "Gorkhaland" agitation. A reduction in violence ought to pave the way for further negotiations.

Although Mr Basu has made it clear that there is still nothing to indicate that the GNLF chief will accept the proposal for an autonomous Hill Development Council, the very fact that he has given up his intransigent attitude to some extent and agreed to return to the negotiating table is a step forward. It is to be hoped however, that the GNLF leader will not once again decide to go back on his word.

The West Bengal Government has on July 1 ordered the release of prominent GNLF leaders, including Mrs Hema Lama, to create a congenial atmosphere for solution of the Gorkhaland problem. The leaders were being released to enable Mr Ghising to discuss the draft of Hill Development Council Bill.

The latest tripartite meeting is a highly promising development. From the developments during recent months it is apparent that Mr Basu and Mr Ghising

have not been made for each other. If one of the two relents, the other becomes intransigent. Mr Ghising has been more at fault. Suffering from delusions of grandeur, he has been making unfair demands. His demand for a separate Gorkha State cannot be appreciated. In stepping up violence the GNLF has lost public sympathy. In these circumstances, any step towards a rapprochement between the Chief Minister and the GNLF leader should be welcome.

The June 29 agreement is also much more vital to Mr Ghising's retention of his leadership than to the maintenance of the authority of the West Bengal Government. One major trump card in Mr Ghising's hands so long was that unique in a country where any minor incident can be flared up into raging communalism, the Gorkhaland movement, which is essentially an ethnic movement, had not degenerated into communalism. This major credit may now be lost if Mr Ghising fails to keep his word of eschewing violence.

Change of guards in U.P. and Maharashtra

In a stunningly swift operation, the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra were changed on June 24, 1988. In Uttar Pradesh the choice fell on Mr N D Tiwari while Mr Sharad Pawar was elected the new leader of Maharashtra. The Chief Ministers of the two States, Mr Vir Bahadur Singh and Mr S B Chavan respectively submitted their resignations.

Mr Tiwari, who was twice Chief Minister of U.P., cut short his tour abroad and returned to New Delhi on a summons from the party high command which could not find a better choice, after considering various names to take up the challenge of this most crucial State. He along with his 12 Cabinet colleagues, was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on June 25, 1988. The Governor, Mr Mohammed Usman Ansari, administered the oath of office and secrecy.

Mr Pawar was sworn in as Chief Minister

of Maharashtra by the State Governor, Mr K. Brahmananda Reddy on June 25, 1988. Six members of his Cabinet were also administered the oath of office and secrecy. Later Mr Pawar inducted 29 more Ministers raising the total to 36.

Mr Vir Bahadur Singh in Uttar Pradesh was sacked for the defeat of the party in Allahabad and totally alienating the administration, the minorities and the backward classes, and Mr S B Chavan had to quit because much of the party leadership and ranks were against his inadequate functioning. At least 12 Ministers from Uttar Pradesh had met the Prime Minister with most of them pleading that the "immediate removal" of Mr Vir Bahadur Singh would be in the interest of the party and the State. The report of the Congress (I) observer Mr Santosh Mohan Dev is said to have blamed the Chief Minister most for the Allahabad debacle, which hastened Mr Singh's fall.

Mr Tiwari had handed over the reins only in September 1985 to Mr Vir Bahadur Singh before returning to the Centre from where he was inducted into the State to see the party through the 1985 parliamentary and subsequent elections. Once again, the same responsibility has fallen on his reluctant shoulders. The defeats in the present elections in Uttar Pradesh, the main stronghold of the ruling party, have given it a nasty jolt. In any case, a change was expected after the by-elections as neighbouring Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar all saw a change of guard in preparation for the next general election.

In Maharashtra, it was a premature termination of Mr Chavan's second tenure as the Chief Minister. Mr Pawar, who joined the Congress (I) at a spectacular rally attended by the Prime Minister in Aurangabad in December 1986, thus returned to the Chief Minister's chair after a lapse of eight years. From July 1978 to February 1980, he had headed the Progressive Democratic Front Government in Maharashtra, comprising the Janata Party and a section of the Congress which

had broken away from Mrs. Indira Gandhi in the 1978 split. He had led the Congress (S) to a fair number of seats—54—but returned to the Congress (I) fold with two less, practically disbanding it.

Setback to Congress (I) in by-elections

The Congress (I) suffered a setback in the by-elections in the seven Lok Sabha and 11 Assembly constituencies which were held on June 16, 1988. The parliamentary constituencies are Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), Tura (Meghalaya), Faridabad and Sirsa (both Haryana), Udhampur (Jammu and Kashmir), Pali (Rajasthan) and Godhra (Gujarat). The Assembly constituencies are Maliya and Dwarka (both Gujarat), Taoru (Haryana), Gohad, Lashkar East and Kharsia (all Madhya Pradesh), Khetri (Rajasthan), Kumargram and Barabani (both West Bengal), and Chaprauli and Tanda (both Uttar Pradesh).

The Congress (I) could win only two out of seven Lok Sabha seats and suffered a major defeat in the prestigious Allahabad constituency where the Jan Morcha leader, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who had resigned from the Lok Sabha and the Congress (I) party, defeated Mr. Sunil Shastri, the Congress (I) candidate.

The Congress (I)'s performance in the contests for the Assembly seats turned out to be somewhat better and has in a way helped the party save its face. It won five Assembly seats (Kharsia, Khetri, Dwarka, Barabani and Gohad) along with its tally of two Lok Sabha seats (Pali and Tura). Repoll was ordered for the Taoru Assembly seat and Faridabad and Udhampur parliamentary seats on account of violence and complaints of rigging.

The Opposition has unanimously hailed the result of the by-elections as an expression of no confidence in the Rajiv Gandhi Government. The victory, particularly of the Jan Morcha leader, Mr. V. P. Singh, in Allahabad, has led some Opposition leaders to announce the arrival of a national alternative to the Congress (I) and to demand fresh general elections.

The Opposition leaders see a great opportunity that lies ahead of them but wonder if they will be able to grab it. Several leaders say that a situation like the one in 1977 could develop when the Congress was routed in the Hindi belt but ask whether the kind of unity of action then achieved is possible now. This time the rout could be more widespread.

Operation Black Thunder

The operation, which began in Amritsar on May 9, 1988, to clear the Golden Temple of the terrorist killers, was successful. All terrorists inside the Golden Temple complex surrendered on May 18, ending the 10-day-old siege. Two terrorists committed suicide.

Two others were shot dead by the security forces on the last day of the siege.

The regular gun battles between the terrorists, well entrenched in the temple precincts, and the security forces operating from without for full three days resulted in many casualties. But the National Security Guards (NSG) commandos and the CRPF personnel acted with such tact, patience, courage and determination that the militants had to yield. That this was achieved without the security forces going anywhere near the sacred Parikrama of the holy temple is something that should not be underestimated, seeing that all the time the militants have been resorting to indiscriminate firing, rendering it extremely difficult for those trapped inside to come out in response to the Government's reasoned appeals.

The two bungalows (minarets) situated some distance apart on the fringe of the Parikrama had proved to be the biggest obstacle for the security forces in their efforts to establish complete control over the entire temple complex. But the security forces mounted attacks on the bungalows and the old langar building that connects them at their bases. The bungalows were subjected to an extremely heavy barrage of fire from light machine guns, medium machine guns and the powerful heavy machine guns.

The "Operation Black Thunder" was a remarkable feat. Unlike Operation Blue Star of 1984, the latest operation was meticulously planned and carefully carried out so that there was a minimum loss of life and damage to property. If Operation Blue Star appeared like a mini-war, "Operation Black Thunder" was at the most a siege.

It must be mentioned to the credit of the security forces tackling the militants in the Golden Temple complex that only minimum force has been used to produce the maximum results. For one thing the "Operation Black Thunder" freed the temple complex of the militants without doing much damage to the sacred buildings. And even more important was the fact that several terrorist outfits received a serious jolt, having lost for the first time a safe and easily accessible haven.

The surrender of about 175 people including Surjit Singh Panta of the 'Bhindranwale Tiger Force of Khalistan' and six other dreaded terrorists is undoubtedly a major achievement of the commandos and other forces trying to free the temple complex of the militants. The surrender of the extremists is a major step towards restoring peace in Punjab. It is a pointer to the long struggle that lies ahead for the Government which must take all the steps necessary to root out terrorism.

President's rule in Punjab extended

The Rajya Sabha has on May 5, 1988 approved the continuance of President's

rule in Punjab for a further period of six months with effect from May 11, 1988. The Lok Sabha had earlier passed a motion seeking the House's approval for the continuance in force of the proclamation of May 11, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from May 11, 1988.

The House adopted a statutory resolution to this effect by voice vote after a spirited and candid reply to the debate by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. P. Chidambaram. He said it was the Government's view that terrorism in Punjab was "not a passing cloud". The entire country would have to gear up to fight terrorism and secessionism. Mr. Chidambaram said the Government had been quite candid about the successes and failures in the war against terrorism. After initial success in the latter part of the last year, the gains "slipped away" in the first three months of this year for a variety of reasons.

Moving the statutory resolution in the Lok Sabha on May 2 for the continuation of President's rule in Punjab, the Home Minister had said that the State Governor, Mr. S. S. Ray, had recommended that the President's rule be continued for a further period of six months as at present the situation required a firm and committed administration which could only be provided under the President's rule, with the Centre and State Government working in total coordination and cohesion.

Explaining the background of his recommendation, the Governor's report, which was read out by the Minister, stated that the law and order situation continued to be disturbed and there had been an increase in the killings of civilians. The terrorists' activities had also increased in Punjab due to illegal intrusion of trained terrorists and smugglers with sophisticated arms and ammunition into Punjab from Pakistan with their declared objective of disintegrating and destabilising the State.

The report pointed out that the terrorists have totally failed to achieve their objective. The Governor is also of the view that Pakistan is behind the encounters which have taken place near the border between the members of Border Security Force and armed intruders.

President's rule imposed in Tamil Nadu

The Tamil Nadu Assembly was dissolved and President's rule imposed in the State on January 30, 1988 by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, under Article 356 of the Constitution, dismissing the 24-day-old Janaki Ramachandran Government.

The Union Government had no option but to accept the Tamil Nadu Governor's recommendation for imposing President's rule in the State. The Union Cabinet had

considered the report of the Governor, Mr. S. L. Khurana on incidents of January 28 in the Assembly and the political situation arising out of the controversial vote of confidence secured by Mrs. Ramachandran. The Governor had recommended that the Assembly be dissolved and President's rule promulgated "since there was a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State and a situation had arisen in which it has become impossible to carry on Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

With the imposition of President's rule in the State, speculation about the fate of the

Janaki Ramachandran Government, that "won" the confidence vote by evicting practically the entire Opposition from the Assembly, mercifully lasted only for two days. After installing the Government of Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran on the basis of the support of only 97 AIADMK legislators, the Governor realised that his action reduced the vote of confidence, which she won by 99 votes to eight. She did not have an absolute majority which required the support of 112 MLAs in a House with an effective strength of 223 members.

This is the third time Tamil Nadu has been brought under President's rule. The Contro took over the State's administration for the

first time during the Emergency on January 31, 1976. It was lifted on June 30 the next year after the elections following the revocation of the Emergency. The AIADMK, led by M. G. Ramachandran, was swept into power. The second spell of President's rule was brief—between February 17, 1980 and June 9, 1980. Ramachandran returned to power with an absolute majority. The latest was the 72nd instance of the Centre taking over the administration of a State or Union Territory after the Constitution came into force.

The Janaki Ramachandran Ministry was the shortest lived Ministry Tamil Nadu has ever had.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Indo-Pak talks on Siachen Glacier

The third round of Indo-Pakistan talks ended in Islamabad on May 20, 1988 with the Defence Secretaries of the two countries agreeing to examine certain specific proposals to settle the Siachen Glacier problem at their next meeting. The two sides expressed their determination to work for a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Siachen issue in accordance with the Shimla agreement.

The two sides were understood to have discussed the possibility of enforcing a cease-fire on the 7,000-metre high Siachen area which has remained undemarcated since the creation of Pakistan in 1947. The area became militarily active in 1984. There have been several clashes between the two armies in the past four years.

The origin of the dispute lies in the fact that the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir ends just south of Siachen. This is why the part of the State to the north and north-west of this point has *ipso facto* been under Indian jurisdiction. In particular, the Nubra valley extending into the glacier complex has been a part of Ladakh and under the administrative control of the Leh district. This is how Indian troops have come to mount constant vigil on the glacier from the Saltoro ridge. But Pakistan has resented this. In doing so, it has conveniently forgotten that if the cease-fire line had been demarcated in 1947 beyond the point up to which it actually was at that time, it would have been, on the basis of both actual control and the terrain, well to the west of the western slopes of the Saltoro.

The 4,000-plus sq km area of the Siachen Glacier system is considered strategically important for India as it is crucial as a buffer for defending Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan and China. A hostile presence in the glacier system can threaten line of communication connecting the forward Indian positions and a route of ingress via

the Nubra valley can pose danger to Loh.

One of the most inhospitable regions in the world where temperatures drop down to minus 40 degrees Celsius, Siachen became the key point of conflict between the two countries following the completion of the more than 1,000 km Karakoram highway in 1982 and its opening to third country traffic from May 1, 1986. The highway was also used by a high level Pakistani army delegation in September 1984 for visiting China. In view of the circumstances, India no doubt, has high stakes in the region. India should, therefore, stick to the 'watershed' principle on the Siachen issue and continue to hold the present line of control. The watershed principle has been a long-accepted method of settling boundary issues. A watershed is a line of separation between waters flowing to different rivers or basins or seas. The advantage lies in that it is always possible to find a watershed line and mark it. Watershed in other words is all the land in which the waters flow in one direction.

India, Pakistan agree on joint patrolling

India and Pakistan have on May 16, 1988 agreed to organise joint border patrolling in sensitive areas of the Punjab sector to check movement of terrorists and arms and ammunition across the border. A joint communique issued after the conclusion of the three-day talks between the Home Secretaries of the two countries in New Delhi said the joint patrolling could include sending out patrols during day and night and laying of ambushes.

The special arrangements for joint patrolling would be tried initially for three months from the date of introduction and the procedure would be reviewed thereafter. Both sides agreed to extend mutual assistance in criminal investigation in matters relating to drug trafficking and smuggling, having due regard to their respective administrative and legal systems.

The Home Secretary, Mr. C. G. Somiah, said that an agreement reached at the end of the talks stressed the need for immediate concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal crossing along the border. However, there were some areas of disagreement like the Indian contention that Pakistan was giving aid to terrorists in Punjab.

Mr. Somiah said that India placed substantial evidence of different kind of help that Pakistan was rendering to terrorists. The evidence of Pakistan's involvement, the Home Secretary said, was based on interrogation of some terrorists captured by the Indian security forces. The Pakistan side was also shown photographs of arms and ammunition recovered in Punjab and visiting jathas for fanning secessionism in India.

India offers all help to Kabul

India has expressed the hope that the Geneva accord on Afghanistan would remove the excuse for induction of sophisticated weapons into the region, particularly the supply of lethal weapons to Pakistan which could only be used against India. India and Afghanistan have examined in detail the role of guarantors in ensuring sincere and faithful implementation of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan and the issues related to the refugees' return home, with India assuring full cooperation for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the war-ravaged country.

The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in his speech at the banquet he hosted in honour of the visiting Afghanistan President, Dr. Najibullah, on May 4, 1988 put on record how India, as a country in the region, had been "deeply affected" by the developments in Afghanistan in the last several years. He, however, assured Dr. Najibullah that "we, in India, are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with our brothers in Afghanistan, to help them in every manner possible within our modest means,

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in the arduous task of rehabilitation and reconstruction."

Mr. Venkataraman reiterated the two countries desire for peace and stability in the region and said both were averse to foreign intervention and were keen to cooperate in the furtherance of these objectives. He said the visit was taking place at a "most crucial juncture" in the history of Afghanistan and indeed in that of the region. "It will give us an opportunity to sit together with an exchange of ideas and analysis of

the situation in depth, particularly in the context of the signing of the Geneva accord and impending withdrawal of Soviet troops," he said.

During the two-day discussions in New Delhi, the Afghan President exuded confidence about his Government's ability to withstand pressures that may be mounted by its opponents after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Placed as he is now he could not have based his calculations in unrealistic assessments.

Dr. Najibullah's discussions with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders served to highlight the opportunities offered by the Geneva agreement for Afghanistan's transition to an independent, non-aligned country and the dangers inherent in the reservation of some of the signatories. This was the main subject that figured at the meeting of the two leaders as also the discussions of their delegations. What happened after the signing of the Geneva agreement was an important part of both the talks.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Demand for new probe into Bofors

Twenty-four Opposition leaders representing almost all parties in Parliament called on the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on July 5, 1988 and requested him to advise the Government to institute a thorough and impartial inquiry into Bofors Howitzer deal in view of additional disclosures made by *The Hindu*. They also requested the President to ensure that this inquiry was conducted by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) headed by a member of the Opposition, with wider terms of reference to find out, among other things, "the nexus between politicians and recipients of kickbacks."

In a memorandum submitted to the President, the Opposition leaders said that the JPC (headed by Mr. B. Shankaranand) had said in its report on April 28 that "Bofors had not used any middleman, representative or agent to represent the company with the Indian authorities in order to win the Howitzer contract and negotiations took place directly between the Ministry of Defence and Bofors."

The report had further concluded, the memorandum added, that "Bofors never paid or conspired to pay any bribes in connection with the Howitzer contract" and "there is, therefore, no evidence to show that any part of the winding up costs was paid to any Indian, either resident in India or abroad."

The memorandum further said the "hollowness of these conclusions of the JPC has now been thoroughly exposed, especially after the publication of the series of documents in *The Hindu* which provides concrete and irrefutable evidence that Bofors had indulged in falsehood about commission paid to middlemen in the Howitzer deal. Mr. Win Chadha was linked to Svenska payments. Hinduja connected with Plico, Moresco were involved in the corrupt deal and acted as conduits for the transfer of illegal firms, the text of the secret agreements and the commission or pay-off documents were available and the plea of winding up costs was "only a cover-up exercise."

It is clear, the memorandum said, "that the Prime Minister and his Government had misled Parliament and the nation and had concealed from them facts about the Bofors Howitzer deal. We feel that large-scale corruption in any commercial deal is a grave malpractice but when corruption concerns a deal in the sensitive area of national defence, involving persons in high office, it is a betrayal of the nation", the memorandum said.

In a series of documents published in *The Hindu* in June 1988, the paper seems to have exploded many assertions made by the Government regarding the payments of commissions by the Swedish firm A. B. Bofors in connection with its Rs. 1,700 crore Howitzer deal with this country. The documents seek to establish that Bofors had indeed paid commission to what unmistakably look like front companies of Mr. Win Chadha and the Hinduja. Contrary to the Bofors stand that it had only paid winding up charges, there is now evidence of continuous payment of commission for supplies made by the Swedish firm.

Following publication of these documents in *The Hindu* the Government has promptly ordered an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Directorate of Enforcement. Simultaneously, Mr. Win Chadha has been asked not to leave the country. The two agencies would look into the material now published. They have the advantage (which they did not have when deputed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee) of being in a position to proceed from well-documented information the authenticity of which they could be clear about without undue loss of time.

The fact that the Bofors company was guilty of a breach of faith was clearly brought out some time ago by Mr. Arun Singh, M.P., who as Minister of State for Defence was associated with the deal. Speaking during a debate on the subject in the Rajya Sabha he demanded that Bofors be either asked to refund the Rs. 64 crore (the amount given as commission), with an additional sum by way of damages, or be blacklisted for purposes of future contracts with India. The Government, then, was not prepared to accept the breach of faith theory. His demand stemmed from his reasoning that Bofors had, as evidenced by

the documents published in *The Hindu* in April and the JPC report itself, committed a 'breach of faith' on the essential demand of the Government of India that no agents or middlemen be involved in the deal by making payments that were not termination charges but actually related to the contract itself and paid after the consummation of the agreement on March 24, 1986.

Sarkaria panel report

The Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations has rejected the demand for curtailing the powers of the Centre saying that a strong Centre is necessary to preserve national unity and integrity. In its voluminous report submitted to the Government recently, the Commission did not find any need for drastic changes in the Constitution. In its view the fundamental provisions of the Constitution have done reasonably well and withstood the stresses and strains of the heterogeneous society in the throes of change.

In the financial sphere also, the Commission does not see any justification for major modification in the basic scheme of the Constitution dividing the fields of taxation between the Centre and the State. It has, however, favoured amendments to provide for sharing of corporation tax and levy of consignment tax and tax on advertisement and broadcasting.

The Centre feels that the supremacy of Parliament envisaged in Articles 246 and 254 is essential and needs no modification. The only suggestion given in this respect is that residual matters other than taxation could be in the Concurrent List. Without directly referring to Anandpur Sahib resolution, the Commission has opined that there should be no limiting of the powers of the Union. The various suggestions asking for transfer of subjects to the State or Concurrent List have been rejected. The Commission has, however, commended a process of consultation by the Centre on all concurrent subjects, which is not being done at present.

The Commission has recommended that the inter-State council called the Inter-Government Council (IGC) proposed to be set up under Article 263 of the Constitution should be a permanent body. It has

recommended that the IGC should be charged with duties set out in clauses B and C of Article 263 other than socio-economic planning and development

The National Development Council (NDC) should maintain its separate identity but should have a formal status and its duties should be reaffirmed through a Presidential order under Article 263 of the Constitution. The NDC should be renamed as the National Economic and Development Council, the Commission has recommended

The Commission has dealt with financial relations between the Centre and the States in detail. The suggestion to provide for levy of additional sales tax in lieu of excise duty has been rejected. It is reported to have rejected almost all the suggestions to shift the taxation powers of the Centre to the State. Some of the subjects suggested for such shifting are terminal taxes on goods and passengers by railways, estate duty, banking, etc. However, it has recommended that the Constitution should be amended to provide for sharing of the corporation tax between the Centre and the States.

The Commission has recommended legislation to levy consignment tax and constitutional amendment to enable levy of tax on advertisement in broadcasting.

Observing that the need for national planning is undisputed, it has stated that planning and implementation should be a cooperative process between the Centre and the States.

On the question of deployment of Central forces, it has recommended that the Centre should have full powers to decide on such deployment. The State concerned should cooperate. The deployment could be made regardless of the wishes of the State Government, if necessary. However, there should be no change in the relationship between the Union armed forces and the State civil authorities.

The Commission has expressed itself against dissolution of a State Assembly straightaway or imposition of President's rule before securing the approval of Parliament to the proclamation. It has recommended that in the event of a political breakdown necessitating Central intervention under Articles 352, 355, 356, the possibility of forming an alternative Government should be first explored.

The Commission has, however, turned down the demand for the abolition of the institution of Governor. It has also rejected the suggestion that the Governor should be chosen from out of a panel of names given by the State Government.

On the Governor's functions, the Commission has said that he should appoint as Chief Minister either the leader of the majority party or (if no majority obtains for any party), the person who in his (Governor's) judgement, is most likely to command a majority in the Assembly. In the latter case, the person so appointed should seek a majority vote in the Assembly within

30 days. In summoning the House, the Governor should go by the advice of the Government commanding the confidence of the majority. However, under certain circumstances, the Governor can himself exercise his jurisdiction to summon the House

On the language question, the Commission has stated that the three-language formula should be implemented in its true spirit uniformly in all States. The Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities should be activated.

Dealing with the civil services, the Commission has said that there should be no move to disband the all-India services, as it would undermine the integrity of the country. The Union Government should dissuade the State Governments from using their powers of making transfers, promotions in order to "discipline" the officers.

The Commission headed by Mr. Justice R. S. Sarkaria as Chairman and Mr. B. Sivaraman and Mr. S. R. Sen as members was set up in June 1983 to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Centre and the States on powers, functions and responsibilities in all fields and recommend such changes or steps as may be appropriate. The report of the Commission running into nearly 5,000 pages includes memoranda and representations received by it from State Governments, political parties and others.

DEFENCE

Aircraft designing

Successful test flying of the light canard research aircraft (LCRA) for over a year has brought within India's reach fabrication of an indigenous aircraft for research, training and remote sensing.

The LCRA is the first aircraft in India to be made entirely out of composite materials. The only metallic parts of this aircraft are the engine mount, wheel axles, some brackets and fasteners.

It is also the first Indian aircraft with a canard configuration—a design that could well be the basis for future generations of aircraft, both fighters and commercial airliners.

The first thing that strikes one about the LCRA is its unusual shape. It soars into the skies like a strange flying object like an aircraft flying reverse or a spacecraft like the Voyager. The pusher propeller, the rudders on the wing tips and the neatness of its lines and smooth finish make it look like a toy.

Powered by 108 HP engine, its maximum range is 2,700 km with about 200 litres of fuel. Its maximum speed is 350 km an hour. Normally flown at a 3,000-4,000 metres height, the LCRA can take off and land

comfortably in an airfield having a runway length of about one km.

The LCRA is called a canard aircraft because, unlike other aircraft, its tail is towards the leading end and the wing at the trailing end 'Canard' in French means a 'duck'.

Surface-to-surface missile test-fired

India has successfully test-fired a new generation 250 km range 'Prithvi' surface-to-surface missile from the Sriharikota space station in Andhra Pradesh on February 25, 1988 and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, declared that the missiles would be used "purely for defence purposes." Making the announcement of the successful testing of the missile into the Bay of Bengal, in both Houses of Parliament, the Prime Minister said, after the required number of test launches 'Prithvi' would be included "in numbers" into the Indian Army.

With the test-firing, India joins the select group of four nations—the United States, the Soviet Union, China and France—which have developed this class of surface-to-surface missile. Mr. Gandhi said 'Prithvi' (of the class of Soviet SS-150) had the capability of carrying different kind of

payloads and warheads which could inflict heavy damage on enemy targets. The Prime Minister told both the Houses that the missile was based totally on indigenous design and development effort of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). He said compared to other missiles 'Prithvi' had the best warhead-to-weight ratio, very advanced inertial navigation and guidance systems incorporating on-board computer operating with real time software.

According to defence experts, 'Prithvi' matches the most advanced missiles of its class now being produced by the United States and the Soviet Union. The missile project team of scientists, defence sources say, are working on an ambitious programme to indigenously manufacture a family of missiles for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force which would considerably reduce the country's present dependence on foreign supplies.

Besides 'Prithvi', the project team has already successfully flight tested the surface-to-air missiles 'Trishul' based on the Soviet Sam missiles. Another more advanced surface-to-air missile 'Akash' is also being developed along with the country's first and state-of-art anti-tank missile to be called 'Nag'. The scientists working on the missile say that 'Nag' which

is now in final stages of development could destroy even the most sophisticated tanks from about four kilometres.

N-powered submarine joins Indian Navy

India joined the maritime nuclear powers when the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, commissioned India's first nuclear-powered submarine at the Eastern Naval Command in Visakhapatnam on February 3, 1988.

Receiving the submarine christened INS Chakra, Mr. Gandhi declared that "we have ensured sail-safe environmental and radiation protection." He said there would be periodic audit of waste material thus setting aside any fear that spent fuel could cause radiation hazards.

With the leasing of this submarine by the

Soviet Union, the Indian Navy becomes the sixth maritime force in the world and the first in Asia to possess such a nuclear-propelled boat.

The nuclear submarine will play a significant and important role in coastal defence, especially of the vital off-shore oil installations. First, its mere presence on patrol in the general area should deter any attempts at targeting these installations by sea. Second, it would also have the requisite response capabilities to neutralise any threat before it can create adverse results.

Indigenous T-72 tanks

The first indigenously assembled new battle tank T-72M1 rolled out of the project complex of the Heavy Vehicles Factory

(HVF) in Avadi in Madras on January, 1988, marking a milestone in the weapons credibility of the Indian Army. The Defence Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant, named the new battle tank, assembled under licence from the Soviet Union, as 'Ajay' (invincible).

T-72M1 is an improved version of T-72 and T-72M. The tank is considered equal to the best in the world in fire power, armour protection, speed manoeuvrability and other performance parameters.

T-72M1 is a full tracked fighting vehicle having 125 mm smooth bore gun, reliable armour protection and high mobility. It has a very high accuracy laying and sighting equipment with an automatic loading gear ensuring highly effective rate of power.

The anti-aircraft machinegun mount incorporated in the tank is provided with laying and sighting equipment to fight both aerial and ground targets.

ECONOMIC

More aid to India

The Aid India Consortium has committed \$ 6.3 billion as development aid to India for the current fiscal year including \$ 3.9 billion on concessional terms. The substantial increase in the soft term loan of \$ 3.9 billion as compared to last year's figure of \$ 3.3 billion, an increase of 18 per cent, is based on the lender's appreciation of the performance of the Indian economy despite adversity and its pressing needs.

The figure of \$ 3.9 billion in concessional fund is slightly higher than the World Bank's recommendation of \$ 3.8 billion.

The total commitment of \$ 6.3 billion as compared to last year's \$ 5.4 billion, an increase of over 16 per cent, is also higher than the World Bank's projection of \$ 5.8 billion.

For the second year running the consortium has pledged a higher amount of assistance to this country than that recommended by the World Bank. The consortium has also promised 16 per cent more assistance than last year. The credit rating of India in the leading financial markets of the world is high and that with all the known deficiencies in the implementation of its well conceived development strategy, the economy had shown sure signs of coping with adversities however severe, are self-evident propositions in any scheme of assessment to the 13 member nations of the Aid India Consortium. The World Bank's recommendation in respect of concessional aid commitment for the fiscal year 1989 is derived from the Bank's studied scanning of the growth path of the economy and the impediments which need to be overcome.

The consortium has urged India to achieve at least a 5 per cent annual growth rate over the long run, to improve the living standards of a population that is still rising by over two per cent per annum, provide

productive employment for the growing labour force, and reduce poverty. "This will entail continued action to reduce the Government deficit and increase savings, as well as maintenance of real export growth of about 6.5 per cent per annum, reversal of the weak agricultural performance of the last four years and maintenance of recent high growth rates in manufacturing," the consortium has at the end of the meeting in Paris on June 22, 1988.

Export performance

The performance on the foreign trade front in 1987-88 has been truly impressive with a surge in exports by 24 per cent and a modest increase in imports by 11.8 per cent. Persistent export drive has resulted in the recording of the highest-ever exports during 1987-88 at Rs. 15,719.36 crore. The performance exceeds the target set for the year by Rs. 1,919 crore.

Releasing the provisional figures for 1987-88 at a news conference in New Delhi, on May 20, 1988, the Finance and Commerce Minister, Mr. N. D. Tiwari, said that the Government was working on a tentative 20 per cent target-to-target increase in the exports for the current year. This would work out to about Rs. 17,000 crore.

Against this export performance, Mr. Tiwari said the imports had increased "only" by 11.4 per cent, and stood at Rs. 22,343.02 crore. This brings down the trade deficit, which stood at a negative Rs. 7,512.51 crore, down to Rs. 6,623.66 crore, which is a decline of Rs. 888.85 crore, or by 11.8 per cent.

Industrial growth rate up

During the first eight months of 1987-88 (April-November 1987), the industrial growth has been of the order of 10.2 per cent as against 7.5 per cent during the

corresponding period last year.

During this period, the manufacturing sector recorded a growth of 11.6 per cent, mining sector 6.4 per cent and electricity generation 8.2 per cent, according to the annual report of the Department of Industrial Development for 1987-88.

Since 1984-85 the industrial sector has witnessed a consistently good performance. The growth rates achieved in the industrial sector as a whole were 8.6 per cent in 1984-85, 8.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 9.1 per cent in 1986-87.

The report says that the effects of the severe drought of 1987 may have some adverse impact on industrial growth during the latter part of 1987-88. However, it should be noted that the Indian industry has achieved considerable resilience and has undergone structural transformation from a sellers' market to buyers' market.

According to the report, in the manufacturing sector, 10 out of 17 industry groups recorded positive rates of growth. The overall rate of industrial growth is dependent to a considerable extent on the rate of growth of infrastructure industries. The composite index of six infrastructure industries comprising electricity, coal, salable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude, petroleum and cement recorded a rise of 6.3 per cent during April-January 1987-88 over the corresponding period a year ago.

New railway, postal rates

The increased railway fares and freight rates and postal and telecommunications tariffs came into force from April 1, 1988 with the commencement of the 1988-89 financial year.

The increase per ticket in second class mail and express trains is Rs. 2 at the lowest slab, progressively rising to the maximum of Rs. 15 for distances beyond 750 km.

The fare for air-conditioned chair car is Rs 5 more at the lowest slab, rising to a maximum of Rs 25 for distances beyond 1,000 km. The ten per cent surcharge levied from November on account of drought will continue.

Other revisions include increase in the fare for air conditioned sleeper class by Rs 10 at the lowest slab progressively rising to a maximum of Rs 95 for distances above 1,300 km and a six per cent increase in the freight rates for all commodities except fertilisers, foodgrains, pulses, self edible oils, gur and jaggery.

The telecom increases cover rentals for telephones connected to measured rate systems of 100 lines and above fees per call unit in excess of the limit manual trunk

calls for distance above 50 km and PCO fee for public telephones connected to measured rate exchanges. Charges for the use of public telephones have been doubled to Rs 1.

The commission on money orders up to Rs 50 is 40 paise instead of the existing 30 paise for every Rs 10 or part thereof. The minimum commission is 50 paise instead of existing 40 paise for every Rs 10 or part thereof. Registration fee has been increased from the existing Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.00.

There is a stationery charge of 15 paise per inland letter card. The existing stationery charge of 10 paise on embossed envelope has been increased to 15 paise. According to new rates, the ILC costs 50

paise (35 paise plus 15 paise as stationery charge) and the embossed envelope costs 75 paise (60 paise plus 15 paise as stationery charge).

Petrol costliest in India

Petrol is costliest in India compared to the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Deputy Minister for Petroleum, Mr Rafique Alam, told the Lok Sabha on March 22, 1988 that while petrol price in India's capital city is Rs 7.43 per litre that in London works out to Rs 7.04, in Islamabad Rs 5.33 and in Colombo Rs 6.22. However, the price of high speed diesel (HSD) oil is cheaper in India than in the UK and Sri Lanka.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

National Literacy Mission

The National Literacy Mission, launched by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi in May 1988, seeks to achieve the goal of imparting 'functional literacy' to 80 million illiterate persons in the 15-35 age group by 1995. Speaking on the occasion, Mr Gandhi expressed the hope that the NLM would not remain a Government programme but would involve the entire nation. He said the youth and voluntary agencies must be fully involved in the programme. The NLM is one of the five technology missions devised by Mr Sam Pitroda with the ostensible objective of preparing the country for a confident march into the 21st century.

As researchers have established, literacy and adult education, especially among women, can directly lower the rate of infant mortality and school drop-outs, improve health, nutrition and environmental conditions. Though attempts were made and several programmes launched early to fulfil the constitutional objective of eradicating illiteracy within 15 years after the country became the republic, these did not succeed possibly because the nation then was preoccupied with tackling the problems of food, employment and self reliance in the country. As a result, the number of illiterates in the country has progressively increased from 30 crore in 1951 to 43.7 crore in 1981. Today, forty years after independence, six out of every ten Indians, three out of four women, and eight out of ten tribals and the scheduled castes still cannot read or write.

The compulsion behind the NLM has been known for long. Yet if the task of seizing the manifestly uphill national problem of removing illiteracy has had the bite for almost four decades, the reasons are not far to seek. Between 1951 and 1981, while literacy percentage itself rose from 16.7 to 36, the absolute number of illiterate population increased from 301 millions to 425 millions. The reckoning now is that the number of illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 may itself swell to 116 million by 1991.

New scheme for vocational training

The vocational training for the industry related vocations will be imparted generally by Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other specialised institutions, whereas vocational education in schools will be imparted mostly in service sector related trades/vocations. The Minister of State for Education, Mr L. P. Sahi, told the Lok Sabha on April 21, 1988.

Under the scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education, vocational courses will be formulated keeping in view the manpower requirements in various professions including emerging vocations in the new technology areas. Skills required for a vocational area are taken into consideration by the NCERT while preparing the curricula for vocational courses in schools. These curricula will be reviewed from time to time with reference to changing requirements, Mr Sahi said.

20% posts in civil service for women soon

The Government proposes to increase the representation of women in civil services to 20 per cent by 1990. The Union Minister of State for Home, Mr P. Chidambaram, said on February 19, 1988.

The ratio of women employees has increased considerably from eight to 13 per cent now due to sustained and conscious efforts by the Government to attract the "biggest disadvantaged group" to take to civil jobs.

The Government is also taking every step to place women in responsible positions including the judiciary, the police and the legislature. Besides, more women would shortly be inducted into the paramilitary forces and the State police set ups.

National scholarship income ceiling revised

The Government has on January 19, 1988, decided to revise upwards the income ceiling for eligibility for the national scholarship scheme from Rs 6,000 to Rs 25,000 per annum.

The earlier income ceiling of Rs 500 per month was fixed way back in 1961. The objective of the scheme is that the Government should assume responsibility for providing an opportunity to brilliant students from poor families who otherwise would not be able to avail themselves of the facilities available in the country for the best education.

EXPEDITIONS

Antarctica holds out great hope

A glittering belt of minerals and what the

petroleum industry calls a super-giant oilfield may lie buried under Antarctica, and ecologists fear a dirty carve-up of the world's last wilderness.

New advances in mining technology in a resource-hungry age could dot the ice-pack

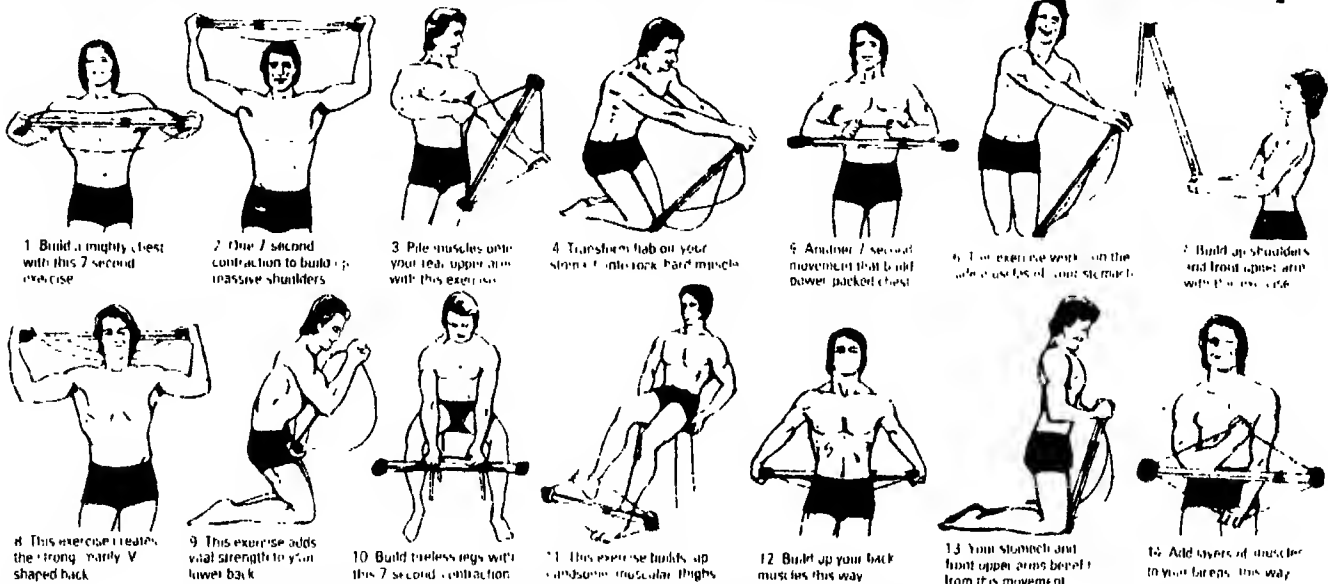
with oil wells, mines and fish factories and upset a fragile eco-system, they say. Traces of iron, gold, titanium, tin, copper, cobalt and uranium have been found across Antarctica.

(Continued on page 57)

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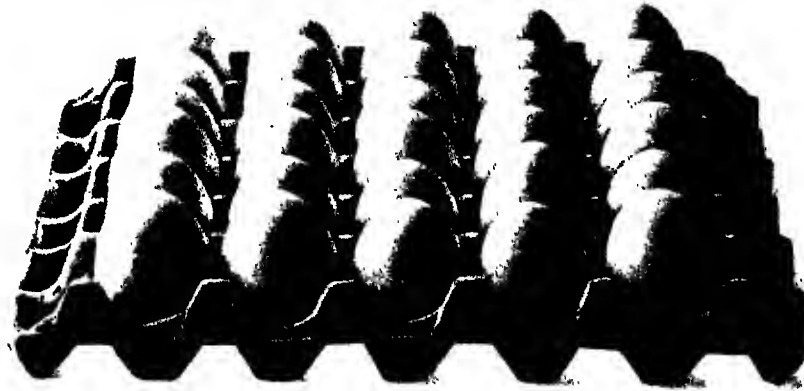
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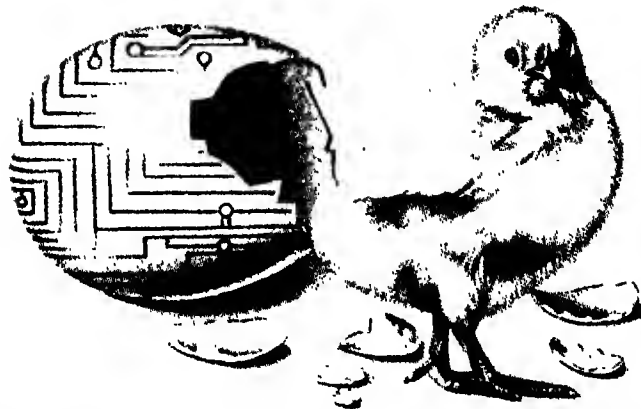
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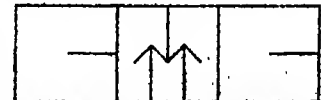
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and external.
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aspects on
personality
development,
personality
development
can be a guiding
influence for
development of the
internal aspects of
personality.
The development
of the internal
aspects of
personality
can be a
guiding influence
for the development
of the external
aspects of
personality and
vice versa.

Shikha Swaroop
Mio India
1988

Photo: Vikas Vats

The single most important thing you can do to stay slim, healthy and beautiful is regular exercise. Every man, woman and child needs exercise. In addition to the physical benefits, exercise gives psychological benefits, too. It makes you feel good and helping to relieve mild depression and anxiety.

Modern research has clearly indicated that dieting is the worst way to slimming. By dieting, we severely deprive our body of proper nutrition which is very essential for our growth and functioning. Another significant factor is that severely restricted food intake slows down the metabolic rate of our body. Which means that our body burns fewer calories when we keep on reducing the calorie intake by eating less.

A recent study at the University of California proved that 'dieters' who ate only five hundred calories a day and did not exercise burned up to 20 per cent fewer calories of their total calorie intake before they started the diet. Whereas 'dieters' who ate five hundred calories a day and exercised vigorously for twenty to thirty minutes daily did not show this drop in metabolism and continued to burn up more calories for at least twelve hours after they stopped exercising. They also lost more fat than the non-exercisers.

Exercise is the best way to reduce your body fat. Research confirms that exercise increases the metabolic burning of kilo joules as well as regulates appetite. The exercise should be regular, preferably every day, fast in movement and sustained for at least

twenty minutes. With the right sort of exercise your brain does indeed reset the appetite control, that will bring about the effortless self-regulation of food intake.

A group of obese young men were put on a programme of vigorous walking and jogging, with no restriction on food. After sixteen weeks they had lost an average of nearly six and a half kilogramme each.

Understanding about the full significance of exercise and nutrition came about through the research into athletes. Dr. Peter Wood, a Professor of Medicine Research at Stanford University, was intrigued by the leanness of long distance runners. He took sixty keen runners and compared their intake of food with the diet of residents of a small town, selected at random. The study proved that the runners ate 2,400 kilo joules a day more than the group of residents, yet weighed twenty-five per cent less.

The 'cure' for overweight problem is not to eat less and less, but to 'move'. To be energetic and nutritionally healthy you need not nibble a low-calorie diet forever, but add an element of 'play' in your daily life. Do more physical exertion, join outdoor sports and games, or any such activity or exercise that is pleasurable and use up more energy. Combine this daily 'play' with a diet containing more fibre rich foods and less fat and sugar.

No matter what exercise method you choose in accordance with your convenience and life style, regular exercise needs to become a way of life. It should keep you toned and trim (don't expect dramatic weight loss) and ease problems such as depression, stress and sleeplessness. One thing you should not expect is a miracle. Exercise can only improve the body you have got—not give you the one you long for.

Which exercise to choose? Following are some of the guidelines to help you select and choose.

Swimming: Swimming develops lung capacity, heart strength, suppleness and muscle power all at once. Unlike jogging, it does not strain muscles and joints because the body weight is supported by gravity-free water, so it's ideal for anyone who is unfit, overweight or elderly.

Calorie cost—Burns up 6 calories per minute if you swim a length (usually 25 metres) per minute, or 12 calories per minute if you swim two lengths in the same amount of time.

Weight Training: Don't confuse weight training with weight lifting. Weight training is basically reshaping your body by toning and developing the muscle strength by helping weak muscles and shaping up any particular area of your body.

Calorie cost—Amounts to 6 calories a minute at first and up to 10 with more demanding programmes.

Dancing: Dancing was probably the first leisure pursuit man enjoyed back in prehistoric times and it shows no signs of losing its popularity. Dancing, whether it is Indian classical or western movements, almost all forms are good for building stamina, suppleness and fitness.

Calorie cost—6-10 calories per minute depending on how vigorously you dance.

Yoga: Everyone is aware of yoga, and its 'asanas'. Dating from the 2nd century B.C., yoga is a whole philosophy that aims at bringing holistic well-being through union of body, mind and spirit. Learning all branches of yoga needs a good deal of commitment and an experienced teacher—but it could change every aspect of your life. Yoga 'asanas' are excellent for stretching and flexibility, some effect your blood flow and stimulate glands. Regular sessions will restore energy, ease tension as well as improve posture.

Calorie cost—approx. 3 calories per minute.

Apart from these four there are numerous other exercises which you can choose from. Brisk walking, jogging, aerobics, stretching, isometrics, martial arts, callisthenics etc.

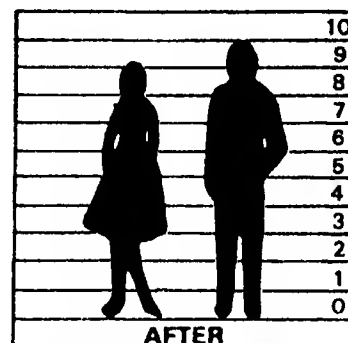
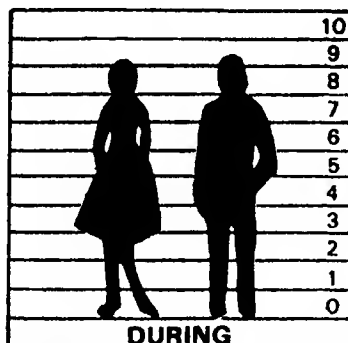
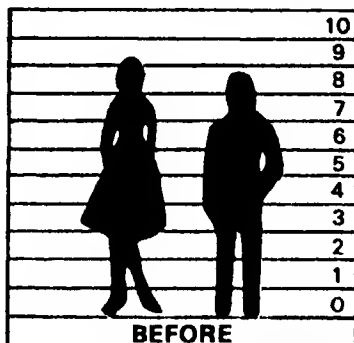
If you are about to start a weight-reduction programme or if you are trying to maintain your present weight, the overall message is that the best and easiest way to diet is to increase your level of exercise at the same time that you decrease your consumption of food.



Juhl Chawla
A busy model, film and TV actress

—Ravi Mathotra

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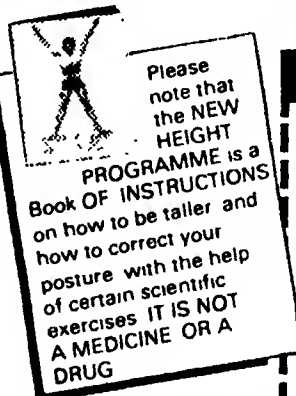
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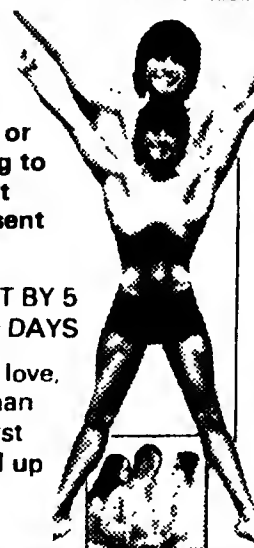
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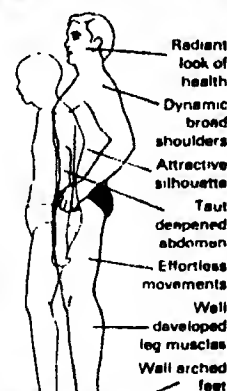


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(Continued from page 48)

Antarctica, the frozen continent, is a common heritage of humankind and an ideal global laboratory. The 1959 treaty among 37 signatory countries prohibits military activity, testing of weapons, nuclear explosions or the dumping of radioactive material and sets aside national boundaries in Antarctica. About three decades after, the glimmering ice desert remains frozen as before. An exclusive natural phenomenon of ice cover differentiates Antarctica from the other continents. Practically, all its area is

covered by a thick ice sheet of more than 2,000 metres in thickness. The close relationship between this titanic glacier and other factors make it an area of great future hope.

The Government of India successfully launched seven scientific research expeditions between 1981 and 1987 with 141 scientists and 342 logistic personnel participating in the expeditions. Five winter teams comprising 12 to 17 persons have stayed throughout the year in the icy continent.

The seventh expedition which returned to

Goa on March 26, 1988 stayed for 70 days in Antarctica. During the third expedition, a year round permanent research base Antarctica named Dakshin Gangotri manned entirely by Indian scientists and technicians, was set up.

During the subsequent expedition infrastructural facilities were augmented and satisfactory communication links with India through satellite and other modes were established. The eighth expedition planned for December 1988 and a second permanent station is expected to be established there.

MISCELLANY

India's population growth exceeds China's

India could surpass China as the world's most populous nation in the not distant future, the U.S. Census Bureau has said.

China has long been the world's most heavily populated nation and now is home to about one-fifth of the earth's people. But, "the time is now foreseeable when India will take over the number one spot, reflecting a population growth rate that is nearly twice as high as China's", the bureau reported.

"The last projections suggest that India's population may surpass China's in less than 60 years, or before today's youngsters in both countries reach old age", the bureau said in its new *World Population Profile: 1987*, released in early April 1988.

The bureau estimates China now has 1,088,169,000 people, compared with India's 816,828,000. But India has a birth rate of 32 per 1,000 people, compared with just 20 per 1,000 in China, which has conducted an intensive birth control campaign in recent years. Subtracting deaths, India's population is growing by 2.1 per cent annually, China's by only 1.3 per cent, the bureau reported.

The population projections for the year 2050 show India as the world's most populated country, with an anticipated 1,591,204,000 people. At the same time, China would have a population of 1,554,875,000.

Varuna completes epic voyage

India's sail training ship "Varuna" completed an epic voyage of 15,000 nautical miles to Australia and back on April 15, 1988 after participating in the prestigious "tall ships" event of the Australia bicentennial celebration in January. The event was held to commemorate the landing of the first European settlers in Australia who embarked on 11 "tall ships" from England in 1787 in a similar voyage lasting over eight months.

Navigating by the stars, the 84-tonne sail

training ship "Varuna", which sailed from Bombay on September 14, 1987, completed the voyage in exactly seven months and one day on April 15 after an eventful 28,000 km long round trip to Sydney—the longest voyage undertaken so far by a square rigged sail boat of this size belonging to the Indian Navy.

The crew of thirty, including officers, cadets and sailors mainly amateurs below the age of 20, took up the challenge with no modern aid to guide them all that way from Bombay to Sydney. The 16 terene sails of "Varuna" gave them a maximum speed of about 1.5 knots. The young crew relied on the tinned food and for months they remained together conquering every challenge the sea offered them.

Festival of India in Japan

The Festival of India in Japan got off to a colourful start on April 15, 1988 at the National Theatre in Tokyo on April 15, 1988 in a typical Indian setting and to the strains of classical music and the beat of drums. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and his Japanese counterpart, Mr. Noboru Takeshita, lit the traditional lamp to mark the inauguration of the six-month-long festival, which promises to bring to the Japanese people the best of Indian art and culture.

The Festival of India will help promote mutual understanding and strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. The Japanese will be treated to a rich fare of music, dance, films, fashion shows and food festivals during the six months.

Million tonnes oil from A.P. fields

At least one million tonnes of crude a year will be available from the GS-16 offshore structure in the Krishna-Godavari basin, according to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This estimate is based on the test production completed so far in the structure which is 12 km from the coast near Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh.

It was stated on March 28, 1988 that during recent test production of the GS-16-5 structure, the oil flow rate was 5,000 barrels

a day and that of gas 1.6 lakh cubic metres a day. Three other wells in the GS-structure—two, four and eight—have also proved successful.

The latest find of oil and gas in the offshore area of the Krishna-Godavari basin is the richest so far discovered in an onshore or offshore regions. The oil wells in Bombay High yield around 2,500 barrels a day along with associated gas. The annual output of crude in Bombay High was over million tonnes and gas around 6,500 million cubic metres (equivalent to 6.5 million tonnes of oil) in 1986-87.

Oil strike in Cauvery basin

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission struck oil and gas in the Cauvery basin Nannilam, 12 km west of Tiruvarur town Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. Oil is flowing at the rate of 150 barrels a day and gas at 2,933 cubic metres a day from well drilled at a depth of 3,460 metres.

This is the fourth successful hydrocarbon strike in the Cauvery oil basin, the others being at Nanmanam near Nagapattinam, Kovilkalappal and Bhuvanapur in South Arcot district.

First rail coach from Kapurthala

The Rail Coach Factory, the production unit of the Indian Railways started production on March 31, 1988 with the first second class passenger coach rolled out of its huge assembly line at the press of a button by the Punjab Governor Mr. S. S. Ray. This is the second production unit to be located in Punjab, first being Diesel Component Works at Patiala.

Located in Hussainpur village on Jalandhar-Firozpur branch line of Northern Railway, nearly 20 km from industrial city of Jalandhar, the factory will roll out 1,000 coaches annually when it becomes fully operational in 1991.

Described as India's largest, the foundation of this Rs. 311 crore project was laid by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi on August 17, 1985 as part of the Punjab Accord.

Second phase of HBJ completed

The second phase of the Hazira Bijaipur Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline was completed on March 22 1988 with the supply of gas to IFFCO's fertiliser plant at Sonla in Uttar Pradesh. The second phase from Guna in Madhya Pradesh to Sonla, covering a distance of 580 km,

was completed in a record time of six months by the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL).

This stretch of the pipeline was completed with a rate of more than seven km per day through the rocky terrain, forest patches, railway crossings and rivers including the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Ramganga. The first phase of the pipeline from Hazira to Bijaipur covering a distance of 642 km was commissioned in August last with the supply of gas to the

fertiliser plant of the National Fertilisers Limited (NFL).

The longest underground pipeline in the world, the 1,750-km HBJ pipeline, passing through four States of the country, has a capacity of 18.2 million cubic metres of gas per day, which can be further augmented to a level of 33.4 million cubic metres per day. At its full capacity the pipeline will transport gas equivalent to 4,000 tonnes of coal per hour without overloading the country's rail or road transport network.

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Moortidevi Award

The Bharatiya Jnanpith presented the fourth Moortidevi Sahitya Puraskar to Mr. Anand Lal Sethia, an eminent poet in both Hindi and Rajasthani, for his collection of poems *Nirgrantha*. The award consists of a plaque and Rs 1,000, which was presented by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar, to Mr. Sethia.

Nehru Literacy Award

Prof. N. G. Ranga, octogenarian parliamentarian and freedom fighter, received the Nehru Literacy Award for 1987 from the Vice President, Dr. S. D. Sharma, New Delhi on April 23, 1988 for his contribution towards the removal of illiteracy among the adult men and women of this country.

The award, instituted by the Indian Adult Education Association, is given to outstanding social workers, intellectuals and statesmen for their service in promoting education among the masses.

Arjuna Awards presented

The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, on April 19, 1988 honoured 15 sportspersons and a university for their outstanding achievements in the field of sports during the year 1986.

He gave away Arjuna awards to 13 sportspersons, Dronacharya awards to 3 coaches and the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy to Guru Nanak Dev University for all-round excellence in sports.

The following received the Arjuna award which carries a cash prize of Rs 5,000, along with a bronze statuette of Arjuna and a scroll: Suman Rawat (athletics), Jaipal Singh (boxing), Sandhya Agarwal (women's net), Joachim Carvalho (hockey), Ramakrishna (kabaddi), Cyril Valloor (volleyball), Ugrat Samal (shooting), Prem Chand (table tennis), Lt. K. S. Rao (adventure sports), Jagmohan Sapra (weightlifting) and Pradhan (swimming). Two awardees—

Mohammad Azharuddin (cricket) and Lt. Dhruv Bhandari (yachting)—were not present.

The Dronacharya award, given to coaches in recognition of their services to sport, went to Dhan Prem Azad (cricket) and R. V. Gokhale (chess).

Jnanpith Award presented

The 22nd Bharatiya Jnanpith Award for 1986 was presented to Dr. Satchidananda Routroy, an eminent Oriya writer, for his outstanding contribution to Indian literature in New Delhi on March 28, 1988.

The award carries an amount of Rs 1.50 lakh and is presented once a year to a writer of any Indian language.

Dr. Routroy is the second Oriya writer to receive the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award after Gopinath Mohanty who was the co-recipient of the award in 1973.

National Awards presented

Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, who reigned supreme in Tamil Nadu politics, was posthumously conferred with Bharat Ratna—the nation's highest honour—by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in New Delhi on March 19, 1988. Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran, widow of Mr. Ramachandran, received the award.

Mr. Venkataraman decorated a total of 42 eminent personalities from the fields of politics, literature, culture, film world, science and sports. There were three Padma Vibhushan awardees, 13 Padma Bhushans and 26 Padma Shris.

G. D. Birla Award presented

The first G. D. Birla International Award for outstanding contribution to humanism was presented to Baba Amte by the Vice-President, Dr. S. D. Sharma, in New Delhi on March 26, 1988.

The award, to be presented once in two years, has been instituted by the Birla

Academy of Art and Culture in memory of Ghanshyam Das Birla to foster the universal humanist vision enshrined in the country's Vedic tradition. Baba Amte is the first recipient of the award consisting of a crest, a citation and a cheque of Rs 2 lakh.

R. D. Birla Award

The R. D. Birla Award for medical research was presented to Prof. M. A. Viswamitra of Bangalore for his work in molecular biology. Prof. Viswamitra has made a major breakthrough in developing sequence-specific anti-cancer drugs.

Vikram Sarabhai Awards

Five distinguished scientists—Prof. Surendra Prasad, Prof. V. K. Kapahi, Dr. P. C. Pandey, Mr. Anil Kakodkar and Mr. T. Alex, have been named for the Dr. Vikram Sarabhai research awards for 1987.

The annual awards, instituted by the Hanuman Ashram, Nadiad, are given away for excellence in the fields of electronics and telecommunications, planetary and space sciences, atmospheric physics and hydrology and system analysis or management problems.

Each award carries a medal and cash prize of Rs 8,000 which is presented on the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarabhai on August 12.

B. D. Goenka Award

Mr. R. K. Laxman is the first cartoonist in the country to receive the B. D. Goenka award for excellence in journalism.

The other recipients of the award, which were presented by Swami Chinmayananda in Madras on March 1, 1988—a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh, a citation and a replica of the Sun Temple of Konark—are Mr. K. N. Hazarika, former editor of *Dainik Assam* (for 1985), Mr. S. Sahay, former editor of *The Statesman* and Mr. A. N. Shivaraman, editor of *Dinamani* (for 1986).

Kallidas Samman

Sitar maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar,

painter M. F. Hussain, theatre man Purushottam Lakshman Deshpande and Kuchipudi dancer Vedantam Satyanarayana Sharma were awarded Kalidas Samman of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque each instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Governor, Prof. K. M. Chandy, gave away the awards in Bhopal on February 13, 1988

on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of celebrations of Bharat Bhavan, home of arts of the State Government.

Kalinga Prize

The Kalinga prize for 1987 was presented to Dr. Marcel Roche, permanent delegate of

Venezuela to UNESCO, in New Delhi on February 12, 1988.

The Kalinga prize, established by UNESCO in 1951 for the popularisation of science, is an international award based on a grant to UNESCO by the Kalinga Foundation Trust in India.

3. SPACE RESEARCH

Another major space feat

The Indian satellite IRS-1A went into orbit, making India the fifth nation and the first developing country to have its own operational remote sensing satellite in space. The other four nations are the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Japan. The Rs. 650-million, 975-kg snow-covered satellite was shot into space after a magnificent launch by the Soviet Vostok rocket from the Soviet cosmodrome at Baikonour at 12 hours and 13 minutes and 30 seconds (IST) on March 17, 1988.

The satellite, which has gone into a polar sun-synchronous orbit, is by far the heaviest of the seven indigenous satellites launched so far, and more significantly, represents a graduation from experimental remote sensing capabilities offered by the Bhaskara to the realm of operational remote sensing. The successful stationing in orbit of the ingeniously designed and developed remote sensing satellite marks another step forward in India's nascent space programme.

The Indian Space Research Organisation's feat is a remarkable one, considering the fact that the Indian made IRS-1A is the world's fourth remote sensing satellite to be in orbit. The other three are the U.S. Landsat, the French Apple and a Japanese one. Several Indian organisations have been responsible for the making of the complex components that go to make this 975-kg satellite. The Soviet scientists who helped their Indian counterparts in putting the satellite, first on board the Vostok

rocket and then in its lift-off, but had nothing to do in its design and fabrication, were amazed at this "great Indian achievement", for the experience and independent research capability of our scientists.

IRS-1A is the tenth Indian satellite in space. Though INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B weighed more than 1,000 kg, they were custom made for India in the United States. Aryabhata weighed 650 kg, Bhaskara-I and Bhaskara-II weighed 436 kg each. APPLE also weighed the same. The three Rohini satellites built and launched in India weighed between 35 to 42 kg.

Placed in polar sun-synchronous orbit, IRS-1A will cover the entire Indian sub-continent once in 22 days helping the study of natural resources during various seasons under identical illumination conditions. When fully operational, the satellite will provide a wealth of data to enable efficient mapping and monitoring of resources in the fields of agriculture, geology and hydrology.

The satellite is the seventh to be launched from foreign launcher and the fourth to go up from the Soviet Union. The other three satellites which were launched from the Soviet Union were Aryabhata (1975), Bhaskara-I (1979) and Bhaskara-II (1981). The Indian National Satellite (INSAT-1A) and its successor INSAT-1B were launched from the United States. India's first experimental communications satellite APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment) was launched by the European Space Agency from Kourou in French Guyana.

The imaging payload system aboard the IRS-1A constitutes the 'eye' of the sophisticated satellite. The satellite carries

three linear-imaging self-scanning (LISS) cameras that will take pictures of 148 km wide scenes in four different colours with a spatial resolution of 38 and 76 metres. The data will be received at NRSA originally set up in 1979 to receive pictures from the U.S. satellite Landsat. It was modified last year for receiving data from the French satellite Spot. Spot pictures can show objects the size of a living room and reveal terrain features in three dimensions. IRS-1A cannot resolve two objects unless they are larger than the size of two tennis courts.

Remote sensing is actually the technique by which information can be collected about any objects of earth's surface from the radiation emitted, reflected or scattered by it. Through the processed images or pictures in four colours, namely, in blue, green, blue, red and near infra-red, it is possible to identify the nature of the ground cover, be it construction, rock, soil or vegetation.

Unlike the earlier experimental satellites like Aryabhata and Bhaskara, IRS-1A is a fully working satellite, beneficial to both economic and geological research. It will supply to the ground stations located at Hyderabad and Bangalore images and data on country's natural resources through its three highly sensitive cameras on a regular basis. It will prove a boon to our agriculture, forestry, weather forecasting and oil exploration. And, perhaps equally important though its camera will permit very small objects to be photographed, it will enable India to keep an eye on large-scale military developments and movements in neighbouring countries.

4. SPORTS ROUND-UP

ATHLETICS

Inter-State Athletics Championship : Delhi and Bengal won the men's and women's team titles, respectively, of the 26th Inter-State athletics championship, which concluded in Jabalpur on March 1, 1988.

Delhi men were followed by Kerala and Punjab, while the Bengal women were followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

National School Games : Punjab senior boys and senior girls won top team honours in the athletics events of the 33rd National

School Games which concluded in Chandigarh on January 11, 1988. The team title in the junior boys section was secured by Haryana, while Korala junior girls emerged as the best team in their category.

BADMINTON

National Badminton Championship : Syed Modi of Railways won the men's singles title for the eighth successive year when he beat team-mate Harjeet Singh 13-17, 15-1, 18-16 in the final of the 52nd National badminton championship in

Jamshedpur on January 21, 1988.

In the women's singles event, Madhumita Bisht claimed the title for the fourth successive year with a 11-0, 11-3 victory over Aparna Habbu of Karnataka.

Uday Pawar and Ravi Kunte won the men's doubles title dethroning defending champions Sanat Mishra and L. D'Sa 15-17-15.

Madhumita Bisht and Ami Ghia won the women's doubles title defeating Sudhakar Padmanabhan and Mallika Barya 15-13-3.

Madhumita Bisht and Sanat Mishra clinched the mixed doubles title defeating Pradip Gandhi and Manjusha Pawangad

of Maharashtra 15-3, 15-3.

With this win Madhumita Bisht completed a treble

Inter-State Badminton Championship :

The Indian Railways won the team event in both men's and women's section in the inter State badminton championship in Jamshedpur on January 16, 1988

In the men's event for the *Rahimtoola Cup*, Railways beat Maharashtra 3-2 while in the women's final for the *Chadha Cup* they crushed Karnataka 3-0

BALL BADMINTON

National Ball Badminton Championship : Indian Railway men and Karnataka women claimed the honours in the 33rd National ball badminton championship in Hyderabad on January 11, 1988

Railways scored victory over Karnataka in the men's final while the Karnataka women posted a win over host Hyderabad for their 32nd successive title triumph

BASKETBALL

National Junior Basketball Championship : Tamil Nadu annexed the boys' title defeating Kerala 82-75 in a thrilling final of the 39th National junior basketball championship in Bhiwara on June 16, 1988

A brilliant display by Rekha Chaudhary enabled Madhya Pradesh to lift the girls' crown with a 66-61 win over Punjab in a close final

Kerala secured third positions in both junior boys and girls section. Their boys routed Tamil Nadu 54-41 while girls trounced Maharashtra 57-49

Hosts and holders Rajasthan, who lost to Karnataka boys in the quarter-finals, finished a poor fifth

Federation Cup : Western Railway and FACT won the men's and women's titles, respectively, in the fifth Federation Cup basketball championship which concluded in Cochin on April 3, 1988

In the men's final, Western Railway defeated Punjab Police 82-66. In the women's section, FACT won the title winning all their three league matches. In their last league match, FACT defeated Central Railway 64-54

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

Senior National Snooker Championship : Geet Sethi of Gujarat won the 54th Senior National snooker championship, defeating Yasim Merchant of Maharashtra in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh) on February 29, 1988.

The former world amateur snooker champion Om Agarwal (Maharashtra) took

the third spot

National Billiards and Snooker Championship : Reigning champion Geet Sethi of Gujarat became the first Indian to score a break of 147—the highest possible break in one frame in snooker while beating Latif of Kerala by four frames to nil in the senior snooker event of the National billiards and snooker championship in Guntur on February 21, 1988

Sethi won the billiards championship with a huge 2370-1068 win over Subhash Agarwal of Railways in the finals on February 20

CHESS

National Junior Girls' Chess Championship : International woman master Anupama Abhyankar of Maharashtra lifted the National junior girls' chess championship for the third successive year when she easily defeated Madhavi Poidar in Visakhapatnam on June 10, 1988

Second-seeded Santha of Tamil Nadu, with 5.5 points, and national sub-junior girls' champion Mrinalini Kunte of Maharashtra, with five points were placed in the second and third slot, respectively

National Sub-Junior Chess Title : Mrinalini Kunte of Maharashtra won the fifth National sub-junior chess title for girls, when she outplayed Sai Meera of Orissa in the final round in Pondicherry on May 30, 1988

National 'A' Chess Championship : Defending champion, grandmaster Viswanathan Anand made it three-in-a-row when he retained his title with a round to spare at the end of the 18th and penultimate round of the 15th National 'A' chess championship in Neyveli on February 12, 1988

National Women's Chess Championship : Top seed and international women's master Bhagyashree Sathé Thipsay of Bombay annexed the National women's chess title in Kurukshetra on February 3, 1988. She was awarded the V V Shastri Rolling Trophy for her achievement. Anupama Abhyankar finished second

CRICKET

National Women's Cricket Championship : Indian Railways won the coveted National women's cricket title for the third time in a row by virtue of their first innings lead, though their final against Karnataka ended in a draw in Madras on June 3, 1988

Replying to the Railways, mammoth total of 482 for seven declared, Karnataka, who were 68 for three at close on June 2, added 82 runs in 161 minutes off 41 overs losing the remaining seven wickets in the process

This is a unique record set by the Railways, who have been the title winners in all their three appearances in the national since 1986. Karnataka, who have not won the title even once, remained runners-up for

the fourth time

Goswami Ganesh Dutt Title : Indian Airlines retained the Goswami Ganesh Dutt cricket title when they defeated Association of Bengal (Calcutta) by 57 runs in the final at the Hindu College ground in New Delhi on May 29, 1988

Sheesh Mahal Cricket Tournament : Sahara India retained the 38th All-India Sheesh Mahal cricket tournament defeating United Bank of India, Calcutta, by 74 runs in the final at the K D Singh Babu Stadium in Lucknow on April 23, 1988

Ranji Trophy : Tamil Nadu became the proud winners of the coveted Ranji Trophy when they beat Railways by an innings and 144 runs just before lunch on the last day of the five-day Chaurminar Challenge cricket final at the Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on March 30, 1988

In the 55-year-old history of the championship, it was the second title triumph for Tamil Nadu

Ranji Jhansi Trophy : South Zone wrested the Ranji Jhansi Trophy defeating holders Institutional Zone by four wicket victory in their last league match at the Palam Air Force ground in New Delhi on March 6, 1988

Vizzy Trophy : North Zone retained the Vizzy Trophy, beating West Zone by seven wickets on the final day of the Inter-University cricket final at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay on February 28, 1988

Vijay Merchant Trophy : North Zone emerged champion defeating East Zone by nine wickets in the final of the Vijay Merchant trophy cricket tournament in Nagpur on February 11, 1988

Rohinton Baria Trophy : Delhi regained victory over Bangalore in the All-India inter-university cricket tournament for the Rohinton Bana Trophy in Madras on January 28, 1988

India-West Indies One-Day Series : The visitors wrapped up the seven-match Chaurminar Challenge Cup series with an emphatic 6-1 margin when the West Indies coasted to a nine wicket win with 2-1 overs to spare against India in their seventh and last international cricket match in Trivandrum on January 25, 1988

India-West Indies Tests : India levelled the series when they beat West Indies by 255 runs on the penultimate day of the fourth and final cricket Test at the M A Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on January 15, 1988

India had lost the first match of the four-Test series at Delhi. The second and third matches were drawn

Debutant leg-spinner Narendra Hirwani added another feather in his cap when he repeated his first-innings feat of taking eight wickets. This enabled him to equal Australian Bob Massey's world record of capturing 16 wickets on debut

Hirwani, who took eight wickets in each innings, became the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a Test. The previous best was 14 for 124 by Jesu Patel against Australia at Kanpur in 1950-60

CYCLING

Senior National Cycling Championship. Indian Railways with 26 points emerged champions in the men's section of the 43rd Senior National cycling championship, dethroning holders Bihar in Hyderabad on February 28, 1988 Punjab with 21 points and Delhi with 14 finished second and third, respectively

In the women's section, Bihar with a tally of 17 points bagged the team title followed by Kerala (15) and Delhi (11) in that order

FOOTBALL

J. C. Guha Trophy : India champions Mohun Bagan lifted the coveted title defeating top Bangladesh outfit Mohammedan Sporting Dhaka, by an odd goal in three in the absorbing final of the J C Guha memorial invitation soccer championship at the Salt Lake Stadium in Calcutta on May 14 1988

Santosh Trophy : Punjab took home the Santosh Trophy for the sixth time from their ninth entry, beating Kerala by five goals to four in the final at the Lal Bahadur Stadium in Quilon on April 21 1988 The match ended goalless after 90 minutes of play and 30 minutes of extra time taking it to a tie breaker and then to "sudden death"

A total of 145 goals were scored from 56 matches during the 31 day long 44th National football championship Of this 90 were netted during the six clusters of 33 league matches while the quarter final league accounted for 44 from 20 matches The two semi finals saw two goals being scored and the final nine This compares badly to last year's scores of 164 goals from 55 matches

All-Air Lines Gold Cup : East Bengal lifted the All-Airlines Gold Cup for the second successive year with an overwhelming 4-1 victory over Mohammedan Sporting at the Kanchenjunga Stadium in Siligun on March 22, 1988

Sanjay Gold Cup : Mohammedan Sporting lifted the glittering Sanjay Gandhi football gold cup, getting the better of Aryan Club 2-0 in the final played at the Moinul Haque Stadium in Patna on February 8, 1988

Nehru Cup : Soviet Union retained the Jawaharlal Nehru gold cup for the fourth consecutive year defeating Poland by two goals to nil in Siligun on February 4, 1988

Durand Cup : Jagatjit Textile Mills Phagwara, overcame holders Mohun Bagan Calcutta, 1-0 to annex the glittering Durand Cup at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on January 6, 1988

HOCKEY

Obaidullah Cup : Punjab Police lifted the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup after a gap of 10 years inflicting a shocking 3-1 defeat on defending champions Indian Airlines in the

final at the Ashbag Stadium in Bhopal on June 14, 1988

This was Punjab Police's fifth triumph and ninth entry into the final of the tournament In 1978 also Punjab Police emerged champions after defeating Indian Airlines

Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy : State Bank of India Madras lifted the G Kuppuswamy Naidu Memorial Trophy defeating Karnataka XI Bangalore 4-3 via a tie breaker in the final of the 43rd all India hockey tournament sponsored by Lakshmi Mills and conducted by Kovilpatti Sports Club in Kovilpatti on June 5 1988 The teams were locked goalless at the end of regulation time

Karnataka XI which was the hot favourite to win the tournament had to be contented with the Lakshmi Jubilee Trophy for the runners up

Bombay Gold Cup : Punjab Police edged out Punjab and Sind Bank to regain the prestigious Bombay Gold Cup which they had last won in 1979 in Bombay on May 16 1988

Beighton Cup : Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperatives (IFFCO) of Delhi lifted the coveted Beighton Cup in their maiden appearance when they made a splendid rally to beat Southern Railway 2-1 in the 93rd hockey championship final at the Mohun Bagan Ground in Calcutta on April 23 1988

Rangaswamy Cup : Railways retained the Rangaswamy Cup for the second year running when they defeated a star studded Indian Airlines 4-2 in the final of the National hockey championship in New Delhi on March 2 1988

Punjab took the third place when they beat Services 2-1 in the semi finals match

Indira Gold Cup : Pakistan won the Indira Gandhi Hockey Gold Cup when they beat the Soviet Union 3-0 in the final in Lucknow on January 16 1988 India defeated Malaysia 3-0 to finish fifth

TABLE TENNIS

Junior National Table Tennis Championship : Bengali Arup Basak retained the junior boys title while Rinku Gupta of Madhya Pradesh won the junior girls honour in the 11th Junior National table tennis championships for the INTAB Cup in Imphal on June 12 1988

While flustered Arup had it easy against Chetan Baboor of Tamil Nadu winning 21-14 21-17 21-9 Rinku had to battle it out with Kanchan Dhowal of Punjab before registering a 21-14 21-19 21-13 win

Bengali Manu Ghosh won the sub junior girls singles title while Anupam Kanwar of Assam played purposeful table tennis to lift the sub junior boys' honour

In the junior boys' doubles Chetan Baboor and S G Krishna of Tamil Nadu survived some shaky moments before winning 22-20 15-21 21-17 against the Bengal pair of Arup Basak and Arjun Dutta

Madhya Pradesh won the junior girls doubles title with its pair Rinku Gupta and

Pallavi Tarash winning in straight sets against A Radhika and A S Shivayvan of Kerala They won 21-14, 21-17

TENNIS

Champions Cup : Boris Becker of West Germany captured his first title in over eight months with a 7-5, 6-4, 2-6 6-4 win over Emilio Sanchez of Spain in the final of the 702 500-dollar Champions Cup tennis tournament in Indian Wells on March 6, 1988

National Tennis Championship : Zeeshan Ali (18) and Nandini Rangarajan (23) of Maharashtra retained their men's and women's singles titles, respectively at the National tennis championship in Calcutta on January 3, 1988

In their title match Zeeshan brushed aside the challenge from Nandan Bai beating him 6-4, 6-2 6-3 while Nandini crushed her State colleague Nasreen Shujaat Ali by 7-6 1-6 6-2

WEIGHTLIFTING

Senior National Weightlifting Championship : The Services Sports Control Board retained the men's team title of the Senior National weightlifting championship in Jamnagar on March 28 1988 They secured 39 points

National Weightlifting Championship for Women : Jyotsana Datta won the 67.5 kg class and helped her State Bengal retain the team championship for women by a narrow margin of four points in the third National weightlifting championship for women which concluded in Jamnagar on March 28 1988

WRESTLING

Senior National Wrestling Championships : Holders Railways were narrowly dethroned in freestyle and Greco-Roman style team championships of the 35th Senior National wrestling championships which concluded at the BSF Camp in Chhawala 30 km from New Delhi

Delhi runners up last year won the freestyle championship logging 52 points Railways were second with 50 points

In the Greco Roman style Services runners up last year emerged champions with 42 points

VOLLEYBALL

Federation Cup : Indian Railway achieved a splendid double winning both the men's and women's crown in the 10th Federation Cup volleyball tournament in Udaipur on February 10, 1988

The Railway men got the better of Andhra Pradesh to win the title for the sixth time while its women defeated the holder Tamil Nadu to re-establish their supremacy after lapse of one year

Test Of English Language

Assistants' Grade Examination, April 1988

Directions: In this section you find a number of sentences parts of which are given in *Italics*. You also find only a group of words which is given in *Italics*. For each part given in *Italics*, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the part given in *Italics*. Example "G" is solved for you.

G. His style is quite *transparent*

(a) verboso (b) involved (c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation: In item 'G' the word 'lucid' is nearest in meaning to the word 'transparent'. So 'c' is the correct answer.

Q. 76. The fort is *impregnable*.

(a) so high that it cannot be scaled (b) so strongly built that it cannot be taken by force (c) not properly constructed (d) not fit for habitation

Q. 77. She was *sceptical* about the safety of the new drug, even though it was quite popular in Europe.

(a) doubtful (b) gloomy (c) hopeful (d) confident

Q. 78. Now-a-days *eminent* Sanskrit scholars are not easily available.

(a) sound (b) distinguished (c) popular (d) extraordinary

Q. 79. The leader *reiterated* the viewpoint of his partymen in his discussions with the leaders of the other parties

(a) reviewed (b) repeated (c) emphasised (d) explained

Q. 80. She suddenly realised that something was *amiss* in the situation

(a) wrong (b) disorderly (c) missing (d) unsuitable

Directions: In this section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage. Examples "I" and "J" are solved for you.

Passage

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that

(a) different forms of life are found on

earth (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature (c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position:

(a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace (c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation: I. The idea which represents the author's main point is "peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings", which is response "c". J. The best assumption underlying the passage is "The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace", which is response "b". So "b" is your answer

Passage I

Today our society abounds with persons who are mad after their own interests. In 'Sarvodaya', however, one has to be solicitous of others' interests. Man's nature will have to be changed. Values of life will have to be re-valued. For, if the individual does not change, even if exploitation is put out once, it will reappear afterwards. This is a high ideal no doubt but is capable of being attained. That can be done by making a beginning somewhere.

'Bhoodan' is the process whereby we can reach this goal. The land problem is a problem that affects crores of people. Hence, the Bhoodan movement makes a direct appeal to the masses and would inevitably cast its influence on their approach and way of life.

Q. 81. "Society abounds with persons who are mad after their own interests" means that society is full of people

(a) who are mad (b) who charge high interest on loans (c) who are selfish (d) who have many interests in life

Q. 82. In 'Sarvodaya' man's nature will have to be changed because

(a) it is the only permanent solution for social ills (b) it is a high ideal (c) it promotes self-interest (d) it brings happiness

Q. 83. 'To be solicitous of others' interests' means to be

(a) concerned about others' interests (b) ignorant of others' interests (c) sympathetic to others' interests (d) regardless of others' interests

Q. 84. 'This is a high ideal no doubt' refers specifically to

(a) Sarvodaya (b) changing man's nature (c) changing values (d) changing one's

interests

Q. 85. The 'Bhoodan' movement would cast its influence on the way of life of people because

(a) it is a high ideal (b) it makes a direct appeal to the masses (c) it affects crores of people (d) it is inevitable

Passage II

Just as it is vital for parents to live their own lives as fully as possible and to deepen their understanding of themselves to the utmost, so it is important for teachers and educators to do the same. When children go to school their teachers become, during school hours, substitutes for the parents, the children transfer to the teacher some of the feelings they have for their parents and are influenced in their turn by the personalities of the teachers. This mutual relationship is of more importance than any teaching method, and a child's ability to learn is continually hampered if the relationship is unsatisfactory. Again, if teachers really want to be educators, to help children to develop into satisfactory men and women, and not simply to 'stuff them with knowledge', they will only be really successful if they themselves have sound personalities. No amount of preaching, however well done, no principles, however sound, no clever technique of mechanical aids can replace the influence of a well-developed personality.

Q. 86. The writer recommends to the teachers to deepen their understanding of themselves on the assumption that

(a) is their duty (b) will make them earn more (c) will earn them a name of nation builders (d) helps to build a well-developed personality

Q. 87. The 'mutual relationship' referred to in the passage, relates to

(a) parents and teachers (b) children and public (c) children and teachers (d) children and parents

Q. 88. Teachers will be real educators

(a) by stuffing children with knowledge (b) by developing sound personalities of their own (c) through good teaching aids (d) by adopting advanced teaching methods

Q. 89. The teachers and educators are important to the children because

(a) without them they would remain ignorant (b) they serve as substitutes for parents in school (c) they preach good principles (d) they help them to get jobs

Q. 90. The central idea of the passage is that

(a) parents should have the right relationship with teachers of their children (b) teachers should develop sound personalities of their own to be able to

influence the children (c) there should be more research done in education (d) informal education is better than formal education

Passage III

Across much of the third world—and often in industrial nations, too—tribal people are under relentless assault: out-numbered, out-gunned and usually with no secure property rights or citizenship status. In an era hungry for new energy, mineral and agricultural resources, their freedom to roam undeveloped tracts of land is under fire. Faced with the onslaught of civilisation, they have nowhere to retreat or to hide. Their alternative, a forced assimilation into the modern world, carries the threat of cultural—and in extreme cases, physical—extinction.

Q. 91. The plight of the tribal people is miserable in

(a) Third world countries alone (b) several parts of the world (c) industrial nations (d) civilised countries

Q. 92. The tribals are

(a) a threat to civilisation (b) of no cultural value (c) well protected (d) without secure property rights and citizenship.

Q. 93. Today, the tribal people face the problem of

(e) overpopulation (b) war (c) curtailment of freedom of movement (d) energy shortage

Q. 94. The tribals can hope to survive temporarily by

(e) getting assimilated into the modern world (b) hiding away from the rest of the world (c) continuing to roam on undeveloped land (d) searching for mineral and agricultural resources

Q. 95. In the new set-up, the culture of the tribal people is likely to be

(a) promoted (b) wiped out (c) absorbed into that of the others (d) unaffected by changes in the modern world

Passage IV

Books are, by far, the most lasting product of mankind. Temples crumble into ruin, pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they passed through their authors' minds ages ago. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products, for nothing, in literature can long survive but what is really good. Books introduce us to the greatest minds that have ever lived. In a way we move in their company and their experiences become ours. Without books no fresh ideas are possible and without fresh ideas no cultured society is possible. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.

Q. 96. Books are the most lasting products of mankind because:

(a) The paper on which they are printed does not get destroyed easily (b) good binding keeps the books intact (c) the books are kept in almshouses and so they last long (d) great thoughts do not perish with the passage of time

Q. 97. The author says that the only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. By 'bad products' he means:

(a) books which have not been nicely written (b) books which do not contain good thoughts and useful matter (c) books which have not been nicely printed (d) the paper on which they are printed is of very bad quality

Q. 98. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be true from the information in the passage:

(a) when temples and statues decay books also cannot last long (b) books are substitutes for life and are useless (c) men may die but great thoughts are imperishable (d) books make us blind followers of old ideas

Q. 99. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?

(a) Man's thoughts are stronger than his physical body (b) Man is made for higher things (c) Man's spirit triumphs over death and destruction (d) Destruction of everything is inevitable

Q. 100. The world keeps its books with great care because:

(a) a lot of money is spent on producing them (b) books are symbols of mass literacy (c) books show how advanced the world has become (d) books provide new ideas

Passage V

Many famous breeds of dogs come from Germany. The Alsatian or the German Shepherd, the Dobermann and the Dachsund are three of the most popular breeds. The other name of the Alsatian gives us a clue about the work performed by this dog in the old days. Now, this dog is seen very often as the 'Seeing-Eye' on streets in the west. Along with the Dobermann, this breed is often selected for security or police work. Dachsund, the national dog of Germany, which is small and narrow-bodied, used to be an excellent badger hunter.

Q. 101. In the old days the Alsatian

(a) was a popular hunting dog (b) pulled the cart of village children (c) helped to look after flocks of sheep (d) was used to guard farms

Q. 102. 'Seeing-eye' is a name given to dogs which

(a) guard factories at night (b) can find hidden drugs (c) have good sense of smell and eyesight (d) lead blind people round city-streets

Q. 103. The Dobermann is selected

(a) for guarding sheep (b) as a pet dog (c) for exhibitions (d) for security and police works

Q. 104. Like all hounds, the Dachsund though small is also

(e) a fast runner (b) a watch dog (c) an expert hunter (d) a loyal pet

Q. 105. The national dog of Germany is

(a) Alsatian (b) Dobermann (c) Dachsund (d) Shepherd

Passage VI

One day Sami was going up the drive of

one of those big bungalows. It was only sporting mood that made him enter the gates. Usually he avoided these big places where people were haughty, aloof and inaccessible, and kept formidable dogs and servants. He went up hesitatingly expecting to be shouted off any moment when he saw a servant coming towards him. Sami held the monkey tight and turned to flee, but the servant caught up with him and poured out a volley of words. Sami indicated that he could not hear, whereupon the servant explained by signs that the master of the house wanted the monkey to be brought up before him.

Q. 106. Sami entered the gates of a big bungalow because

(e) he liked the bungalow (b) he was in playful mood (c) he wanted to entertain people living in it (d) he wanted to see the owner

Q. 107. He avoided big places because people living in them were

(a) miserly (b) rich (c) proud and arrogant (d) not interested in monkeys

Q. 108. When he saw a servant coming towards him he

(e) stood where he was (b) moved towards him hesitatingly (c) released the monkey to terrify him (d) turned to run away

Q. 109. The servant explained to Sami signs because

(e) the servant was dumb (b) he found that Sami was deaf (c) the servant did not want his master to hear (d) he wanted to ward off Sami

Q. 110. The master of the house

(e) was angry with Sami (b) wanted Sami to be driven out (c) asked Sami to give the monkey to him (d) wanted to see the monkey

Directions: In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is given in *italics* in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the word given in *italics* or phrase.

Example "F" has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a *smart* girl.

(a) lazy (b) active (c) indecent (d) casual

Explanation : The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the word given in *italics* "smart" is "lazy". So the answer is "a".

Q. 111. Mrs. Smith found herself in an *agitated* state of mind after the incident.

(a) angry (b) sad (c) complex (d) peaceful

Q. 112. The officer acted on instructions from his superior.

(a) written (b) oral (c) strict (d) spoken

Q. 113. There is much *animosity* between the two men.

(e) liveliness (b) friendliness (c) dislike (d) quiet

Q. 114. Rich people usually have *priggish* habits.

(a) penurious (b) inadequate (c) frugal (d) luxurious

Q. 115. To go *ahead* with your work.

(a) stop (b) proceed (c) think

d) plan

Q. 116. The lawyer's arguments were marked by *coherence*.

(a) looseness (b) relaxation (c) interconnectedness (d) consistency

Q. 117. Under the circumstances John's behaviour cannot be described as *logical*.

(a) irrational (b) considerate (c) disorderly (d) ideal

Q. 118. The committee came to the conclusion that the mistake committed by the employee was *major*.

(a) serious (b) minor (c) normal (d) silly

Q. 119. Gopal was marked as an *able* administrator in a very short time.

(a) indifferent (b) unreliable (c) competent (d) disabled

Q. 120. Ashok's manner *grated* on everyone.

(a) pleased (b) comforted (c) impressed (d) displeased

Directions: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence (a), (b) or (c). If there is no error, the answer is 'd' (ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Q. 121. (a) The visiting professor gave a wonderful discourse on the future of philosophy / (b) as a subject of study / (c) in universities / (d) No error.

Q. 122. (a) He tried all the drawers / (b) in the old desk / but could not / (c) find his keys in any one of it. / (d) No error.

Q. 123. (a) That Christmas a great many toys / (b) came to the nursery / and the children / (c) were delighted with them. / (d) No error.

Q. 124. (a) Please sit for a while / and / (b) when you rest I'll take you / round the garden to show you our new roses. / (d) No error.

Q. 125. (a) Imagine a town which / (b) is not only / planned growth / (c) but is encircled with / unauthorised colonies. / (d) No error.

Q. 126. (a) When I saw the beggar / in a pitiable condition, / (b) I couldn't help / to cry. / (d) No error.

Q. 127. (a) I wish I could consent with your proposal / (b) but my opinion of it / is contrary to yours / (d) No error.

Q. 128. (a) When I asked Reena / (b) where she was going / (c) she told me that her destination is Calcutta. / (d) No error.

Q. 129. (a) On inspection / (b) it was observed that more than half of the site / were covered with ant-hills. / (d) No error.

Q. 130. (a) I had hardly finished / (b) my homework than / (c) he called for me. / (d) No error.

Q. 131. (a) I told the shopkeeper that the car was not / (b) in a good condition and before asked him / (c) if he could exchange it with another. / (d) No error.

Q. 132. Each new leader— / (a) however early he might favour / change— / (b) was found / that / (c) having risen / by changing the rules of the system, he was captive to it. / (d) No error.

Q. 133. (a) Due to heavy rains, / (b) he

could not able to / visit his friend / (c) last Sunday. / (d) No error.

Q. 134. Last time I came from vacation I found / (a) several of my clothing / damaged and / (b) had to rush off / to the stores / (c) for a few pairs of readymade garments. / (d) No error.

Q. 135. The men / (a) were lying idly / in the sun / (b) and enjoying / the / (c) wonderful weather around / them. / (d) No error.

Q. 136. Our university / (a) had sponsored / a programme / (b) for the benefit / of the students / (c) and their teachers. / (d) No error.

Q. 137. (a) He promised us to deliver / the goods today / (b) but has / (c) let us down again / (d) No error.

Q. 138. (a) I am sure being young, / pretty and intelligent, she is bound / (b) to make her mark / some day / (c) in the world of the theatre. / (d) No error.

Q. 139. (a) His all daughters are / so ugly that / (b) it is just next to impossible / to / (c) even sit next / to them. / (d) No error.

Q. 140. (a) Each one of the British engineers / (b) have confirmed the durability / of the Town Hall in Calcutta and so / (c) the decision for demolishing it / can be ruled out. / (d) No error.

Q. 141. Come summer and the Indian tourist / (a) is flooded with various attractively packaged tours, / (b) to every conceivable destination / and / (c) suit most pockets. / (d) No error.

Q. 142. (a) Cars over five year's old / (b) are parked in the southern part / of the lot / (d) No error.

Q. 143. (a) In many parts of rural India / (b) strings of coloured glass beads / (c) are hung on doorways / (d) No error.

Q. 144. We are a bit late, and the train / (a) will be starting / (b) by the time / (c) we arrive at the station. / (d) No error.

Q. 145. The Prime Minister has made / (a) a fervent appeal to / the people to help the flood-affected victims and I am sure you will / (b) rise for the occasion / and donate generously to the public fund created especially / (c) for this purpose. / (d) No error.

Q. 146. Some persons think that I / (a) am averse from / smoking but little / (b) do they realise / that / (c) I love smoking / in private. / (d) No error.

Q. 147. (a) Both his children / (b) are clever, / but the girl is / (c) the cleverest of them. / (d) No error.

Q. 148. (a) Though he is fat, / (b) yet he runs fast / and / (c) came first in the race / last Saturday. / (d) No error.

Q. 149. He told the story / (a) in details / and the children / (b) listened to it / (c) with great interest. / (d) No error.

Q. 150. Decrying / (a) attempts to politicise the language issue in education, she said, / (b) it must be unfortunate / that / (c) some people were giving a political colour to the matter. / (d) No error.

ANSWERS

76. (b) 77. (a) 78. (b) 79. (b)
80. (a) 81. (c) 82. (b) 83. (a)
84. (a) 85. (b) 86. (d) 87. (c)
88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (b) 91. (b)
92. (d) 93. (c) 94. (a) 95. (b)
96. (d) 97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (a)
100. (d) 101. (c) 102. (d) 103. (d)
104. (c) 105. (c) 106. (b) 107. (c)
108. (d) 109. (b) 110. (d) 111. (d)
112. (a) 113. (b) 114. (a) 115. (a)
116. (c) 117. (a) 118. (b) 119. (c)
120. (b)

121. (c): in universities. Note: The definite article "the" should be omitted because no specific university is alluded to.

122. (c): find his purse in any one of them.

123. (b): were brought to the nursery. Note: Inanimate things are normally "brought" or "taken" because they are supposed not to move on their own.

124. (b): when you have rested I'll take you ...

125. (c): but is also burdened with.

126. (c): but cry.

127. (a): I wish I could agree with your proposal. Note: If the word "consent" is to be used, then the sentence should be: "I wish I could give my consent to your proposal"

128. (c): she told me that her destination was Calcutta.

129. (c): was covered with ant-hills.

130. (b): my homework when

131. (c): if he could exchange it for another.

132. (b): has found. Note the difference in the following sentences: (a) "A new leader has found...." (b) "Every new leader has found...." (c) "All new leaders have found...."

133. (b): "he could not go to" or "he was not able to".

134. (c): for a few sets of. Note: "pairs" can be used with "shorts", "trousers", "socks", "gloves", etc. The given sentence also has other defects. "The" should have been used to begin the sentence—"The last time....". Also (b) should read "and I had to rush off". The "I" will help the sentence from dangling, i.e., it will prevent any tall-tale ambiguity of whether the "clothes" had to rush off or "I" had to rush off.

135. (d) 136. (d)

137. (a): He promised us that he would deliver.

138. (a): I am sure that being young.

139. (a): All his daughters are.

140. (b): has confirmed the durability. Note: "has" should agree with the singular "each" and not the plural "engineers".

141. (c): and designed to suit most pockets.

142. (d)

143. (c): are hung on doorways.

144. (a): will have left.

145. (b): rise to the occasion.

146. (a): am averse to.

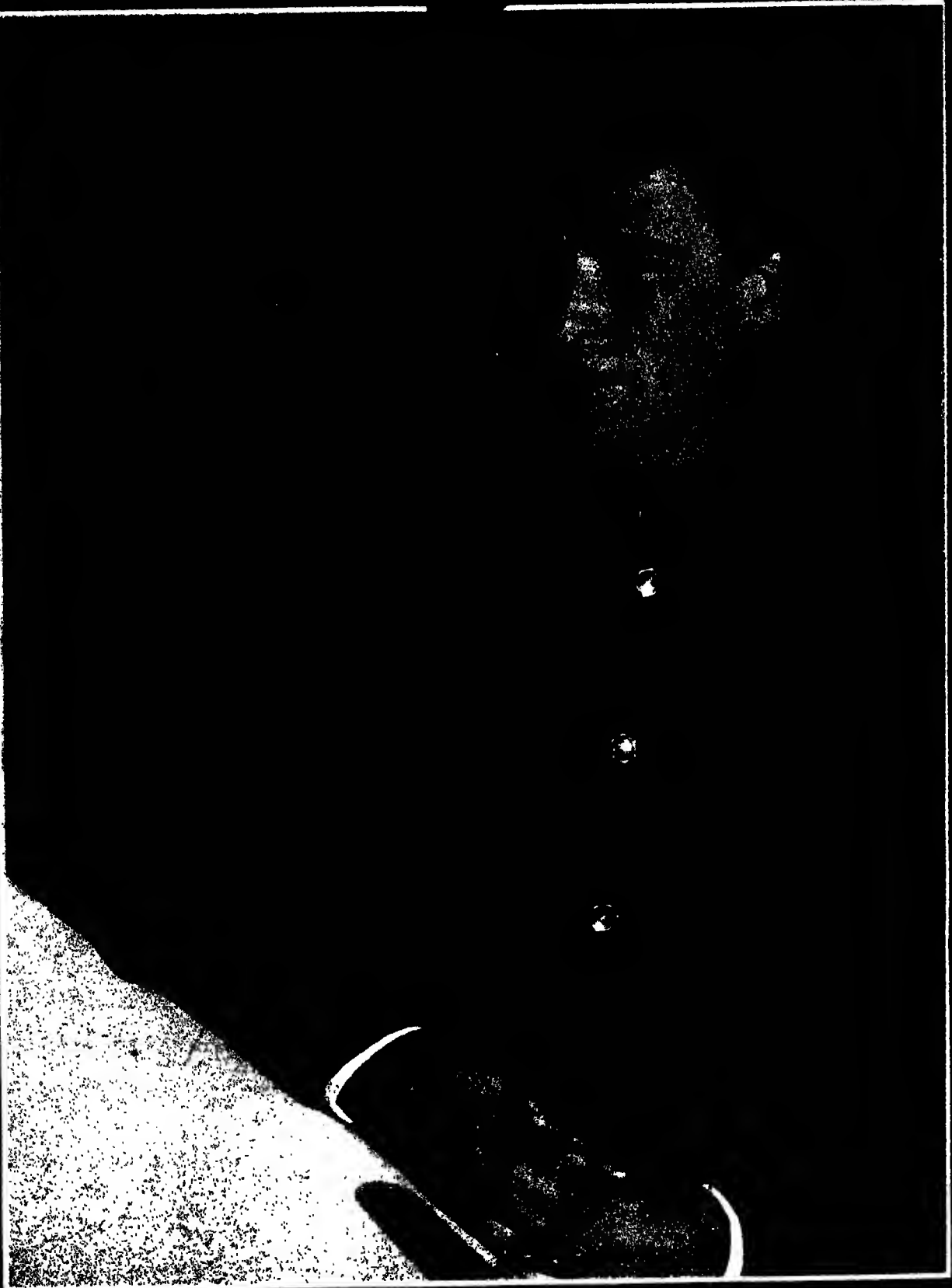
147. (c): the cleverer of the two.

148. (c): could come first in the race.

149. (a): in detail.

150. (b): that it was unfortunate.

Cezari

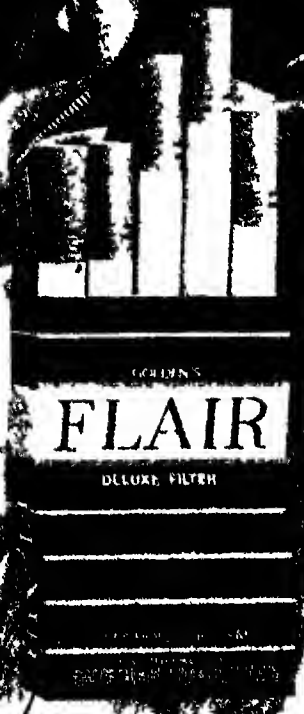


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Nuclear War Cannot Be Won And Should Not Be Fought

Nature and Scope

The Group Discussion Test as a technique for personality and leadership evaluation and selection is most effective because

(1) It is extremely reliable. Besides the examiners, the candidates themselves can be asked to give assessments.

(2) It is very simple and can be conducted anywhere, any time without any equipment or other aid.

(3) It is highly time saving. Within 20 to 30 minutes, as many as 10 to 12 candidates can be fully tested and evaluated.

(4) It enables the comparison of one candidate with the others in the group during the course of testing itself.

In this test 8 to 12 candidates appearing for the same post, job, etc. are assembled as a group and made to sit as a closed circle to facilitate direct one to one contact and observation. To make identification and recognition simpler, the candidates will be addressed by their roll or chest numbers and not by names. It will be launched as a leaderless group and no one will be designated as leader, speaker or chairman. The GD will resemble a friendly chat and informal exchange of ideas and it will not be governed by the formal rules of a debate. The examiner or examiners will not participate or intervene in the discussion in any manner. Often they will observe the group deliberations from behind a smoked screen, without the candidates being aware of it. The examiner launching the group on its task will withdraw from the scene after announcing the subject and thereafter the group will be entirely on its own.

The rationale of the test lies in the fact that no group task can be successfully completed without one or more from the group emerging as natural leaders and coordinators. This fact will afford the examiners to observe who emerges as leaders and with what level of leadership.

Progress

On the exit of the examiner from the scene, the silence thus far prevailed is broken. The tension gripping the candidates is lifted and most in the group feel free to indulge in asides, whispered conversations, low key consultations, cross talks and so on.

No. 2: (Turning to his neighbour No. 1 on his left and speaking in a subdued voice,

GROUP DISCUSSION

though it can be heard by the immediate neighbours) Hey, you No. 1, wako up and get out of your meditation. Stop muttering to yourself like a mad, old man. The subject they have chosen for us stinks. It is bloody tough, dry and confounding. It is meant I suppose for the military top brass hats. Why can't they think of some interesting juicy topics. God only knows. We can discuss about cinema, film stars, co-education, sex education, permissiveness and million other interesting and absorbing things. But this examiner can only think of nuclear wars. What do you say man? For heaven's sake stop thinking, cut out your silence and do some talking.

No. 1: (Looking furtively and cautiously to his left and right and making sure that the examiner is not in sight or at hearing distance) Please, No. 2, be careful man. Please don't speak that loud. You are criticising the examiner and everybody here can hear you. It is risky or even dangerous. You will only be asking for trouble.

No. 2: Trouble? What trouble? Take it easy. You are getting worked up and scared. No one is listening to us. So, don't worry. Anyway it is I who was talking and they cannot blame you. (As he speaks his voice gets raised and some in the group turn towards him.)

No. 1: (Getting more nervous and anxious) Please listen to me No. 2. You can make it that it is a favour I am asking of you. First, please don't speak aloud. Let no one hear you. I could see others watching us. They may even think you are fighting or quarrelling with me. In fact, the best thing is to keep quiet and let someone address the group. Why not ask your other neighbour No. 8, whether he would like to address the group and say something on the subject?

Comments: No. 2 appears to be easy going and lacking in seriousness and sense of responsibility. He does not evince any interest in the group task. He suffers from lack of urge and motivation. Further, he appears to be dull and lacking in ideas. He mentions to No. 1 that the subject is not to his liking and also beyond his comprehension. In effect No. 2 affects bravado to conceal his inadequacies. No. 1 is timid, nervous and over-cautious. Although he does not approve of No. 2's

conduct, he does not frankly tell him so. Instead he attempts to shift the responsibility and pass the buck on.

No. 5: (Whispers to his neighbour No. 4) I say, this subject is all Super Power politics, world wars and all that gnm things, man. Quite a dry and tough subject to talk about. What do you say?

No. 6: (Noticing that No. 5 is whispering something into the ears of No. 4) Hey, No. 5, this is not fair. You are confiding something to No. 4 and there should be no secret among friends. Anyway, don't leave me out like that in mid air. You know I am just a Maths student and unless you people come to my rescue, I can't pass this GD test. You better take me also into confidence and bring me up on the subject.

No. 4: Relax. No. 6 and don't panic. I shall share the secret with you all right. For your information No. 5 was discussing statistics which is not far from Maths. He seems to be more interested in the vital statistics of his girl friend 36-26-38 than nuclear war. I must say he sounds interesting. You can ask him as a mathematician how he ascertained the statistics. (He laughs on his own witicism.)

No. 6: (Getting confused) I say you chaps are hiding something from me. I am interested in the subject and not in the statistics.

No. 4: Myself too! Especially after learning about the vital statistics, I also want to know all about the subject.

No. 5: Please stop it No. 4. You are going too far. No. 6 will take you seriously.

No. 4: Of course, I am serious.

No. 6: I give up.

Comments: Nos. 4, 5, and 6 indulge in asides and cross talks. They resort to light-hearted banter, ignoring their responsibilities, particularly Nos. 4 and 5. No. 6 who seems inhibited and reserved becomes an innocent victim.

No. 7: (Observing that his colleagues are indulging in asides, cross-talks and sub-group arguments and the time is running out, decides to take the initiative to launch the group on its task. He raises his voice so that he could be heard by all over the noise created by the asides, etc. and addresses the group as a whole. He displays tact and determination to obtain a favourable response.) Friends! May I have your kind attention for a few seconds please. (On his taking the initiative with enterprise, the group is taken by surprise. All talks, etc. cease and there is total silence. No. 7 takes advantage of the silence and proceeds further.) As you all know we were told to complete the exercise in 25 to 30 minutes.

Well, if I am not mistaken, already five minutes have passed and we are yet to start the discussion. I seek your help and cooperation so that we can go ahead with the task. Unless we start at once there may not be enough time for all to express their views.

Comments: No. 7 is daring and willing to take risks. He seeks out responsibilities on his own initiative. He is conscious of the group goal and the need to adhere to the time schedules. He speaks with confidence, faces the entire group boldly and asserts himself with resoluteness. At the same time he uses tact, friendly approach and persuasion for motivating others.

No. 5: What is this No. 7? I don't understand you. I thought we are all on the job and doing the group discussion. I was talking to Nos. 4 and 6, my neighbours. I also saw Nos. 2 and 1 talking among themselves, likewise. So we were all on the job. May be you can team up with No. 8. (He laughs and winks at No. 6 as though he has cracked a funny joke. But no one laughs with him.)

No. 4: (Raising his voice like No. 7) Well, gentlemen, I fully agree with what No. 7 says. I know what No. 5 has been whispering to No. 6 and myself but it had nothing to do with our task. Now, No. 5, please cut out all these jokes and be serious. All right, No. 7 please go ahead and tell us how we should tackle this exercise.

Comments: No. 4 has the wisdom to see the sense and value in the observations made by No. 7. He is ready to follow the lead given by No. 7 and rallies to his support. We thus see that No. 4 is ready to involve himself and shoulder responsibility willingly. He is also bold and openly ticks off No. 5 for his diversions.

No. 8: (Speaking for the first time) You are right No. 4. I fully endorse your views. Let us not waste any more time. Come on No. 7. Please outline your plan.

Comments: No. 8 has been a late starter. However, once aroused he lends decisive support to Nos. 7 and 4 and reveals his interest, urge and involvement.

No. 7: Thank you all, friends. In this exercise each candidate is expected to share his thoughts on the subject with the entire group and not merely with his friends or neighbours. Considering the limited time available, I would recommend that each one take not more than two minutes to express his views or ideas on the subject to the group. This will give equal opportunity to all. After completing one round if we find some time left, we can do a second round.

No. 5: I wonder how many will be having ideas and also interested to air them. As I was telling No. 4, it is quite a dry and distant subject.

No. 7: (Smiling) Yes, I agree that on the surface it appears rather dry and distant. But you will soon find that it is a very interesting and absorbing topic in which our

country has vital stakes. After the induction and once you get started, you will want more than two minutes. I bet you will have plenty to say. Now let us start with No. 1 and go clockwise. After No. 1, it will be No. 2, then 3, 4, 5 and so on till we complete the first round with No. 8. Come on No. 1.

No. 1: (Showing real panic) No, no please. I beg you. Please excuse me. I already told No. 2.

No. 2: Why not we start with No. 5? He seems rather keen on talking.

No. 5: Thanks for your kind and thoughtful offer No. 2. But I already made it clear that I do not have much love lost to such dry and drab subjects. I say No. 7, you may be the ideal guy to start the ball rolling.

No. 7: Thank you. I will be only too happy to have the honour of opening our discussion. However, if there are any volunteers, I feel they should be given precedence. Any volunteers please?

No. 8: Yes, please, I wish to volunteer. However, if somebody else is keen, I will speak during my turn.

No. 7: Let us see. Any other volunteers please? (No one comes forward.)

No. 5: (Trying to crack another joke). Well, it looks as though we have only two nuclear stalwarts here. Shall we say the two Super Powers?

No. 4: Please No. 5. Will you keep quiet? Since you don't want to talk, at least let others enlighten us.

No. 7: It is settled then. No. 8 being the

Is there enough brush on your toothbrush?



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only volunteer, I suggest that we start with him instead of No. 1 and proceed clockwise. I don't mind being the last one to speak.

No. 1: Excuse me. I want to speak last.

No. 7: (Smiles) All right. It is simple. Let us go anticlockwise. After No. 8 it will be my turn, then Nos. 6, 5, 4 and so on till we come last to No. 1. No. 8, please start.

Comments: No. 7 has emerged as the able and efficient natural leader and coordinator in this group. He reveals the capacity to face the opposition and obstacles put up by Nos. 5 and 2 with resourcefulness, imagination, tact and success. With his team spirit, sincerity and confidence he has been able to inspire and win the support of others. He has no difficulty in finding workable solutions to the different problems posed to him. No. 8 has also fully warmed up and steps out to take on additional responsibilities voluntarily and willingly. Nos. 1 and 5 spurn the opportunities offered to them. Obviously, they lack knowledge and confidence. No. 4 continues to lend good support to No. 7 and he tackles No. 5 with courage and determination. Nos. 3 and 6 have remained as silent spectators).

No. 8: Friends, in recent times the nuclear debate has gained momentum in the media. Firstly the two super powers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. seem to have realised the danger as well as the futility of a nuclear war and are moving in a meaningful manner towards nuclear disarmament. They

signed a treaty to eliminate all medium and lesser range nuclear missiles in Europe and the same has been duly ratified in the recent Moscow Super Power Summit. Both sides are further negotiating feverishly at Geneva for fifty per cent reduction of strategic long range ballistic nuclear warhead missiles and a treaty code-named START may be signed before President Reagan lays down office by the end of this year, if the two parties succeed in ironing out their differences in negotiating START. Besides the non-nuclear nations headed by India have called upon the Super Powers, to usher a nuclear free world. India's Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi presented a concrete time-bound plan for total nuclear disarmament by 2010 A.D. in the special UN session for Nuclear Disarmament held in June 1988. However, the UN special session failed to produce a consensus agreement. What is more the Super Powers are continuing their research and experiments on more deadly military application of the nuclear power. For example America is persisting with its Star Wars programme and encouraging Pakistan to go nuclear. Thus, the nuclear race is proceeding ahead with a feverish pace. With such huge stockpiling of nuclear weapons, if a nuclear war breaks out it has to be total, all out and there cannot be winners. All will be lost and everyone will be a loser. It cannot be contained or limited in size or space. If by mistake there could be a nuclear holocaust this planet would be

plunged into its doom. Even though the Americans feel that they could fight a limited nuclear war to their advantage, I feel, nuclear war, once started, is bound to escalate and become total. Thus it is suicidal to fight a nuclear war. It can never be won.

Comments: No. 8 has adequate grasp of the subject and presents his case in a convincing and interesting manner. He is coherent and logical and advances sound arguments in support of his stand. He has been successful in creating a strong and favourable impact on the group. He has made good use of the opportunity and in the process made a good start for the discussion. He will respond to training and improve further. *Selected.*

No. 7: Dear friends, we are indebted to No. 8 for his interesting introduction to our topic. His conclusions are that nuclear war will always be total and cannot be limited or contained. Perhaps he is right, at least as of this moment. But should we accept this inevitability as final and resign ourselves to nuclear annihilation? Should we not try, explore and make efforts to confine the nuclear monace? For that matter, when gunpowder was invented or poison gas was developed, it was thought that they too would spell the doom of mankind. But we have survived them. We have to use science and technology to limit or contain nuclear destruction. If we can find out a way to land on the moon, we should also be able

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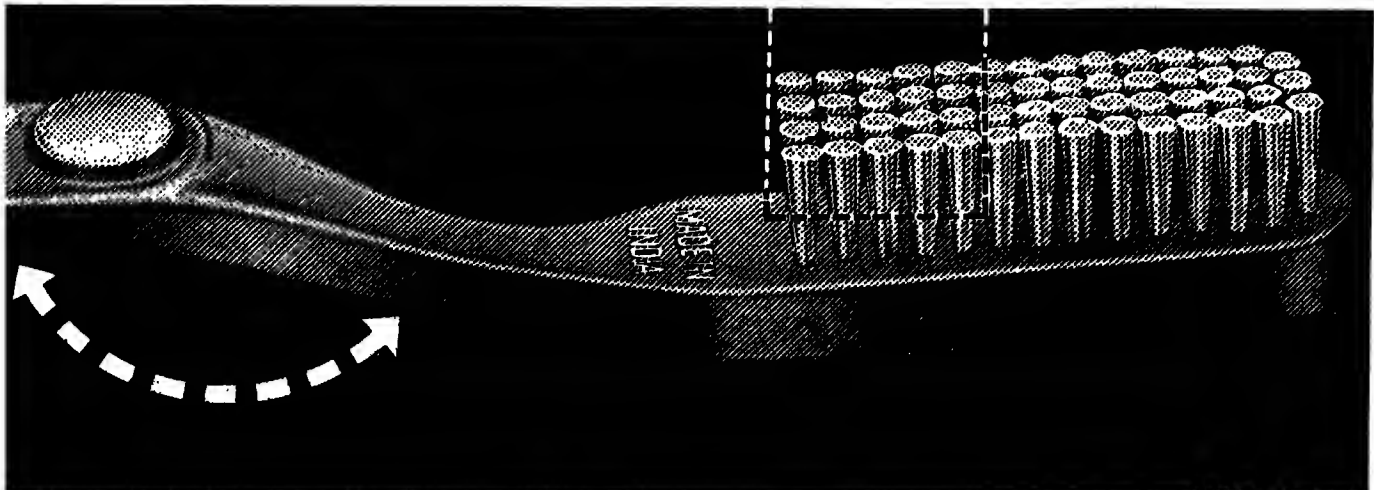


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to protect ourselves against the atomic menace. Perhaps the American Star Wars project may produce the answer.

Nuclear weapons of limited tactical application are also being developed. When they are used, the destruction caused may open the eyes of the belligerents and they might then renounce the use of nuclear weapons. Thus, science and technology can help to contain, limit and even guarantee protection against nuclear weapons. We must, therefore, look at it with hope and optimism, and continue our research.

Comments: No. 7 confirms his excellent natural leadership ability by his contribution to the group discussion. His approach is positive and constructive. He also gives good appreciation and encouragement to his colleagues. His knowledge is extensive and the impact he has created is lasting, favourable and decisive. A natural and successful leader. He will be a real asset to his team and organisation. Selected with top ranking and special commendations.

No. 6: I confess that my familiarity with this subject is very very limited. I dabble in mathematics and algebra and have not much interest or time for politics, war and weapons. You can say that I am peace-loving one, who prefers to be left alone to solve the challenging mathematical problems. Since I am conscious of my limitations, I do not wish to venture into an unfamiliar field and make a fool of myself. I am sure you will appreciate my stand and forgive me. Thank you.

Comments: No. 6 has been diffident and apologetic. He prefers to be non-committal and avoid the issues. He is too much inhibited and suffers from a complex. He does not even wish to try. Rejected.

No. 5: Well brothers, as was expected, Nos. 8 and 7 spoke high level politics, strategies and theories. But I would rather like to face the facts and call a spade a spade. America and Russia are Super Powers and they have to match each other in the nuclear race. Since we have conducted nuclear explosion in Pokhran I don't see why Pakistan cannot do likewise. Like nuclear deterrent, the Indian and Pakistani explosion may cancel each other out. Therefore, there is no question of total nuclear war. In any case it is a depressing topic and we should instead contemplate more interesting and enjoyable subjects. That is what I tried to do to begin with and I still persist with that approach. That is all. You can choose what you want. That is your lookout.

Comments: No. 5 consistently displays an irresponsible and unhelpful attitude. He is also rigid and selfish. He creates hurdles and obstacles by his negative attitude. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, the nuclear war cannot but be total and with the present pile-up of nuclear arsenal and their deployment on land, in sea, air and also in space, it spells

not only the annihilation of our planet but even others. The very concept of nuclear deterrent is based on this theory that nuclear war will be total and there can be no winners in a nuclear war. The talk of limited nuclear war or preemptive nuclear strike is dangerous. Such talks are meant for influencing the electorate and getting defence budgets voted in the U.S. The present day nuclear bombs are hundreds and thousands times more destructive than the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Therefore, it is dangerous and self-defeating to imagine that nuclear wars can be fought and won. I, therefore, support the proposition.

Comments: No. 4 has good grasp and presents his ideas effectively and forcefully to drive home his points and sway the audience in his favour. We found his approach positive and constructive. He is ready to take risks and proves enterprising. He gave solid support to No. 7, in promoting group activity. A keen and dynamic individual. Selected with high rating.

No. 3: I see the general opinion of the group is that nuclear war will always be total and it cannot be fought in a limited way and won. However, we have only been guessing and theorising with no practical examples to go by. I do not wish to go by more theories. Hence, I like to be neutral in this case.

Comments: This candidate has been a non-participating observer and his approach is cautious and reserved. He prefers to remain aloof at a distance and does not wish to take any chances. Rejected.

No. 2: Friends, I incline to agree with No. 5 that we should discuss more interesting things than this mundane topic of nuclear war, destruction and annihilation. All this sounds gloomy and frightening. No matter whether the nuclear war remains limited or total, it is something one should avoid. All the recent press and media coverage on nuclear proliferation is motivated. This being the election year in the U.S.A., the nuclear bogey has been raised to hustle the voters. I am convinced that nuclear war will never break out.

Comments: No. 2 is evasive and attempts to dodge the issues. He does not want to take any firm stand and his ideas seem limited. He does not wish to accept responsibility and hinders group effort. Rejected.

No. 1: I would like to thank you all for giving me the opportunity to listen first and benefit from your ideas and speak last. Frankly, I have nothing to add and I agree with whatever has been said. I support the view that nuclear wars are dangerous. I vote against nuclear wars. Thank you.

Comments: No. 1 is an insipid and dull candidate, devoid of ideas as well as dynamism. He will prove to be a burden and a drag to the team, even as a mute passenger. Rejected.

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Principles of State Policy, the Constitution of India will steer clear of the two extremes, a proletarian dictatorship which destroys the liberty of the individual and a capitalist oligarchy which hampers the economic security of the masses.

Fundamental Duties

The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution added a new part of the Constitution, Part IV-A, incorporating ten Fundamental Duties of every citizen under Article 51-A. "What is the use of mere enumeration of such duties in the Constitution in the absence of suitable provisions to enforce them?", it may be asked, and it is not easy to give a very satisfactory answer. However, the intention is quite clear and that is to place before the country a code of conduct which the citizens are expected to follow in their actions and conduct. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

(Continued from page 32)

the sepoys of the Bengal army revolted along with their comrades in other parts of the country at Jullundur, Phillaur and Ludhiana but the princes of Jind, Nabha and Patiala sided with the Britishers and extended them full support and cooperation in their hour of distress.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Ambasamudram Vijayaraghavachariar Krishnamachari wearing spectacles and sporting a thick tooth-brush moustache, is an average looking candidate with medium height, tough build and dark complexion. With his athletic physique and lean body, he conveys the impression of sports background or NCC training. His thick growth of dark hair has been given a conventional short hair-cut as opposed to the modern trend of keeping rather long hair. From his general turn-out it can be concluded that he had taken fair pains and care to groom and dress himself properly and formally to meet the requirements and demands of an official interview. One could readily see that he is quite serious about the interview and making the IAS cadre and it is reflected in his keenness and urge. He wears steel grey, striped conventional trousers, black socks and shoes. The white stiff collared shirt and striped blue and black tie go well with his well pressed trousers and shining shoes. He carries in his hand the latest copies of the *Time* magazine and the *Competition Success Review*. After completing the preliminaries at the reception desk in the UPSC building, he proceeds to the library which serves as the waiting room for the candidates to be interviewed by the Board. At the library, Mr. Krish (the shortened version of his rather unusually long name) finds another candidate seated across a table reading the day's *Times of India*. Krish walks up to this lone candidate present and introduces himself, simply, directly and briefly.

Krish: Hello there, good morning to you, dear friend. I am Krishnamachari and all my friends call me Krish. I am here to appear for the IAS Interview with No. 1 Board and if I am not mistaken, you are also here for the same purpose.

Other Candidate: (Looking up from his newspaper and showing pleasant surprise and returning the smile and grasping the extended hand for a warm handshake) Oh hello, good morning, good morning. Pleased to meet you. I am Dinesh Pradhan. Of course, you guessed right. I am also here for the same interview but I am to appear before Board No. 3. Please do sit down. You see, I was somewhat early and also alone. Hence, I was going through the newspaper. You are welcome to go through it if you want.

Krish: (Occupying the seat next to Dinesh): No, thank you. I have already seen today's newspaper. Well, I didn't find anything sensational in it, though I read the *Indian Express* and not the *Times of India*.

Dinesh: (Laughing) To be frank and tell you the truth, I am not a newspaper addict

and do not enjoy reading one in great detail. I just glance the headlines and quickly go through the sports coverage. Only recently I have been reading the editorials, lead articles, other syndicated columns, etc., to keep myself up for this IAS interview. I wonder whether it is going to be of any real help at all. By the way, I notice that you are also carrying some magazines, etc. in your hand. May be you feel that reading them all would be of help.

Krish: Well, let us look at it this way. After all, what is this interview or personality test? What actually takes place during the interview?

Dinesh: How on earth am I to know? My dear friend, this is the first time I am appearing for the Board interview and I have no way of answering your questions.

Krish: Not to worry. You see, during the Board interview, you are going to face the Chairman and five or six Members. Their aim is to evaluate your personality which means evaluating your leadership level. How do they do it? By talking to you, posing you questions, engaging you in conversation and thus making you to talk, respond, offer your views, comments, opinions and so on. They observe how you respond or react to what they say. They listen to what you say and how you say it.

Dinesh: Well, so far I agree with you. But what has this to do with my problem of reading the newspapers from beginning to end.

Krish: I am not saying that you must read only the newspapers. The important requirement is that you must be well informed. It is your awareness that matters. May be you could gather the information by listening to the radio or watching the TV telecast. Perhaps, you can discuss with your friends. All that is required is that you must be well informed and have adequate ideas on the topics likely to figure during the interview. If you lack knowledge and do not have ideas, the question of your talking and offering comments in a meaningful way will not arise. If you do not have ideas, you will either plead your ignorance or remain tongue-tied or bluff or talk irrelevant things. If you ask me pleading ignorance is better than bluffing. The Board will always call off your bluff since they are experts in this game.

Dinesh: Well, my friend, I must say you have things figured out all right. It is interesting to listen to what you say. Shall we order some tea? We have enough time.

Krish: Okay, I prefer coffee though, if you don't mind. And, please let me play the host.

Dinesh: Let us go Dutch and split the

cost. Now, reverting to this interview, how can one say on what topics the questions will be asked by the Board. The Chairman and Members can ask about anything and everything from the brown earth to the blue sky and even beyond.

Krish: (Smiling) I agree, but we can make an intelligent guess and narrow down the topics and the areas. First, we can find out from those who have appeared for the interview, especially the successful ones like the IAS toppers and so on. By talking to a dozen or so successful IAS candidates, we can see if there is a pattern or system followed by the Board. You have also the Civil Services Examination syllabus to give you the guidelines.

Dinesh: Let us now come down to brass tacks. How to find the dozen or so IAS toppers? Where to locate them?

Krish: (Smiling again) No problem there at all. Where there is a will there is a way. Now, there is your tea. Please have it first before it gets cold. And I will tell you where and how to find the IAS toppers. They tell you everything and share their secrets.

Dinesh: You really amaze me my friend.

Krish: (Showing to Dinesh the copy of the latest issue of *CSR*) Well, do you see this magazine, with the IAS topper on its front cover. This is the only magazine in India which features on its front cover, year after year, the IAS topper. And in every issue an IAS topper talks about his IAS encounter and experience. Thus it contains all the information as well as the secrets. *CSR* also features a 'live' interview in each issue conducted for IAS aspirants at the Competition Success Coaching Institute. I will leave this copy of the *CSR* with you so that you can go through it and satisfy yourself that what I say is correct.

Dinesh: Oh, thank you very much. I will go through the *CSR* presently. But for now please tell me about the pattern. What is the pattern you have found after your study of the IAS toppers' revelations?

Krish: The Board starts with some general questions relating to the points you have indicated in the Board's questionnaire. Then it covers the special subjects of your study and interest, the subjects you have offered as optional for the written IAS papers and also the optional subjects you had studied at the university or college. Then there are questions on your native State. In case you are employed or have been abroad, there could be questions relating to those aspects.

Dinesh: I don't see any problems in these areas. By and large, these are academic subjects or things related to your personal experience. I should be able to tackle them

well. They can be dealt with easily.

Krish: What about your native State? Generally, there is at least one question on this aspect. May be there could be two.

Dinesh: My native State is Rajasthan. I should say that this area falls under your experience. I can handle it all right.

Krish: Then there might be a few questions, say, two or three on current affairs. This topic can be broadly divided into two—one relating to India and another to international affairs. It is here that your newspaper reading will come handy.

Dinesh: What about your hobby, interests, sports activities, etc.?

Krish: Yes, you are right. You can expect a few questions on such topics or extracurricular activities. This would mainly depend on what you have mentioned in your bio-data or in the Board's questionnaire.

Dinesh: You seem to be well prepared. Please tell me how did you uncover all these secrets

Krish: So easy, Dinesh. All these you will find in the *Competition Success Review*.

Dinesh: Thank you, I shall read the *CSR* now. They are summoning you for the interview and my turn will come some time later. Hence, I will have some time to go through the *CSR*. Now, let me wish you the best of luck. I am confident you will turn out to be the IAS topper.

Krish: Thank you. Let us hope for the best. *(He proceeds with confident steps towards the interview room. Before going in he gently knocks on the door and observes the formalities of etiquette. After gently closing the door behind him, he walks up to the Chairman and Members of the Board who are seated behind a horse-shoe shaped desk. He has already seen and noted the seating plan displayed on the notice-board adjacent to the reception desk. Accordingly, he proceeds towards the chair meant for the candidate and comes to a smart halt on approaching it. Thereafter, he stands to attention as per NCC fashion and greets the Chairman and Members appropriately.)*

Krish: *(In an audible, clear and cheerful voice)* Good morning to you all, Sirs

Chairman: Good morning Mr. Krishnamachari. Well, I take it that it is your surname. You do have a very long name, don't you

Krish: You are right, Sir. The first part relates to my home town and the second part is actually my father's name. My Christian name as well as surname is Krishnamachari and it has since been shortened as Krish. Please address me as Krish, Sir and it will do.

Chairman: You are still standing, Krish. Please do sit down.

Krish: Thank you, Sir. *(He occupies the chair and adopts an attentive and yet relaxed posture. There are no unnecessary or nervous movements on his part. His feet are tucked in and hands crossed and resting on his chest. He appears confident and eager and looks upto the Chairman*

awaiting his further observations or remarks)

Chairman: Krish, are you a regular reader of newspapers and periodicals? Which are your favourite ones?

Krish: I have been a regular reader of the *Hindu* since my school days. As for periodicals, we subscribe to *Reader's Digest* and *Bhavan's Journal*. During the last 4 or 5 years with accessibility to college library facilities, I have been reading various journals like the *Illustrated Weekly, India Today, Time* magazine, *Eastern Economist, Foreign Affairs quarterly, Newsweek*, etc. However, I cannot claim to be a regular reader of all these magazines.

Chairman: When you open the newspaper each morning, you are bound to read about some agitation or the other, some strikes, demonstrations, police shootings and so on. How do you account for these increasing agitations, violence and law and order problems?

Krish: *(Smiling)* What you say is absolutely correct Sir. To a large extent this is linked to our newly attained freedom and the methods followed to obtain the freedom. Then there are political, economical and social factors. To begin with ours is an open democratic polity where freedom of expression is guaranteed as a fundamental right. After 40 years of independence, we are becoming more and more conscious of our rights and privileges. Since the majority of the population is illiterate they are not aware of the fact that every right has also a corresponding duty. Basically, they are not aware of their duties at all. Being obsessed with their rights, they get worked up when their leaders excite them on the emotional plane. In other words, we have become politically very conscious of our rights but remain totally ignorant of our duties. This situation is fully exploited by unscrupulous politicians and self-centred leaders for political or personal purposes. The fact that we have regional, linguistic, religious, caste and class diversities, aggravates the situation. Militant trade unionism and union rivalries are other factors. Added to these we have the Indian and Western films which glorify violence. Thus agitations and violence have become a way of life. Our government also makes the mistake of yielding to agitations and pressures, may be with an eye on the elections and the compulsions to catch votes. If people are educated, given a stake in social stability, poverty is minimised, the elites and intellectuals set the example and unemployment is reduced, we can tackle this problem with fair measure of success. After all, historically India is very tolerant nation and we love peace and harmony.

Comments: *The candidate displays good grasp and presents his views in an orderly and systematic manner. His arguments are logical and rational and prove convincing. He speaks with confidence and conviction. He is able to identify the priorities, choose the facts which are relevant and present*

them eloquently and forcefully. The Board could infer that the candidate is intelligent, enterprising and ready to shoulder responsibilities. He has good capacity for organisation and control. He can be successful in selling his ideas and carrying the people with him. He has the urge and interest to get involved and rise up. He is also energetic and enthusiastic. He makes the necessary efforts to keep himself informed and equipped in order to meet the challenges with success.

1st Member: India and China have been having discussions for over ten years to settle the vexed problem of border dispute but without any success. While China is ready to accept the McMahon Line in the North-east, it insists that the present state of actual line of control should be accepted as the boundary in the North and North-west between India and China. Right now, may be because of lack of friendly relations with India, China is supporting Pakistan. Do you think we should accept the Chinese proposals and make peace with them to serve our long-term interests?

Krish: *(Speaking with a smile)* Sir, with your permission I want to make it clear that we should never trust the Chinese again. We should not be in a hurry to buy peace with China at the cost of our territory which they took away from us forcibly, illegally and betraying our trust and friendship. Today, the areas under Chinese occupation beyond Leh and Ladakh in the North and North-west may be barren and sparsely populated. So was Siberia once. Now Siberia has become strategically vital for Russia. Similarly even today, these areas under Chinese occupation have high strategic value as the land linking China and Pakistan. These areas are important to us for having links with Russia and Afghanistan. From experience we know that appeasing China only whets their appetite. We handed over Tibet to them on a platter and it only resulted in China stabbing us in the back in 1962. If we had resisted Chinese rape of Tibet, perhaps Chinese invasion of India would not have taken place. At this point of time China wants peace with India because it wants to shift its divisions to Manchurian and Vietnamese borders, to counter Soviet and Vietnamese pressures. It will be foolish on our part to oblige the Chinese thus and incur the displeasure of Russia and Vietnam who are our dependable friends. I feel we should remain firm and insist that the lands forcibly taken from us should be restored to us. In the meantime, we should build up our strength, militarily, economically and politically. Soon the opportunity will arise when we can get back what we had lost because of our own foolishness.

Comments: *The candidate shows originality and courage of his convictions. He does not hesitate to disagree with popular views when it is warranted. However, his approach is rational, logical and constructive. He remains friendly, tactful and prudent when he chooses to*

disagree. His differing views are fully justified by weighty and sensible arguments. It is difficult to find fault with his reasoning or logic. He appears to be well informed of international events and power equations. It is clear that this candidate has mature ideas and he would meet the challenges with courage, confidence, foresight and imagination. He also displays optimism and hope in a significant manner. He can enthuse his followers with hope and lead his team to success.

2nd Member: How do you account for the dominance of regional parties in Tamil Nadu? As you are aware, the regional parties have been in power there for over a decade.

Krish: North-South controversy and anti-Hindi stance are the main planks on which the regional parties—DMK and AIADMK—have been winning the elections in Tamil Nadu. At one time even Rajaji backed the DMK and enabled it to win the elections. The leaders of the regional parties proved to be better orators and writers. Through the stage and cine media they whipped up the emotions of the voters, majority of whom are illiterate. The regional parties have their origin in social reform and struggle against Brahmin domination. The Brahmins are identified as northerners. The Congress (I) had electoral understanding with the AIADMK and majority of the Lok Sabha members from the State belong to Congress (I). Besides, because of infighting Congress (I) is very weak in Tamil Nadu. Thus the regional parties continue to dominate Tamil Nadu.

3rd Member: In the beginning when India was emerging as a developing country, Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of industrialisation. However, during the last 10 years, Tamil Nadu has lost ground and has suffered a serious setback in this area. Can you explain the reasons for the same?

Krish: Sir, first of all there are the political reasons or reasons advanced by politicians. For the last 12 or 15 years, non-Congress governments have been in power in Tamil Nadu. At the time when the State was leading in industrial development, Congress was ruling the State. Hence the non-Congress governments have been blaming the Centre for poor investment and financial support. The Centre on the other hand points out that it has made allocations as per the Five Year Plan priorities decided in consultation with the State Government. According to New Delhi the State Government has been frittering away its resources in non-development areas to maintain a populist stance. Large scale corruption indulged in by politicians is cited as another important factor. These things apart, monsoon has failed successively for several years and the State is gripped by acute power and water famine. There is 40 per cent power cut for industry and no drinking water even in the major cities. The State government has also been taxing the industries and trade at a steep rate. Thus

lack of political will, wrong priorities, natural calamities, large scale corruption and mismanagement seem to have contributed to the industrial slide back of the State.

Comments: The candidate has been following the events occurring in his home State with intelligence and interest. He is able to analyse facts objectively and dispassionately for arriving at valid conclusions. He is able to correlate the connecting factors and substantiate his stand in a convincing manner. He also looks at the problem with detachment and from all angles and his views are not coloured, biased or prejudiced but remain result-oriented and realistic. He reveals the ability to find workable solutions to complex problems by analysing the facts and issues methodically and scientifically and displaying understanding and objectivity.

4th Member: Referring to the feverish Pakistani efforts to produce the Islamic nuclear bomb, American experts argue that it is meaningless to acquire the nuclear bomb which cannot be used. They say that except in the case of Super Powers the nuclear bombs do not also have any deterrent value. Do you agree?

Krish: American views are general and also sympathetic to Pakistan. The entire world community does not approve of the use of nuclear weapons anywhere. The destruction wrought in the two Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, consequent on the dropping of atom bombs on them by America in 1945 during the closing stages of World War II, have shown to the world that the humanity and civilisation can be wiped out by nuclear warfare. Thus world opinion is totally against the use of nuclear weapons and no nation in its right sense can dare to use them against another country today. Thus Nuclear weapons were not used in Korea, Vietnam or Lebanon where the U.S. forces suffered serious setbacks. But military dictators and religious fundamentalist fanatics fighting for survival cannot be expected to be rational or reasonable. For instance, if Dada Idris Amin had the atom bomb, he would have used it. Thus there is no guarantee that Pakistani military dictators will not use it against India. The answer for us is to be prepared and make them understand that they would face severe retaliation. In other words, the use of nuclear weapons will be returned with interest. Since we have the experience of coping with unreasonable Pak military dictators, India should have the answer to cope with the threat of Pakistan's nuclear bomb. From this angle, I feel even in the subcontinent, nuclear weapons will command the deterrent value.

Comments: The candidate is realistic and sensible. He displays sound knowledge and understanding of current international affairs. He clearly brings out the realities that India will have to face if Pakistan were to go nuclear. He has studied the problem in all its aspects with an eye to the details. He is clearheaded and has the good sense not

to be carried away by propaganda or influenced by the opinion of popular leaders. He analyses the problem independently weighing the issues on merit and arrives at his own independent conclusions. Thereafter, he has the courage to express his views boldly and openly. However, he always remains logical, rational and objective. It is seen that he can stand firm in the face of adverse circumstances and master them successfully to deliver the goods.

5th Member: If you are offered the choice to visit a foreign country which one would you choose and why?

Krish: (Displaying a cheerful smile) Thank you, Sir, it sounds good even to think about a visit to a foreign country since I like and enjoy travelling but I have not had the opportunity to go abroad so far. My choice would be Vietnam. I want to learn, first hand, their great secret of success in beating the two powerful military giants—America and China. By any reckoning, it is a remarkable feat. They are now engaged in economic reconstruction and rebuilding their country which was ravaged since the days of French and Japanese occupation. India can learn a lot from the brave Vietnamese.

Comments: This candidate is clear about his goals and objectives and can make up his mind with speed and firmness without any hesitation, vacillation or reservation. He knows what he wants and why he wants it. Since his mind is made up, he is able to concentrate his efforts on his goal and ultimately achieve it. He will have no difficulty in mobilising his resources and using them to win his objectives. Thus he will be able to make a meaningful and substantial contribution towards the attainment of organisation goals.

Concluding Comments

This candidate proves to be intelligent, imaginative and resourceful. He enjoys sound practical sense and excellent general knowledge and awareness. He displays commendable intellectual curiosity and reveals initiative, spirit, courage and originality in expressing his views, opinions and comments. He does not hesitate to express differing views where he considers them necessary and important. However, he is able to disagree with tact and consideration in a friendly manner. His rational, logical and sincere arguments make the opponents think and respect his views. By his friendly, positive and constructive approach and fluent expression and solid arguments, he is able to win his listeners to his way of thinking. He displays initiative, enterprise, dash and self-confidence to cash on the opportunities and benefit by them. Socially, he is warm, friendly, cheerful and adaptable. This positive and practical candidate will prove a real asset to the organisation and contribute to its success. Selected and awarded top position.

(Continued from page 38)

which the interviewer plays the role of sympathetic listener and prompt rather than that of the primary figure

Silent encouragement : If you want to encourage the interviewee to keep going then nod, smile encouragingly or give a sympathetic or encouraging look to your face. Just keep it silent, even on television. Although you may feel that in television encouraging noises will seem natural because you can be seen, remember that for a lot of the time the camera has only got the interviewee in shot and conversational noises will sound just as strange and disembodied as they do on the radio.

Assess your performance during the interview : Try and get into the habit of continuously assessing your own performance as you go along. Are you helping the interviewee to relax? Are you keeping to the subject? Are you making sure you will be through in the allotted time? Are you really listening and responding? Are you avoiding irritating mannerisms?

Location radio interviews : If you are going out to do radio interviews you should be given the basic technical knowledge by whoever has commissioned you. However, it is easy to forget this, and you may want

to try some interviews independently, without the benefit of anyone else's advice. There are a few simple rules which will help you come up with a professional sounding interview.

(a) You must use equipment which is of a good enough technical standard. Check with whoever you are hoping to sell the interview to about which sort of equipment will give adequate reproduction. If they are really interested in your idea they may lend you a professional machine like a Uher.

(b) Have an approximate interview structure in mind and have some questions ready prepared.

(c) Your interview will be more saleable if it is the right length. In general, aim for between two and three minutes' finished length unless you have been asked for anything different.

(d) It is relatively cheap and simple to edit radio tapes, so record a little more than that so you have some room for manoeuvre. You can also afford to let an interviewee ramble on a little longer than you could do if you were in the studio, and this may give you more interesting material to edit from than if you made the person stick to a set time.

(e) When asking questions, put yourself in the place of the listener. Would you understand what was being said if you had

not already done some research? If not, get interviewee to clarify.

(f) Make sure interviewees explain any technical or professional jargon.

(g) You will need to take a sound level before starting the interview.

(h) You should take any telephones off the hook so that you are not interrupted.

(i) If there is a noise such as aircraft or roadworks either wait for it to stop or move your location. It will be almost impossible for you to edit if there is a strong background noise as the cuts will be very obvious.

(j) Be aware of background noises in the room such as electric heaters. It is easy to overlook them when you are there, but they will come out very strongly on the tape. Switch them off if at all possible.

(k) If there are any noises which cannot be prevented then explain them to the listener who otherwise will be distracted and irritated by them.

(l) It is a good idea to draw the curtains in a room if there is any problem with extraneous noise, as this goes a long way to muffling it.

(m) Avoid rooms with very high ceilings which will give an echoing effect.

(n) Avoid rooms which are uncarpeted as this, too, can make it sound as though the interview is taking place in a barn.

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Know Your Facts

● What are the advantages of the use of lemon?

—Anand Varale, Ahmahnagar

Of all the products nature has bestowed on us, the lemon is one of the most useful as a beauty agent. The properties it contains are beneficial to us both externally and internally. It contains Vitamin C in large quantities. This vitamin helps ward off colds and keeps the skin in good condition by keeping the membrane healthy. It also contains glucose, mineral salts, calcium and iron all of which are essential to keep our bodies in a healthy condition. It helps stimulate blood circulation, activates bile and intestinal secretions which aid digestion.

For those who are figure conscious lemon makes a good salad dressing used with just pepper and salt instead of the traditional vinegar and oil dressing. But remember never to have the juice undiluted. It is a very strong astringent and will irritate the mucus membrane of the stomach and will also harm the enamel of the teeth.

One of the best ways to have lemon is early morning on an empty stomach. Take the juice of half a lemon and add it to a glass of hot water. Sweeten with honey instead of sugar. It does a lot for you taken this way. It helps relieve constipation, flushes out the system and as a result brings a sparkle to the eyes and a glow to the skin apart from warding off colds.

For severe constipation try this recipe. Dilute two table-spoons of lemon juice in half a glass of hot water. Add prunes or dried figs or dried apricots and a few raisins. Cover and leave overnight. The next morning before having anything to eat or drink, have this mixture. Apart from drinking the liquid, also eat the dried fruits.

In the hot weather 'nimbu paani' is one of the best drinks you can have. It helps cool one down and also provides mineral salts that are lost through perspiration.

Used externally, lemon helps the skin in a number of ways. Firstly, lemon is a natural bleach and helps depigment the skin. But this does not mean it should be used by itself. It must always be used diluted or a few drops introduced through a face mask. If you use it directly on the skin, it will cause severe dryness and in some cases irritation. Lemon is used very effectively in a number of creams and cosmetic preparations made today.

● What is a Third World?

—Ravinder Jain, Meerut

Third World is a term used for developing countries which do not belong to the Communist bloc.

● What is the significance of animal sacrifice on the day of Id-ul-Zuha?

—Pratap Gupta, Jhunjhunu

A festival of great rejoicing among Muslims, Id-ul-Zuha, also known as Bakr-id or Id-e-Qurban, commemorates Hazrat Ibrahim's great act of obedience. The sacrifice of animals after the conclusion of the Id prayers is not 'killing'; it is aimed at conveying the truth that all that is available in the world is for the judicious use of man. In fact, it establishes the superiority of human beings over all other creations of God.

This form of sacrifice has been continuing for hundreds of years. It all began with a dream that Prophet Ibrahim had in the evening of his life. He was asked by God to sacrifice that which was dearest to him.

The dearest to Prophet Ibrahim, naturally, was his only son, Ismael. Prophet Ibrahim narrated the dream to Ismael. The son was grown up enough to understand the intention of his father. After a little thought Ismael gave his consent and both, father and son, set out for a secluded place in the Arabian desert. As he was about to place the sword on his son's neck, it was revealed that this was only a test of his faith, and he was asked to sacrifice a lamb. From this started the custom of animal sacrifice.

The practice of animal sacrifice continues till today. A person, while sacrificing an animal, takes a pledge that he will sacrifice even his own life if so desired by the Almighty. The meat of the sacrificed animals is distributed among friends and relatives. This strengthens the bonds of friendship and brotherhood.

● Which planet spins the fastest?

—R. V. Kalita, Goalpara (Assam)

Jupiter, which is the largest of the planets in the solar system, spins on its axis in the shortest time, only 9 hours and 50 minutes. The next fastest planet is its giant neighbour Saturn, with a 'day' of 10 hours and 16 minutes.

Jupiter is much less solid than the Earth, and this causes different parts of its surface to rotate in different times. The Great Red Spot takes about five minutes longer to go round once than do objects near Jupiter's equator. The white oval cloud which has been seen and recorded for many years, also has its own different period of rotation.

When an object spins, an effect known as centrifugal force makes it begin to fly apart. This force causes Jupiter's equatorial regions to bulge outwards by about 5,000 kilometres. If it did not rotate, Jupiter would be a perfect sphere.

● The present Secretary-General of the UN belongs to which country?

—K. Sharada, Rayadurgam (A.P.)

Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, the present Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, belongs to Peru.

● Which is the tallest tower in the world?

—Ajay Veer Singh, c/o 99 A.P.O.

The tallest self-supporting tower (as opposed to a guyed mast) in the world is the \$ 44-million C.N. Tower in Metro Centre, Toronto (Canada), which rises to 555.33 metres. Excavation began in February 1973 for the 130,000 tonne structure of reinforced, post-tensioned concrete topped out in April 1975. The 416-seat restaurant revolves in the Sky Pod at 347.5 metres from which the visibility extends to hills 120 kilometres distant.

● In which year did the U.S. Open tennis championships start?

—Alok Das, Bhillai (M.P.)

In 1881 by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association which conducted the first national championship at Newport, R.I.

● Which is the largest beach?

—Rakesh Krishan, Ghaziabad (U.P.)

The largest pleasure beach in the world is Virginia Beach, Virginia in U.S. It has 45 kilometres of beach front on the Atlantic and 16 kilometres of estuary frontage. The area embraces 600 square kilometres and 134 hotels and motels.

● What are the full forms of the abbreviations (i) RADAR (ii) LASER (iii) INTERPOL?

—Rajesh Sahu, Lucknow

(i) Ra(dio) d(etecting) a(nd) r(anging) (ii) L(ight) a(mplification by) s(timulated) e(mission of) r(adiation) (iii) Inter(national) Pol(ice Organisation).

● What is the difference between Air India and Indian Airlines?

—S. G. Satheesh, Bhadravathi (Karnataka)

Air India operates its services at the international level to the five continents. Indian Airlines runs domestic services, which also operates flights to the neighbouring countries.

● How does a stethoscope work?

—Krishna Mallick, Birbhum (W.B.)

A stethoscope is a device used for listening to sounds inside the body. The sounds are picked up at the surface of the body and transmitted along tubes to earpieces.

The first stethoscope was a wooden tube invented in 1815. The modern version was introduced in the late 1900s. Rubber tubes lead from a disc or cone to two earpieces. Sounds picked up by the cone are carried by the air in the tubes to the earpieces. This very simple device is still the easiest way of listening to a person's heart and lungs.

Sports Round-Up



Sergei Bubka

ATHLETICS

Nikaia Athletics Grand Prix : The irrepressible Sergei Bubka of the USSR set his second world record of the year and ninth of his extraordinary career when he cleared 6.06 metres in the pole vault at the Nikaia Athletics Grand Prix in Nice (France) on July 10, 1988.

Bubka's performance crowned a great meeting on a hot summer evening on the French Riviera and even upstaged a magnificent run by Said Aouita of Morocco who clocked the fastest 1,500 metres of the year.

Bubka 24 broke the record at his first attempt at the new height, beating the mark he set last month in Bratislava by one centimetre.

New world record in women's discus : East Germany, winding up the first stage of their Olympic preparations, easily beat Italy in a two-day athletics meeting in Neubrandenburg (East Germany) on July 10, 1988.

East Germany scored 266 points to

Italy's 132, winning the women's match 125-53 and the men's 141-79.



Gabriele Reinsch

The outstanding achievement remained world's discus record by rising East German star Gabriele Reinsch. Her new mark of 76.80 metres beat the old record, which had stood for four years, by more than two metres.

BADMINTON

Indonesian Open Badminton Championships : Indonesia's Ick Sugianto captured the men's singles title, while Li Lingwei of China won the women's singles in the Indonesian Open badminton championships in Jakarta on July 24, 1988.

Sugianto downed unseeded compatriot Lius Pngoh 15-6, 15-4 to earn \$10,000 in prize money.

Lingwei meanwhile, defeated second seeded Hwang Hye-young of South Korea 11-5, 11-6. She pocketed \$5,835 for her victory.

In the doubles play, Malaysian brothers Razif and Jalani Sidek, won \$10,830 after beating second seeded Cheng Kang and Chen Hong Yong of China 16-18, 15-5, 15-2.

In the women's doubles action Indonesia's Verawaty Fajrin and Yanti Kusmiati downed South Korea's Chung Myung-hee and Hwang Hye-young 15-6, 15-8.

The Indonesian pair pocketed \$7,000 while the top seeded South Korean duo won \$4,165.

Gatorade Thailand Open Badminton Championship : Top seed Xiong Guobao of China performed with superb court craft and accuracy to beat eighth seed Sompol Kukasemkij of Thailand in the men's singles final of the Gatorade Thailand open.

badminton championship in Bangkok on July 17, 1988

Xiong won 18-15, 15-13 in 62 minutes, receiving \$ 2,275 Sompol took \$ 1,400 The Chinese played brilliantly with effective smashes, highly accurate back-hand drops and good positioning

Sompol led first in both sets, but could not match Xiong.

The all-Chinese women's singles final saw top seed and twice all England champion Li Lingwei (26), defeat 19-year-old unseeded rising star Huang Hua 3-11, 11-6, 11-6 in 30 minutes Li received \$ 1,750 and Huang \$ 1,228

The men's doubles final saw top seed Chinese pair Li Young Bo and Tian Bing Yi, 1987 world championship winners, beat the Malaysian brothers Razif Sidek and Jalani Sidek 15-3, 15-5

In the women's doubles final, twice all England champion, South Korea's, Chung Myung Hee and Hwang Hyo Young defeated Chinese pair Shi Fangjin and Luo Yun 15-7, 17-16

In the mixed doubles final, Steen Fladberg (Denmark) and Gillian Clark (England) upset top seed and 1987 world championship champions Wang Penren and Shi Fangjin (China) 17-14, 4-15, 15-9

Inter-Railway Badminton Championship : Western Railway won the 36th Inter-Railway badminton championship defeating Southern Railway in the men's event in Gorakhpur on July 10, 1988 South Eastern

Railway finished third

In the women's event, South Eastern Railway claimed the title defeating Southern Railway Central Railway was third

Hareet Singh of the Western Railway won the men's singles championship in the tournament defeating Sudeep Rai of Eastern Railway 15-6, 15-1 in the final.

Central Railway's Sushma Khandekar won the women's singles title defeating South Eastern Railway's Anjali Purwar 6-011, 11-2, 11-5.

Syed Modi (N E Rly) and Vinod Kumar (S Rly) bagged the men's doubles title beating Suresh Thoma and Nuan 15-8, 15-5 In the women's doubles, Anjali Purwar (S E Rly) and Vandana (S Rly) beat Veena (S Rly) and Neeru Nijhawan (W Rly.) 9-15, 15-12, 15-9

BASKETBALL

Jones Cup : The United States beat Australia 77-69 to win the 1988 William Jones Cup men's basketball tournament in Taipei on July 11, 1988 The Americans led Australia 43-30 at half-time and then stretched their lead in the second

Sean Kemp was the top scorer for the Americans with 18 points while Brian Kelleybrew notched up 23 points for Australia

South Korea beat hosts Taiwan 70-63 to take third place in the eight-nation tournament

BOXING

IBF Junior Lightweight Championship : Tony Lopez won the International Boxing Federation (IBF) junior lightweight championship with a unanimous 12-round upset points decision over holder and fellow-American, Rocky Lockridge in Sacramento (California) on July 23, 1988.

WBC Flyweight Championships : Kim Yong-Gang of South Korea became the new World Boxing Council flyweight champion with a unanimous decision over Thailand's Sot Chitalada in a 12-round title match on July 24, 1988

There were no knock-downs in bout at the Poahng public arena in Poahng, an industrial city 270 km southeast of Seoul.

King's Cup : The Soviet Union won the team title for the third year in a row in the 14th King's Cup boxing tournament in Bangkok on July 11, 1988, with Thailand's light flyweight Chatchai Sasakul winning the individual trophy.

The Soviets' main team took their fifth King's Cup team title overall with four gold medals and a total of 27 points, while the Thai team finished second in the nine-nation tournament with three golds and 24 points.

Thai 3 were third with one gold medal and 13 points

CHESS

National Team Chess Championship : Union Bank 'A' team (22.5) won the 13th National team chess championship which

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concluded at Subodhar Hall in Nagpur on July 13, 1988

In the seventh and final round, UBI agreed to split the points on all four boards against Maharashtra 'B' (19) which finished a creditable third. Second seeded Neyveli Lignite Corporation finished runner-up with 20.5 points, when it beat Indian Bank (16) 3-1.

World Cup : World chess champion Garry Kasparov won the second Chess World Cup tournament in Belfort on July 3, 1988 beating fellow-Soviet grandmaster Andrei Sokolov in the 15th and final round.

Kasparov, 25, finished with 11.5 points out of a possible 15, a point ahead of second-placed Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, a former world champion who beat the French ex-world champion Boris Spassky.

CRICKET

England-West Indies Tests : Openers Desmond Haynes and Jeff Dujon duly completed another emphatic West Indies triumph over England in the fourth cricket Test at Headingley on July 26, 1988.

The pair added the 38 runs needed for victory in less than 30 minutes on the fifth and final day as West Indies crushed England by 10 wickets to take winning 3-0 lead in the five-Test series.

England and new captain Chris Cowdrey stumbled towards defeat when, trailing by 74 on first innings, they slumped from 8 for two in their second innings to 138 all out—a lead of just 64.

West Indies scored 27 of the required runs before close and Haynes and Dujon needed just 45 balls to rattle off the remainder in the opening session. Haynes made 25 and Dujon 40 as West Indies finished 67 without loss to record its 13th win in the last 14 Tests against England.

Demoralised England has now gone 17 Tests without a win and has not won at home in 15 games.

Despite Lamb's bravery at the wicket, the 'Man of the Match' award went to Curtley Ambrose, the giant new ball bowler finishing with match figures of seven for 98. His teammate Malcolm Marshall collected five wickets in the match to take his series haul to 31.

FOOTBALL

Bicentennial Gold Cup : Three-time World Cup winner Brazil beat Australia 2-0 in the Bicentennial Gold Cup in Sydney on July 17, 1988 to restore the credibility of South American football.

For just an hour the Australians, who thrashed world champions Argentina on their way to the final, kept the Brazilians at bay. But eight sensational minutes changed the match, beginning with Brazil's first goal in the 59th minute when Australia's Nemesis Romario found the net.

HOCKEY

Indira Gold Cup : Punjab and Sind Bank (Jalandhar) exhibited speed and skill in adequate measure to outclass Indian

Airlines (Delhi) 3-2 in the final of the 13th All-India Indira Gold Cup hockey tournament in Srinagar on July 23, 1988.

This was the fourth meeting between the two since 1985. Both won once each and once shared the cup. The winners, who led 2-1 at half time, had lifted the cup in their maiden entry in 1985 and shared it with the Airlines last year when organisers declared them joint winners against rules. As per rules, if there is no decision in a match, it should be decided first by giving extra time and then applying the tie-breaker. If still there is no decision, then 'sudden death' will follow. But the organisers declared them joint winners when they shared two goals at the end of the 70-minute match.

KABADDI

Federation Cup : Services men and Indian Railways women retained the titles in their respective sections in the 10th Federation Cup kabaddi championship which concluded in Nagpur on July 24, 1988.

Services, the four time national champion, dominated Maharashtra and won 56-30 after leading 34-13 at the breather. Indian Railways trounced Maharashtra women 66-41 in the final. It led 34-20 at half time.

SNOOKER

Asian Snooker Championship : Thailand's Wattana Pu Ob Orm won the fifth Asian snooker championship in Colombo on July 11, 1988, and claimed the MHM Lafir Trophy beating Kenny Kwok Chio Ho of Hong Kong by eight frames to seven in a closely fought 295-minute final.

Thai cueists have won four of the five Asian championships held so far. In 1985, Gary Kwok of Singapore took the title.

Wattana won the third championship in 1986 and was the runner-up last year.

SWIMMING

World Sea Swimming Marathon : Indian freestyle queen, Anita Sood, beat defending women's champion, Irene Vanderlaan (Holland) to third place while finishing second behind Dutch-woman Monique Wildschut in the third world sea swimming marathon from Capri to Napoli on July 10, 1988.

Anita crossed the choppy sea between Capri and Napoli, a distance of 36 km, in nine hours and 26 minutes and finished tenth overall among men and women.

TABLE TENNIS

Electra Gold Cup : Niyati Roy of Petroleum Sports Control Board showed qualities of a champion as she defeated Suchitra Narkar of Union Bank 3-1 to win the women's singles title in the seventh Electra Gold Cup prize money table tennis tournament in Meerut on July 14, 1988.

Niyati Roy, the reigning national champion, displayed unflappable temperament to emerge victorious 21-17, 21-19, 17-21, 21-13 which gave her a winner's purse of Rs. 7,500.

All India Inter-Institutional Table Tennis Championships : Manmeet Singh shrugged off indifferent form at the right time to zealously defend his men's singles crown in the 18th All-India Inter-Institutional table tennis championships at the Electra Vidyapeeth in Meerut on July 14, 1988.

In the final, the fourth ranked India player, defeated his New Bank of India teammate Arunijyoti Barua 11-21, 21-16, 21-17, 19-21, 21-18.

TENNIS

D.C. Tennis Classic Tournament : Jimmy Connors picked up his long-awaited 106th singles title at the \$ 415,000 D.C. Tennis Classic tournament on July 25, 1988 and said he wanted the 107th title to be the U.S. Open Champion in September.

The top-seeded American, who defeated third seed Andres Gomez of Ecuador 6-1, 6-4 in the final, had not won a tournament since October 1984 in Tokyo.

Swedish Open Tennis Tournament : Marcelo Filippini of Uruguay won his first Grand Prix tennis tournament with a 2-6, 6-4, 6-4 victory over unseeded Italian Francesco Cancellotti in the final of the Swedish Open in Bastad (Sweden) on July 18, 1988.

Filippini, who had previously never gone beyond the quarter-finals on the Grand Prix circuit, took the \$ 38,700 first prize after shaking off a dreadful first-set performance and then wearing down his opponent with confident baseline play.

Mercedes Cup : Andre Agassi of the United States, using powerful ground strokes, swept past Andres Gomez of Ecuador 6-4, 6-2 to win the \$ 350,000 Mercedes Cup tennis tournament in Stuttgart on July 18, 1988.

It was the fourth tournament victory this year for the 18-year-old American, who is ranked sixth in the world.

U.S. Pro Tennis Championship : Eighth-seeded Thomas Muster, ignoring blistering heat, despatched number 13 Lawson Duncan 6-2, 6-2 to win the U.S. pro tennis championship at Chestnut Hill in Massachusetts on July 11, 1988.

The 20-year-old Austrian, who upset second-seeded Andre Agassi in the quarter-finals, earned \$ 50,575, the biggest paycheck of his five-year pro career. Duncan received half of the amount.

WEIGHTLIFTING

World Junior Championship : The Indian wrestlers performed creditably at the World junior championship held at Wolfurt, Austria from July 14 to 17, 1988.

The five-member squad won one bronze medal, while two grapplers secured fourth position.

Delhi's Krishan Kumar claimed the bronze in the 63 kg category, while Suresh Kumar (Haryana) (46 kg) and Surinder Kumar Delhi, (68 kg) finished fourth. The two other wrestlers in the team were Punjab's Raj Kumar (58 kg) and Krishan Chand of Haryana (50 kg).

Sports Unite, Not Divide

The two-day International Sports Seminar was held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on July 28-29, 1988. Sports for all, should be an integral part of the national health programme in the Third World countries. This was the consensus at the opening day of the seminar. Delegates from more than 30 countries and at least 150 Arjuna awardees attended the seminar which discussed racialism and professionalism in sports, the role of sports in national economy, sports in the Third World and sports for all.

"Let sports unite and not divide," was the call that the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, made while inaugurating the seminar. The topic on racialism in sports, however, brought out a different message that sports and politics cannot be separated, that to fight against the abhorrent practice of apartheid the sportsmen and women will have to make some sacrifices in their careers that boycotts of international sports events were the means by which the sportspersons could contribute their mite towards the fight against apartheid.

The President also touched upon the topic of apartheid in his speech. "We deeply appreciate the spontaneous condemnation by the world's sportsmen of the abhorrent practice of apartheid. Racism in sports is incompatible with the principles of equality and of freedom. We specially remember the great African, an amateur boxer in his youth, the incomparable Nelson Mandela of South Africa. His mortal frame is behind bars but his spirit pervades all the freedom loving people of the world," Mr. Venkataraman said.

"Sports should not only develop exuberance in games and athletics but should also develop sportsmanship—the qualities of courtesy, equanimity, brotherhood and joy irrespective of the results. Let sports unite and not divide, let sports produce not only the best citizens of a country but also make them ambassadors of goodwill to other lands, let sports promote the joy of life and companionship between peoples. Let not factors like sex, race, age and geography destroy the basic spirit of sports," Mr. Venkataraman said.

The most forceful thrust on the topic of racialism in sports was made by the Chairman of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa, Mr. Abraham Ordia. "Sports and politics should be kept separate. This view, true or false, is widely accepted in the western world. Nevertheless, historically sports and politics have been closely linked, at least as far back as the ancient Greeks. There is certainly little basis for the belief that international sporting competition is non-political," Mr. Ordia said.



President Mr. R. Venkataraman inaugurating the International Sports Seminar. On his right is Minister of State for Sports Mrs. Margaret Alva and on the left Mr. Bishen Singh Bedi, President Arjuna Awardees Association

The seminar was a forum for the sports personalities of the Third World to voice their perspective and interact with colleagues from the other nations who also belong to the same league. The Sports Authority of India and the Arjuna Awardees Association hosted the seminar jointly.

The inaugural session of the seminar discussed "Sports in the Third World countries." The speakers felt that sports was an important social need of the nations and the governments have special responsibility to provide direction and commitment in this respect. Mr. Bhalendra Singh, Member of International Olympic Committee, who chaired the first session, said that despite the financial crunches, Third World countries, especially those from the African continent, have showed that there is no dearth of talent. It was only a question of nurturing it, he argued.

The Chief Justice of Guyana, Mr. Rudolph Harper, said the governments have special responsibility to provide direction and commitment in this respect. "It is true that the existential needs cry for primary attention in these countries yet man does not live by bread alone," he said.

Mr. Fekrou Kidane, Founder and Director of *Continental Sports* magazine and *Digest News Letter* was concerned about the relevance of sporting attitude and values in the Third World countries.

Mr. Raphael Kubaga from Tanzania argued that sports is synonymous with honour, understanding and harmony.

Racialism is abominable because it thrives upon human degradation.

Mr. Thomas Sithole who made special comments along with Mr. Enuga Reddy from the U.S., appealed to the thinkers and philosophers to see to it that discrimination in any form be it in economy, sports, culture, art or music, is relentlessly fought.

Mr. Dinos Michaelides of Cyprus was of the view that the Third World had to do a great deal more to motivate its people for participation in sports. However, Mr. Tay Wilson of New Zealand said the term Third World was "unfair in sports" adding that it would be appropriate to use the term developing sports and developed sports with reference to their pattern in individual countries.

Mr. Sam Ramaswamy, from London, chaired the session "Racialism in Sports" and there were other eminent speakers from Nigeria, Lesotho, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The discussion was a lively affair with speaker after speaker condemning racialism in no uncertain terms.

The need for all to join hands to make sports a national priority was stressed by Mrs. Margaret Alva, Union Minister of State for Sports. Addressing the closing session of the seminar on July 29, she said there should not be any division in the pursuit of sporting excellence. She also said there was a need for cooperation among the Third World countries to promote sports. She offered to share India's expertise with countries, ready to take advantage of that.

Encourage Others

The leader who wants to motivate his group and get the best out of his associates, we have seen, has to avoid criticism at any cost. Criticism is no cure to rectify, remedy or improve a mistake, serious omission or lacuna on the part of others. Not criticising others, though extremely essential for the success of a leader, is only one aspect of motivation. It is the first and essentially a passive step. But to obtain better, quicker and for that matter even spectacular results, some positive and definite action is called for. The positive action is to provide encouragement, sincere appreciation and honest praise even for the slightest improvement and for every improvement. While scrupulously avoiding hurtful, frontal, damaging criticism if they can simultaneously give hearty, generous, spontaneous praise and appreciation for any and every improvement, achievement or accomplishment, you will make the other individual work miracles in the areas and fields of mutual interest and benefit. You can spur the other individual to greater and still greater achievements.

The renowned psychologist and thinker Professor William James of Harvard mentions that each individual has tremendous energy, power, strength and potentialities in reserve. According to him, "Compared with what we ought to be, we are only half awake. We are making use of only a small part of our physical and mental resources. Stating the thing broadly, the human individual thus lives far within his limits. He possesses powers of various sorts which he habitually fails to use."

In the Hindu mythology it is said that Hanuman is the embodiment of strength. But being modest, he too needed encouragement to realise the vastness of his own strength. When the encouragement came, he was able to jump across the ocean and reach the Island of Lanka in a flash. Whereas criticism saps one's strength and confidence, praise and encouragement boosts one's strength and self-confidence in a phenomenal manner. The leader should, therefore, make it a point to notice and praise even the slightest improvement on the part of others.

We know how animals like dogs, horses and elephants are trained to perform many spectacular feats in the circus. The trainer gives a pat or feeding for every little improvement. He goes out of his way to show this appreciation. With this encouragement the animals go all out to show more improvements. If praise, pat or appreciation can produce such spectacular results on the part of lower animals, how much more effective results they could bring about on the part of human beings.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

Those who have studied the life of Charles Dickens or H. G. Wells will know how timely encouragement and praise proved to be the turning point in their lives and enabled them to attain such great heights and glory.

Dickens had hardly four years of schooling as he could ill-afford the luxury. His father was jailed as he could not repay his debts. Dickens got a job of pasting labels on bottles, worked in a rat-infested godown and slept in a dungeon hole with two slum wanderers to share that place. Most of what he wrote was returned to him initially, as not fit for publication. But one story was accepted and published at last, though without any remuneration. But to see what he wrote in print proved to be the greatest encouragement to Dickens who later went on to create such masterpieces like *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations*, *The Tale of Two Cities*, *Pickwick Papers* and so on.

H. G. Wells had to toil for 14 hours a day for a pittance in dry goods store. Fortunately, his old school master saved him from the rut, praised his talents and offered him a job as a teacher. We all know that none has yet equalled the science fiction stories which had been written by this great and imaginative author. Praise and appreciation can thus really work wonders.

Another aspect of encouragement is not to magnify or stress on the mistakes or errors. On the other hand, the leader should make it appear as something which could be easily remedied or corrected. If we magnify the mistake it creates a psychological barrier on the concerned individual's mind. His self-confidence is undermined. He is apt to develop a phobia. As a matter of fact, errors and mistakes can be committed by any human being. The positive individual learns from his errors and makes improvements. The leader should emphasise this aspect and help those concerned to benefit from their acts of omission and commission. One important way of doing this is to play down the mistakes. If we tell a child, student or employee that he or she is stupid, dull or dumb and he or she is incapable of learning, we will be condemning that person to remain in that state permanently. It will also mean futile criticism which should be avoided at any cost. Such thoughtless criticism will not only antagonise the other party but will also destroy all incentive to improve.

In my school days I was poor in mathematics. My maths teacher used to

criticise me in the open class and repeatedly declared that as far as that subject was concerned I was a nit-wit and I could never learn it. Such criticism only made me far worse in the subsequent tests. Next year we had another teacher. He did not criticise me in the open class. At the end of the day he asked me to see him and gently explained that the mistakes I had committed were minor and could be easily rectified. He praised me for the attempts I had made and said that what I lacked was not intelligence but practice. He then patiently showed me where I had gone wrong and how I should do the sums. Next day too I made mistakes but he confirmed that I had definitely improved and with more and more practice, I will improve further. Thanks to him I not only stopped hating mathematics as poison but also cultivated a keen interest towards it. Today, I simply delight in working mathematical problems. If I had not received the systematic encouragement and praise my aversion to mathematics would have continued and I might have failed in the university examinations. This incident also shows how praise and encouragement can bring about wonderful results.

Do you want your office assistants to show improvements? Are you keen that your brother, sister or children should do better in their studies? If so don't start by blaming them. Don't criticise. Don't compare them unfavourably. Instead notice even the smallest improvements or accomplishments on their part. Give hearty, sincere and lavish praise. Provide maximum possible encouragement. You don't have to give money or spend much time. If you can show genuine appreciation by words, that itself will work wonders. Spur others by encouraging words to great success and achievements. You will find that you are automatically succeeding yourself in gaining leadership.

*I believe in work,
hard work and long
hours of work. Men
do not break down
from overwork, but
from worry and
dissipation.*

— Charles E. Hughes

Is The Punishment Given To Vengsarkar Justified When Visiting Captains Are Free To Write?



Rahul Raman

The recent decision to debar 'Colonel' Vengsarkar from participating in international cricket for six months at this crucial juncture of Indian cricket, particularly after the Reliance Cup defeat, is at best an unfortunate decision. The issue at stake is not whether writing by a cricketer for Press during matches is justified or not since arguments both 'for' and 'against' can be tossed up with equal logicity. The issue at stake is whether Indian captain is allowed to counter his opponent's various charges, especially when we see that the latter can have disastrous consequences on the morale of the players and the consequent turn of the match itself. Not that India would be doing something positive to cricket by allowing her captains to write in the Press; the best thing would of course be to ban the writings by both the sides in the Press at all, at least during the matches. But, not allowing an Indian captain to clarify his position against the charges levelled by the rival captain would surely be an act of unnecessary and unjustified philanthropism showered on the opponents. Surely there should be the right to equal treatment in similar circumstances both in the privileges conferred and in the liabilities imposed by the laws.

Off the field cricket is surely not a new phenomenon. But, in recent days, it has achieved menacing proportions, what with the chauvinistic sentiments running high on both sides. Visiting cricketers freely and almost ritually blame the domestic umpires for being biased. 'Leg before wicket', 'Run out', 'Appeals for bad light' etc. are fast becoming bones of contention and Press-writings by visiting captains only add fuel to

CONTEST ESSAYS

fire. Such unfortunate write-ups and statements are due to the jingoistic sentiments cricket has come to be associated with. And, in such a situation, it would be too much to expect our own captains to calmly accept the journalistic bouncers, maintain their cool and go on cooing like doves. Moreover, it is often seen that Indian Captains are only 'answering' the charges. On foreign tours, they behave in a rather civilised manner. Again, in modern professional age, the 'taciturnity' has become a symbol of foolhardiness. All is fair in love and war, and modern cricket is a war, be it of nerves or of strategies. So pressurising tactics can be treated as a part of the game.

Come to think of it, one wonders whether this punishment given to Vengsarkar is a violation of the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 (1) (a) of Part III of our Constitution and as such, can be called into question in a court of law. This freedom of speech and expression is subject only to some 'reasonable' restrictions relating to the security of state, the sovereignty and integrity of India, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality and to the prevention of contempt of court. Which one of these restrictions apply to Vengsarkar's case? Decency or morality? Surely not, because the words connote 'not being obscene'. Other restrictions are simply irrelevant here.

II

Anant Tewari

'Spare the rod and spoil the child' goes the saying. The proverb is fully justified in view of the present circumstances surrounding the Indian cricket panorama. The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) seems to have struck a deadly blow in the armour of the strong players' lobby, and one of their bastion has fallen. It was high time when the cricketing 'dons' in India showed their might after remaining dormant for so long a time, to remove the gross indiscipline, plaguing the Indian cricket team. The punishment meted out to Vengsarkar should not come as a surprise to his fans. It was on the cards long enough. The present breed of Indian cricketers seem to be a wild bunch of snobbish, self-centred sportsmen turning the gentlemen's game of cricket into a money-minting enterprise. Success seems to have gone to their



heads, hence in their thinking they are the lords, and that they can just do anything, and get away with it.

Now comes the question, why was Vengsarkar punished? What were the factors that ultimately resulted in a drastic action as such, by the BCCI? There were a series of factors which went critical with the action taken against Vengsarkar. First of all it was the fuss created by the players about the venue of the pre-Reliance Cup conditioning camp, which ultimately had to be shifted elsewhere. Second was the incident involving the players refusing to sign a contract, put forth by the Cricket Control Board just on the eve of Reliance Cup. 'When they eventually did sign the contract they struck off the clause barring them to wear logos and also the clause preventing them from playing in South Africa. Imagine, such a scene created, just as the Reliance Cup was about to begin. Should the Board have then taken any action it would have jeopardised India's prospects. Thirdly, just before the series with West Indies, Vengsarkar along with his teammates signed a contract with the BCCI, barring them from writing for the media. In spite of this, Vengsarkar continued to write for publications, showing scant respect for the BCCI authority. This was an open act of defiance, as well as a breach of contract. When a person signs a contract it shows his acceptance to its contents. The very fact that Vengsarkar signed the contract proves his acceptance to play according to the terms and conditions as laid down by the Board. Why did he sign the contract in the first place? Nobody must have compelled him to do so? First of all he should have settled this matter with the Board.

Since the visiting Captains do not have such a contract with their respective Boards, they are not bound by any obligation to them hence they are free to express their views to the media.

Former Test player and veteran cricketer M. L. Jaisimha was quoted as saying, "Players in the last couple of years have got away with whatever they liked. The status of the Board has gone up with the decision to ban Vengsarkar."

By punishing Vengsarkar and taking a firm stance over the issue, the BCCI has made itself heard very clearly, that, in the future any indiscipline created by a player whosever he may be, would be dealt with severely. The punishment given to Vengsarkar is very much justified. It is time that pampered cricketers should be brought to task. They should realise that acts of defiance, protests and trade union-like activities would not serve them any purpose and these activities should certainly be kept away from sports.

Prize Winners in Essay Contest—400

First Prize Winner:

Rahul Raman
R/7, Bihar University Campus
Muzaffarpur 842001

Second Prize Winner:

Anant Tawan
c/o Shri S. C. Tawan
C-28, Staff Qrs.,
University of Sagar
Sagar (M.P.) 470003

Other Commendable Contributors:

Kondannagari Sreenivasulu, Proddatur, Miss Mitul Bagchi, New Delhi, Samir Rai, Bombay, S. Ashok, Bombay, Miss B. S. Pushpa, Madras, Amol C. Mande Baroda, Syed Abdul Monim, Kalyan, S. Shiva Shankar, Calcutta, Sanjay Narayan, Muzaffarpur, Rabinarayan Mahapatra, Orissa, Miss Abha Phadke Varenasi, Aditya Sharma, Calcutta, Sanjib Kumar Mahanty, Hazaribagh, Sanjeev Jain, Jalendhar, Chacko Jose P., Trichur, Miss Meenakshi Ramakrishnan, Calcutta, Dr. Sunil Gupta, Jaipur, S. Sree Hari, Anantapur, Miss R. Vidya Shenoy, Pune, Biswajit Ghosh, Dakshinেশ্বর, Prakash Chandra Mishra, Now Delhi, Miss Nancy Chitra Alexander, Mussoorie, V. B. Balaji, Madras, Sugata Dey, c/o 99 APO, Rajen T. K., Trichur, Dilip Routai, Bhubaneswar, Mukesh Nemeni, Muzaffarpur, G. Praveen Kumar Gupta, Hyderabad, Upendra Parmar, Patiala, Surendra Kumar Mahapatra, Keonjhar, Miss M. Usha Kamal, Madras, T. Prakash, Trichy, Somenath Chakrabarty, Abu Road, Rajasthan.

(Continued from page 26)

certain objectionable references to Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

India's major involvement in Turkish projects will begin with the Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) taking up the Ankara-Eskisehir rail electrification programme shortly. This is one of the projects envisaged under wide-ranging cooperation discussed by Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Ozal.

Turkey has also agreed to allow Indian manufacturers to establish their base in this window to Europe to overcome quota restrictions for exports to the continent. Turkey, by virtue of its 23-year-old associate status in the European Community enjoys preference that India does not.

Police rebellion in Gujarat

Gujarat witnessed a near mutiny by a section of 60,000-strong police force in the State in July 1988. The Government had to clamp down on the police union office bearers and deploy army and para-military forces to tackle the angry police personnel after derecognition of all the seven policemen's unions in the State. Army help had to be sought in reasserting the majesty of law and inspiring a sense of confidence among the citizens. The unions had been disbanded, most of their leaders dismissed and arrested.

The police unions had been in direct

confrontation with the State Government for the last few months. The associations had repeatedly threatened strikes on sensitive occasions and forced the Government to concede their demands. The police personnel belonging to many of the police stations walked out and stayed away from work.

Gujarat no doubt had almost continuously to deal with violence generated by the anti-reservation movement and communal confrontation since 1981 and, one may argue that it was hardly in any position to have a confrontation with the police, the widespread corruption and indiscipline in its ranks notwithstanding. Lightning strike, unleashing violence and destroying public property have become part of the Gujarat policemen's code of misconduct over the past decade, thus inviting a crackdown. The policemen are guilty of virtually every charge for which service rules prescribe dismissal.

Had the State Government delayed its action, the agitators would have gone all out to hold the State to ransom. Gujarat, which has witnessed various agitations in recent years, would have found itself in deep trouble had the police also been allowed to contribute to the semi-state of anarchy. Not that the policemen's legitimate grievances should not be redressed. By no reckoning can their demands, which include an increase in their allowances and a more reasonable promotion policy, be called unfair. But the way in which they have gone about to press their demands is indefensible.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) Examination to be conducted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in September 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the objective type paper on (a) Reasoning Ability, (b) General Knowledge and Current Affairs, (c) Numerical Ability, and (d) English Language separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing for the Officers, Field Supervisors and Clerical Cadre Examination for the Regional Rural Banks to be conducted by the Banking Services Recruitment Board, Delhi, in September 1988. The candidates for the Officers and Field Supervisors Examination should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, Test of English Language and Test of Numerical/Quantitative Aptitude which they can recollect and send the same to us. In respect of candidates appearing for the Clerical Cadre Examination, the candidates should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the objective type

paper on Test of Reasoning, Test of English, Test of Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude which they recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded. Separate awards will be given for the Officers, Field Supervisors and Clerical Cadre Examinations.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of the candidates appearing at the Clerical Cadre Examination for the Public Sector Banks in Rajasthan to be conducted by the Banking Services Recruitment Board, Jaipur, in September 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the objective type tests, i.e., Test of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude which you can recollect and send the same to us.

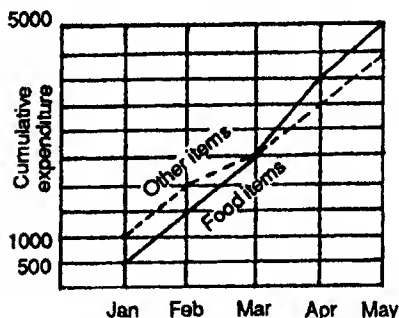
The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 804 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is October 15, 1988.

Objective General Knowledge

Civil Services Preliminary Examination, June 1988

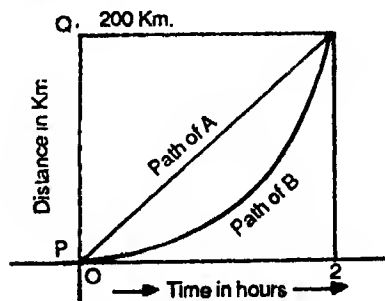
Q. 1. The cumulative expenditure on Food items and other items for a family during January-May in a year is plotted in the following graph.



From the graph one can conclude that the maximum total expenditure for both the items occurred in the month of

(a) February (b) March (c) April (d) May

Q. 2. The following graph illustrates the paths of two motorists A and B in driving from P to Q. From this graph we can conclude that

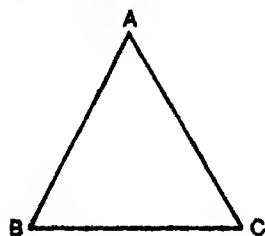


(a) Average speed of A is greater than that of B (b) Average speed of B is greater than that of A (c) Average speed of A is the same as that of B (d) Speed of A is always greater than that of B

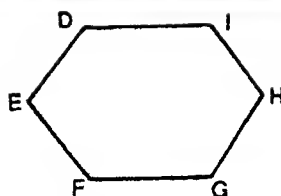
Q. 3. If n is an integer between 20 and 80, then any of the following could be $n+7$ except

(a) 47 (b) 58 (c) 84 (d) 88

Q. 4. In the following figures the area of triangle ABC is 1 sq unit. The area of the hexagon DEFGHI is

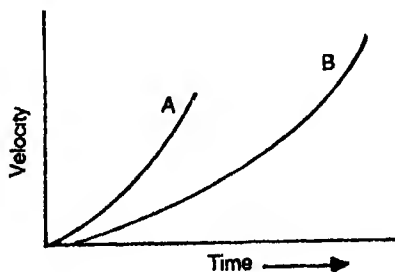


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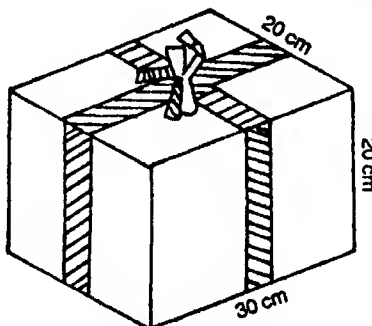
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

Q. 5. Below is the time-velocity graph of two vehicles A and B starting at the same time from rest. Which one of the following statements can be deduced from the graph as correct?



(a) Acceleration of A is higher than that of B (b) Acceleration of B is higher than that of A (c) Acceleration of A is increasing at a slower rate than that of B (d) Velocity of B is higher than that of A

Q. 6. The following diagram shows a box tied with a ribbon. Assuming an extra 10 cm for tying the knot, the minimum length of the ribbon required to tie the box as shown would be

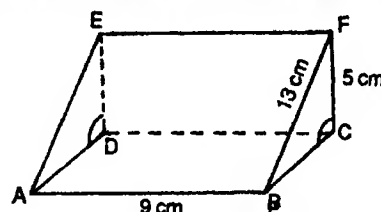


(a) 200 cm (b) 190 cm (c) 180 cm (d) 160 cm

Q. 7. A grocer bought 10 kg of apples for Rs. 81 out of which one kg was found rotten. If he wishes to make a profit of 10%, he should sell it @ per kg.

(a) Rs. 9.00 (b) Rs. 9.90 (c) Rs. 10.10 (d) Rs. 10.20

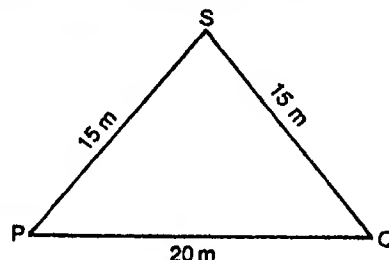
Q. 8. In the following figure, ABCD is a rectangle in a horizontal plane. E and F are vertically above D and C respectively.



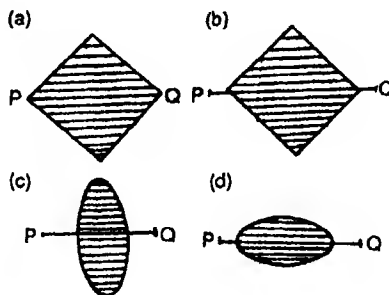
The length of BE is

(a) $\sqrt{200}$ cm (b) $\sqrt{250}$ cm (c) $\sqrt{300}$ cm (d) $\sqrt{350}$ cm

Q. 9. A sheep S is tied by two ropes each 15 metres long to two points P and Q which are 20 metres apart.



Which one of the following shaded regions illustrate the regions over which the sheep can move?



Q. 10. A wheel that has 6 cogs is meshed with a larger wheel of 14 cogs. When the smaller wheel has made 21 revolutions, the number of revolutions made by the larger wheel is

(a) 12 (b) 49 (c) 9 (d) 4

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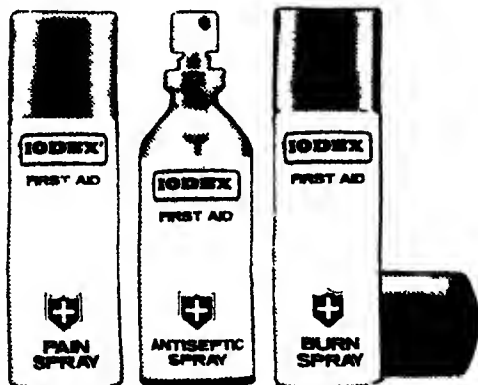
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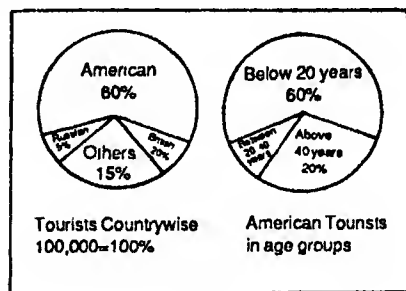
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- Q. 11. The characteristics of foreign tourists in one year is given in the following chart:



From this chart, the number of American tourists in the age group 20-40 who visited during the year, is

- (a) 12,000 (b) 20,000 (c) 40,000 (d) 50,000

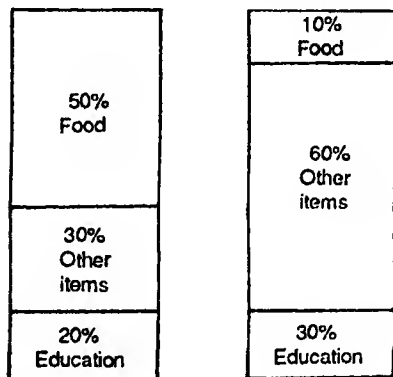
Q. 12. The following table shows the marks obtained by two students in different subjects.

	Student A	Maxi-mum marks	Student B	Maxi-mum marks
English	60	100	80	150
Psychology	70	100	70	100
History	50	100	60	100
Sanskrit	30	50	15	25

The difference in the mean aggregate percentage marks of the students is

- (a) 2.5% (b) 13.75% (c) 1.25% (d) Zero

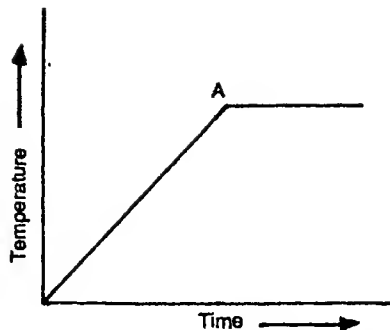
Q. 13. The expenditure on the various items by two families A and B are represented in Bar charts given below:



Family A	Family B
Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Rs. 20,000 p.a.	Rs. 1,00,000 p.a.

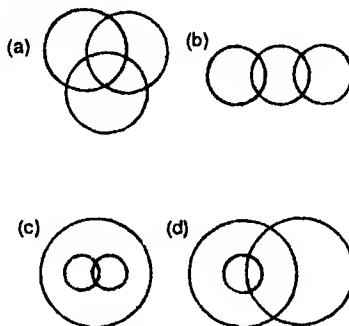
From these charts we can conclude that,
 (a) Family A spent more money on Food than Family B
 (b) Family B spent more money on Food than Family A
 (c) Family A and Family B spent same amount of money on Food
 (d) The expenditures on Food by Family A and Family B cannot be compared

Q. 14. Below is a time-temperature curve of a liquid which is being heated on a gas burner. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the graph?

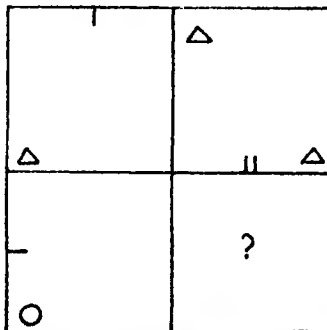


- (a) The liquid starts boiling at A (b) The heating stops at A as gas runs out (c) The liquid boils off completely at A (d) The curve does not indicate any specific situation

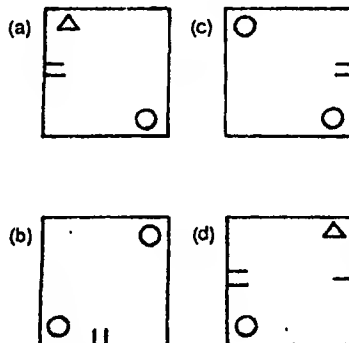
Q. 15. Choose the best among the following from Venn diagrams representing interrelationship among the given objects: Anti-social elements, Pickpockets and Blackmailers.



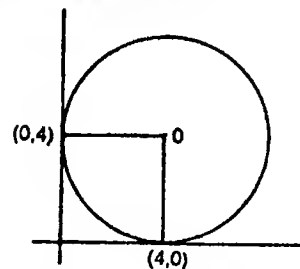
Q. 16. Consider:



Which of the following figures replaces the question mark?



Q. 17. The perimeter of the circle shown in the following figure is



- (a) $4\sqrt{2}\pi$ (b) $8\sqrt{2}\pi$ (c) 8π (d) 16π

Q. 18. The graph of $2x + 3y = 12$ intersects Y-axis at the point

- (a) (0, 4) (b) (0, 6) (c) (4, 0) (d) (6, 0)

Q. 19. $EFGH : DEFG :: OPQR : ?$

- (a) PQRS (b) NOPQ (c) MNOP (d) QRST

Q. 20. Match:

List 1	List 2
Forms	Quantities
A. Cusec	1. Pressure
B. Byte	2. Intensity of earthquakes
C. Richter	3. Rate of flow
D. Bar	4. Computer memory
	A B C D
(a)	4 1 2 3
(b)	2 4 3 1
(c)	3 4 2 1
(d)	3 2 1 4

Q. 21. Match:

List 1	List 2
Names of instruments	The quantities they measure
A. Anemometer	1. Speed of rotation
B. Ammeter	2. High temperatures
C. Tachometer	3. Wind speed
D. Pyrometer	4. Electric current
	5. Pressure difference
	A B C D
(a)	4 3 1 5
(b)	3 4 1 2
(c)	3 5 2 1
(d)	1 4 5 2

Q. 22. Match:

List 1	List 2
Minerals	Metals
A. Bauxite	1. Lead
B. Haematite	2. Thorium
C. Galena	3. Aluminium
D. Monazite	4. Iron
	A B C D
(a)	3 4 1 2
(b)	4 2 1 3
(c)	3 1 4 2
(d)	2 4 3 1

Q. 23. Out of the following industries in India, the maximum number of workers are employed in

- (a) Jute (b) Sugar (c) Textiles (d) Iron and Steel

Q. 24. The rate of exchange of Indian rupee is linked with

- (a) Dollar (b) Sterling/Pound (c) A basket of foreign currencies (d) Yen

Q. 25. The Indian Air Force has MIG planes. The most advanced version of MIG at present is called

(a) MIG 25 (b) MIG 27 (c) MIG 29 (d) MIG 31

Q. 26. Which one of the following bodies finalises the Five-Year plan proposals?

(a) Planning Commission (b) Union Cabinet (c) National Development Council (d) Ministry of Planning

Q. 27. Neutron was discovered by (a) Otto Hahn (b) Enrico Fermi (c) Lise Meitner (d) James Chadwick

Q. 28. Match:

List 1	List 2
A. Land of Rising Sun	1. Korea
B. Land of Midnight Sun	2. Finland
C. Land of Thousand Lakes	3. Japan
D. Land of Thunderbolt	4. Norway

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	5
(b)	3	4	2	5
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

Q. 29. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Persons

Events

- Keshab Chandra Sen
- Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Swami Vivekanand

- Prarthana Samaj
- Brahmo Samaj
- Ramakrishna Mission

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 1 only (d) 3 only

Q. 30. By sex ratio we mean

(a) The number of females in the population per 1000 male population (b) The number of males in the population per 1000 female population (c) The number of married females in the population per 1000 male population (d) The number of married males in the population per 1000 female population

Q. 31. An ad valorem duty is a tax on the basis of

(a) The price of a commodity (b) The value added (c) The advertisement expenditure (d) The unit of the commodity

Q. 32. Match:

List 1	List 2
Organic acids	Substances in which they are present
A. Lactic acid	1. Lemon
B. Acetic acid	2. Rancid butter
C. Citric acid	3. Milk
D. Butyric acid	4. Vinegar
	5. Wine

A	B	C	D
(a)	5	4	3
(b)	3	1	4
(c)	2	5	1
(d)	3	4	1

Q. 33. Match:

List 1	List 2
Authors	Books
A. Mahatma Gandhi	1. India Divided
B. Ram Manohar Lohia	2. India Wins Freedom

C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad 3. Hind Swaraj

D. Maulana Azad 4. The Wheel of History

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	3	4	1

Q. 34. 'Economic Justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in the

(a) Preamble and Fundamental Rights (b) Preamble and Directive Principles (c) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (d) Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Q. 35. Seasonal migration of men and animals from lower to higher altitudes during summer is known as

(a) Nomadism (b) Migration (c) Transhumance (d) Pastoralism

Q. 36. The Constitution of India provides for the nomination of two members to Lok Sabha by the President to represent

(a) Men of eminence in arts, letters, science etc. (b) Parsis (c) The business community (d) The Anglo-Indian community

Q. 37. The newly discovered high-temperature superconductors are

(a) Metal alloys (b) Pure rare-earth metals (c) Ceramic oxides (d) Inorganic polymers

Q. 38. The drugs caffeine, tannin and nicotine are

(a) Steroids (b) Cortisones (c) Alkaloids (d) Mild alkalis

Q. 39. A political party is recognised as a national party

(a) When it contests elections in all the States of the country (b) When it secures at least five per cent of the total votes cast in a national election (c) If it captures power at least in three States (d) If it is recognised as a political party in four or more States

Q. 40. Corals is/are

(a) A particular type of shell found near some of the sea coasts (b) A special variety of fish which live in shells (c) The tiny animals that live in shells in the sea (d) The remains of tiny sea animals resembling shells

Q. 41. Ordinary dry air consists of the following:

- (1) Nitrogen
- (2) Oxygen
- (3) Argon
- (4) Carbon dioxide

What is the decreasing sequence of these in percentages? Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 4 and 3 (c) 2, 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 1, 4 and 3

Q. 42. Dakshin Gangotri is a/an

(a) River-valley project in Andhra Pradesh (b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica for continuous weather and scientific recordings (c) Second source of the river Ganga (d) Island in the Indian Ocean near Antarctica

Q. 43. The allocation of seats for each State in the present Lok Sabha is based on

(a) The 1951 census (b) The 1961 census (c) The 1971 census (d) The 1981 census

Q. 44. The type of crop which is able to fix nitrogen from air is known as

(a) Tuber (b) Coffee (c) Legume (d) Wheat

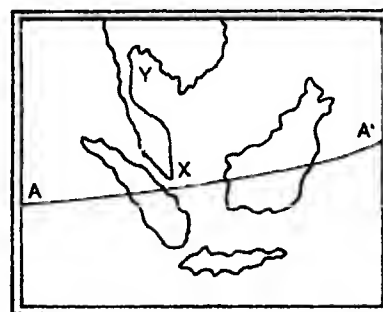
Q. 45. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a) Abul Fazal	— Ain-i-Akbari
(b) Badauni	— Akbar Nama
(c) Abdul Hamid Lahori	— Tabakat-i-Akbari
(d) Nizamuddin Ahmad	— Badshah Nama

Q. 46. About 1.5 crore people are added every year to the total population of India. This means that we are adding every year population equal to that of

(a) Bangladesh (b) Singapore (c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan

Directions: Questions 47-49 are based on the map below. Study the map and answer them.



Q. 47. The location of 'X' in the map represents the port of

(a) Bangkok (b) Hong Kong (c) Singapore (d) Jakarta

Q. 48. The area marked 'Y' in the map represents

(a) Gulf of Siam (b) Bay of Bengal (c) South China Sea (d) Gulf of Malaya

Q. 49. The latitude marked 'AA'' in the map represents

(a) Tropic of cancer (b) Equator (c) Tropic of capricorn (d) None of the above

Q. 50. Indian Standard Time (I.S.T.) is determined according to the local time of which one of the following longitudes?

(a) 82.5° East longitude (b) 0° Longitude or Greenwich meridian (c) 180° East or west longitude (d) 70° East longitude

Q. 51. Charakasamhita is a work on

(a) Polity (b) Medicine (c) Architecture (d) Mathematics

Q. 52. Let E_D , E_p , E_s denote efficiency of a diesel, petrol and a steam engine respectively. Which of the following is correct?

(a) $E_D > E_p > E_s$ (b) $E_D < E_p < E_s$ (c) $E_p > E_D > E_s$ (d) $E_p < E_s < E_D$

Q. 53. The resolving power of an electron microscope is much higher than that of an ordinary light microscope because resolving power increases

(a) If wave length is short and wavelength of electron beam can be made quite small by accelerating the electrons (b) If wavelength is short and light given by electrons has very short wavelength (c) If magnification is high and electronic lens provides much higher magnification (d) If magnification is

high and the electron microscope has a battery of lenses to provide high magnification

Q. 54. The saliva helps in the digestion of

(a) Starch (b) Proteins (c) Fibres (d) Fats

Q. 55. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

(a) Manganese (b) Magnesium (c) Gypsum (d) Bauxite

Q. 56. Which one of the following has the lowest density of population per sq km according to the 1981 census?

(a) Meghalaya (b) Nagaland (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Q. 57. Which of the following chemicals in automobile exhaust can cause cancer?

(a) Carbon monoxide (b) Polycyclic hydrocarbons (c) Lead (d) Oxides of nitrogen

Q. 58. Man passed from the food gathering stage to the food producing stage in the

(a) Neolithic Age (b) Mesolithic Age (c) Chalcolithic Age (d) Palaeolithic Age

Q. 59. Gujarat has experienced drought for four consecutive years because of

(a) Subsiding air masses (b) Successive monsoon failure (c) Change in the direction of trade winds (d) Western disturbances

Q. 60. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts its programmes in the 25 metre band. Which one of the following is the frequency of transmission?

(a) 12 Kilo Hertz (b) 1.2 Mega Hertz (c) 12 Mega Hertz (d) 120 Mega Hertz

Q. 61. Which one of the following countries has tricameral legislature with one House for ethnic group?

(a) South Africa (b) Sri Lanka (c) Fiji (d) Malaysia

Q. 62. Who among the following have a right to vote in the Vice-Presidential election but not in the Presidential election?

(a) Ministers who are not members of either House of Parliament (b) Elected members of the Upper Houses of the States (c) Nominated members of Parliament (d) Members of Parliament who absent from all meetings of the House for a period of sixty days without permission of the House

Q. 63. Among the sources of energy listed below which one is non-conventional in present day rural India?

(a) Fuel wood (b) Cow dung cake (c) Biogas (d) Hydel

Q. 64. The oldest Hindu epic is

(a) Mahabhashya (b) Ramayana (c) Ashtadhyayi (d) Mahabharat

Q. 65. Assume that the consumer price index (1970 = 100) is at present 500. This means that

(a) Prices of all goods and commodities have increased five times (b) Prices of all consumer goods have increased five times (c) Prices of all items in a specified list have increased by 400% (d) Prices have increased and the weighted mean price increase for specified items is 400%

Q. 66. Amniocentesis is a method for

(a) Determination of foetal sex (b) Separation of amino acids (c) Determination

of the sequence of amino acids in a protein (d) Inducing abortion

Q. 67. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Isoleth — A line joining places of equal height

(b) Isobar — A line joining places of equal pressure

(c) Isohyet — A line joining places of equal rainfall

(d) Isotherm — A line joining places of equal temperature

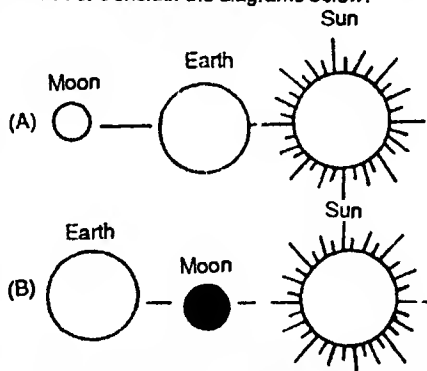
Q. 68. An athlete claimed that his timing for a 100 m dash should be corrected because the starting signal was given by a gun fired from a point 10 m away from him and the timekeeper was standing close to the gun. The error due to this could be (in seconds)

(a) 0.7 (b) 0.5 (c) 0.1 (d) 0.03

Q. 69. A boy carved his initials in the bark of a tree at a height of 2.5 m above the ground when the tree was 5 m tall. In 10 years the tree attained a height of 15 m. The initials carved by the boy 10 years ago will now be found

(a) At 2.5 m above the ground (b) At 7.5 m above the ground (c) At 12.5 m above the ground (d) At 15.0 m above the ground

Q. 70. Consider the diagrams below:



The above diagrams show the position of the Earth, the Moon and the Sun where

(a) Only situation A explains the spring tides (b) Only situation B explains the spring tides (c) Both situations A and B explain the spring tides (d) None of the above

Q. 71. If camera A has f 4.5 lens and camera B has f 2.8 lens, and the diameter of both the lenses is equal. Then

(a) Pictures taken by A will always be sharper (b) Pictures taken by B will always be sharper (c) A is better for photographing fast moving objects (d) B is better for photographing fast moving objects

Q. 72. Near the banks of which one of the following rivers, the excavation in recent years has brought to light that Indus Valley Civilisation percolated to far south?

(a) Mahanadi (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Godavari

Q. 73. A private company is faced with the problem of setting up a cement plant. Which of the factors given below should be taken into consideration for this venture?

(a) Abundant electricity (b) Abundant limestone/dolomite (c) Abundant labour

force (d) Abundant gas (e) Accessibility to transportation (f) Abundant coal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only (c) 1, 2 and 5 only (d) 3, 4 and 6 only

Q. 74. Sculptures of the Mathura School of Art which flourished in the early centuries of the Christian Era are made out of

(a) Marble (b) Slate stone (c) Granite (d) Red sandstone

Q. 75. Who among the following Bhakti leaders used the medium of dance and songs (Kirtans) to make one feel the personal presence of god near him?

(a) Shankaradeva (b) Chandidasa (c) Jnanadeva (d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

(To be continued)

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (d)
13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (c)
17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (a)
25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (b)
29. (b) 30. (a) 31. (a) 32. (d)
33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (d) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (c)
45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (a)
49. (b) 50. (a) 51. (b) 52. (c)
53. (a) 54. (a) 55. (c) 56. (d)
57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (b) 60. (c)
61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (c) 64. (b)
65. (d) 66. (a) 67. (a) 68. (d)
69. (a) 70. (c) 71. (a) 72. (c)
73. (c) 74. (d) 75. (d)

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (a)
13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (b)
17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (d)
25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (d)
29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (a)
33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (c)
37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (b)
45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c)
49. (d) 50. (a) 51. (b) 52. (b)
53. (a) 54. (d) 55. (b) 56. (d)
57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (b) 60. (a)
61. (b) 62. (c) 63. (c) 64. (d)
65. (c) 66. (b) 67. (a) 68. (d)
69. (b) 70. (d) 71. (c) 72. (d)
73. (b) 74. (c) 75. (b) 76. (b)
77. (c) 78. (a) 79. (d) 80. (c)
81. (b) 82. (b) 83. (d) 84. (a)
85. (b) 86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (a)
89. (c) 90. (b) 91. (a) 92. (b)
93. (d) 94. (d) 95. (a) 96. (b)
97. (d) 98. (d) 99. (b) 100. (c)



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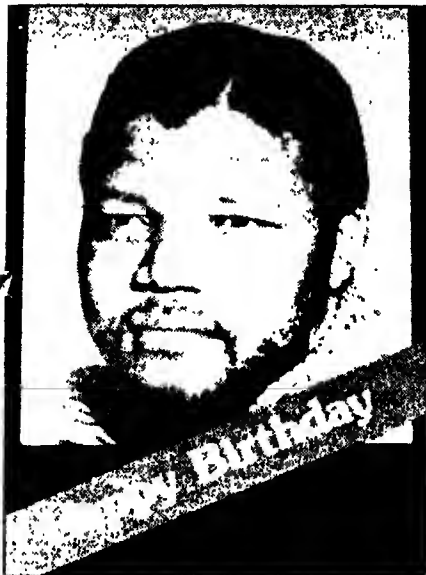
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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela : The 70th birthday of this South African freedom fighter was celebrated on a massive scale all over the world on July 18, 1988. He is the first prisoner in the world to get such an honour as he commands the highest respect of freedom-loving people of the world and leads a nationalist movement against the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa. He was arrested in August 1962 and since then he is in jail for 26 years. He has spurned several offers of conditional release because he will not sell his birthright or that of his people for equality in exchange for personal freedom. Those who have met him in jail have testified that incarceration has not been able to crush his spirit or keen intellect and that his determination to end apartheid is as strong as ever. He is the recipient of India's prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1979.

Swami Agnivesh : The 50-year-old Arya Samaj leader led a "reformist march" in July 1988 to free the famous Nathdwara Temple near Udaipur in Rajasthan from the "casteist strangle hold" but his attempt to "liberate" the temple was aborted by the police. He is a man with mission. His on-going battle with the Shankaracharya of Puri over such socio-religious issues as Sati and untouchability, is posing a challenge to the fundamentalist forces claiming to represent the Hindu religion.

Miss Harpreet Ahluwalia : The 20-year-old commerce graduate from Nizam College, Hyderabad, who completed her commercial pilots licence course at the Indira Gandhi

Rashtriya Udan Akademi in Rae Bareilly, becomes Air-India's first lady pilot.

Christopher Lee Marshal : The 11-year-old pint-sized California lad has not only successfully recreated Charles Lindberg's historic 1927 flight from New York to Paris but also become the youngest pilot ever to fly the Atlantic. Sitting on a pile of cushions during his record flight, in order to read the aircraft's instruments, he touched down at the Bourget in his single-engined "Mooney 252" on July 15, 1988.

Catherine Alexandra Gude : The 23-year-old Miss Norway from Oslo was chosen 1988 Miss International at a beauty pageant



in Gifu, Central Japan, on July 18, 1988, in which 46 contestants participated. She won 2 million yen (U.S. \$ 15,000) in prize money.

H. L. Kapur : The Lt.-Governor of Delhi, resigned on July 29, 1988 accepting his moral responsibility for the tragic deaths in the cholera and gastro-enteritis epidemic, which has claimed more than 200 lives in the Capital city of Delhi.

Syed Modi : The reigning Indian badminton player and eight-time national champion was shot dead near K. D. Singh 'Babu' Stadium in Lucknow on July 28, 1988. He was 28. The Gorakhpur lad and a master stroke player, who moulded his game in the style of the late Suresh Goel, also of Gorakhpur, Modi had a lethargic style but his deceptive toss and the floating drop shots proved his lethal weapons for his opponents.

K. P. Singh Deo : A member of Parliament and a former Minister of State for Defence, he has been appointed the chef-de-mission of the Indian contingent for the Seoul Olympic Games.

Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima : The 60-year-old Japanese, who has an impressive record as a pharmaceutical scientist, has succeeded

Dr. H. Mahler as the Director-General of the World Health Organisation on July 21, 1988. He is the first Asian to rise to the top of the WHO hierarchy.

PLACES

Kourou : The small town of 12,000 people located on the Atlantic coast in French Guyana has emerged as the world's busiest space port. It lies almost on the equator and the nearest landmass is separated by over 3,000 km of ocean. These two factors alone have made Kourou a perfect site for launching satellites in polar and geostationary orbit. India's multipurpose INSAT-1C was launched from here on July 22, 1988.

Sriharikota : The tiny island on India's east coast houses the country's premier space launch centre. It was in the news when the second developmental flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), carrying a 150-kg class satellite, was launched from this range on July 13, 1988 which failed in its mission soon after take-off. About 150 seconds after the perfect blast off from this spindle shaped island, the vehicle carrying the SROSS-2 satellite plunged into the Bay of Bengal, meeting the same fate as its predecessor ASLV-D1, launched in March 1987.

Pangong Tso : Located on the Indo-Chinese border in Ladakh at a height of over 4,300 metres, it is world's highest salt water lake. Using Gemini, rubber craft, 10 Naval divers from the Southern Naval Command have earned themselves a name in the Guinness Book of World Records by successfully carrying out scuba diving in this lake.

Ashtamudi Lake : Located 15 km from Quilon in Kerala, it was in the news when nine bogies of the Bangalore-Trivandrum Island Express jumped the rails on the Perumon bridge and plunged into this lake on July 18, 1988. More than 100 people are reported to have been killed.

Majnoon Island : This strategic island, situated in the southeast of the port city of Basra, the second largest city of Iraq, has "craziness" as an inherent part of its hoary history being rich in oil. With an estimated oil reserves of 50 billion barrels, it is part of the Rumaila oil triangle—reputed to be the world's largest oil field. Two neighbouring countries — Iran and Iraq — have spent several billion dollars warring for supremacy over it during the past eight years. Iran seized the Majnoon marshes in 1984. Since then several attempts were made by Iraqi forces to evict the Iranians from the marshland, but they succeeded only on June 25, 1988.

Test Of Reasoning

Probationary Officers' Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India, June 1988

Q. 27. 'Sparrow' is related to 'Nest' in the same way as 'Rabbit' is related to

(1) Forest (2) Hole (3) Zoo (4) Cage (5) Tree

Q. 28. 'Bud' is related to 'Flower' in the same way as 'Sapling' is related to

(1) Plant (2) Garden (3) Seed (4) Fruit (5) Forest

Q. 29. 'Always' is related to 'Never' in the same way as 'Alive' is related to

(1) Live (2) Funeral (3) Death (4) Life (5) Dead

Q. 30. What is related to 'blood' as physics is to 'motion'?

(1) temperature (2) veins (3) body (4) physiology (5) circulation

Q. 31. 'Head' is related to 'Cap' as 'Finger' is to

(1) Nail (2) Helmet (3) Ring (4) Thimble (5) Thumb

Q. 32. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like the other four?

(1) rain (2) mist (3) fog (4) cloud (5) vapour

Q. 33. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to this group?

(1) hour (2) time (3) second (4) year (5) day

Q. 34. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to this group?

(1) algebra (2) geometry (3) mathematics (4) trigonometry (5) arithmetic

Directions : In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer (1) If only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) If only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) If either I or II follows; give answer (4) If neither I nor II follows and give answer (5) If both I and II follow.

Q. 35. Statements : Some birds are clouds. Horse is a bird.

Conclusions : I. Some clouds are birds.

II. Horse is not a cloud.

Q. 36. Statements : Some birds are clouds. Horse is a bird.

Conclusions : I. Horse is a cloud.

II. Some clouds are not birds.

Q. 37. Statements : All streets are watches. All watches are eagles.

Conclusions : I. All streets are eagles.

II. All watches are streets.

Q. 38. Statements : All streets are watches. All watches are eagles.

Conclusions : I. All eagles are streets

II. All eagles are watches.

Q. 39. Statements : All tables are ants. Some ants are chairs.

Conclusions : I. Some tables are chairs.

II. Some chairs are tables.

Q. 40. Statements : All tables are ants. Some ants are chairs.

Conclusions : I. All ants are tables.

II. Some chairs are not ants.

Directions : Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer (1) if you think the inference is "definitely true" i.e., it properly follows from the statement of facts given, mark answer (2) if you think the inference is "Probably True" though not "definitely true", in the light of the facts given, mark answer (3) if you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false, mark answer (4) if you think the inference is "Probably False" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given and mark answer (5) if you think the inference is definitely false i.e., it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

"In India, only Tamil Nadu has a fairly extensive mid-day meal scheme for school children. A mid-day meal scheme is not a perfect solution to the nutrition problem but has the added advantage of providing an incentive to parents to send their kids to school."

Q. 41. Except Tamil Nadu no other State in India has a mid-day meal scheme for school going children.

Q. 42. Mid-day meal scheme solves to some extent the problem of under-nourishment of school going children.

Q. 43. In Tamil Nadu the mid-day scheme has proved extremely successful.

Q. 44. Mid-day meal scheme will improve the school attendance of children.

Q. 45. School-going children in Tamil Nadu need no further nutrition.

Directions : In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following

assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption II is implicit, give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit, give answer (4) if neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Study the following sample question :

Statement : Go by aeroplane to reach Aurangabad from Bombay quickly.

Assumptions : I. Bombay and Aurangabad are connected by aeroplane service. II. There is no other means of going from Bombay to Aurangabad.

In fact the statement implies that there are other means to reach Aurangabad from Bombay but they take longer than by aeroplane. The answer, therefore, is (1).

Q. 46. Statement : In deserts camels are indispensable for people to travel from one place to another

Assumptions : I. Camels are the only cheapest mode of transport available in deserts.

II. There are plenty of camels in deserts.

Q. 47. Statement : These apples are too expensive to be bad.

Assumptions : I. When the apples are in short supply, the prices go up.

II. The higher the selling price, the superior is the quality of the commodity.

Q. 48. Statement : Of all the television sets manufactured in India, the 'solar' brand has the largest sale.

Assumptions : I. Volume of sales of all the brands of television sets manufactured in India is known.

II. The production of no other television set in India is large as that of 'solar'.

Q. 49. Statement : Ten persons who were on the waiting list could finally get berth reservation on the Frontier Mail.

Assumptions : I. Wait-listed passengers generally find it difficult to get berth reservations on the Frontier Mail.

II. The number of berths available on the Frontier Mail is small.

Q. 50. Statement : Apart from the educational value of newspapers, their entertainment value should not be ignored.

Assumptions : I. People take newspapers to be a means of education.

II. The entertainment value of newspapers is realised properly.

ANSWERS

27. (2) 28. (1) 29. (5) 30. (2) 31. (3)
32. (1) 33. (2) 34. (3) 35. (4) 36. (4)
37. (1) 38. (4) 39. (1) 40. (4) 41. (5)
42. (1) 43. (1) 44. (1) 45. (5) 46. (5)
47. (2) 48. (1) 49. (1) 50. (1)

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AICTE : All India Council for Technical Education
 ASLV : Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
 ASWAC : Aerospace Surveillance Warning and Control System
 CFD : Citizens for Democracy
 CRRI : Central Road Research Institute
 ERS : European Remote Sensing (Satellite)
 ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation
 NIM : Nehru Institute of Mountaineering
 OECD : Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
 SJD : Samajwadi Janata Dal

Appointments

Arab Yemeni PM : Mr Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghani has been reappointed Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Yemen on July 28, 1988. He is the 28th Prime Minister in the history of Arab Yemen.

Thai PM : Mr Chatchai Choonhavan, Thai Deputy Prime Minister, will be the next Prime Minister at the head of a five party coalition Government. Elected to the Parliament in the general elections on July 24, 1988, Mr Chatchai will succeed Mr Prem Tinsulanonda, who has headed five Governments since 1980 as a compromise candidate who never stood for office. The Thai Constitution does not require the Premier to be elected.

Singapore PM : Mr Goh Chok Tong, First Deputy Prime Minister, will be Singapore's next Prime Minister when the incumbent, Mr Lee Kuan Yew retires.

Papua New Guinea PM : The Opposition leader, Mr Rabbie Namaliu has succeeded Mr Paias Wingti as the Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea on July 4, 1988.

Mexican President : Mr Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has been elected Mexico's new President, it was announced on July 7, 1988.

WHO Chief : Dr Hiroshi Nakajima of Japan has become the new Director-General of the World Health Organisation. He succeeds Dr Halfdan Mahler of Denmark.

Awards and Honours

Tilak Award : Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is the recipient of the Lokmanya Tilak Award which has been conferred on him posthumously.



Mr. Wali Khan receiving the 'Tilak Memorial Award' on behalf of his father Badshah Khan from the Governor of Maharashtra, Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy

The award, which carries Rs 50,000 in cash with a citation and a gold medal, was presented to Badshah Khan's son, Khan Wali Khan, in Pune on August 1, 1988, the death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards : The Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation has on July 28, 1988, announced names of four national and one international "Gandhian constructive workers" selected for the prestigious awards.

The international award, which has been instituted this year, the birth centenary year of the late Jamnalal Bajaj, has gone to Mr Pierre Parodi (65 years) of France. Mr Parodi, a champion of community life and popularly known as Mohandas, gets the award for "promoting Gandhian values outside India." The award will be given once in two years.

The other recipients are Mrs Krishnammal Jagannathan and Mr S Jagannathan of Thanjavur district (Tamil Nadu) for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work, Mr Ishwarbhai Patel, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) for application of science and technology to rural development and Mrs Malati Devi Choudhuri of Dhenkanal district (Orissa) for outstanding contribution to the uplift and welfare of women and children. The last award given to women only is instituted in the memory of Mrs Jankidevi Bajaj.

Each award consists of a citation, a medal and a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh (equivalent of Rs 1 lakh in foreign

exchange for international award).

Africa Prize : The United Nations has awarded its 1988 Africa Prize for leadership to the Zimbabwean President, Mr Robert Mugabe, on July 22, 1988.

Commissions and Committees

Finance Commission report : The first report of the Ninth Finance Commission for the year 1989-90 dealing with resource transfer from the Centre to the States was presented to the President, Mr R Venkataraman, by the Commission Chairman, Mr N K P Salve, on July 29, 1988. The second report of the Commission for the five year period 1990-91 to 1994-95 will be submitted in next June.

Apart from the transfer of resources from the States, the Commission, set up on June 17 last year, was entrusted with the task of finding out means to generate surplus resources on the revenue account of the Centre and the States for capital investment.

The terms of reference involve certain major departures in its approach compared to the earlier commissions. It was also charged with the responsibility of making recommendations on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of certain Central taxes like income tax (other than corporation tax) and excise duties.

The Commission has expressed concern about the increasing wage bills of Government employees which are proving to be a great strain on the resources.

The Commission is understood to have recommended that adequate incentives should be given for better resource mobilisation and effecting financial discipline

Defence

India Third World's best arms maker : India has become the fourth country in the Third World, next to China, Brazil and Argentina to indigenously produce warplanes, ships, armoured vehicles and missiles—the four categories of major weaponry systems

According to informed sources, India ranks the highest in the Third World for sheer volume and sophistication of defence production while in terms of arms production potential it is second to Brazil

India will be producing its own submarines, aircraft carriers and gas-turbine propelled guided-missile frigates for the Navy, the Main Battle Tank "Arjun" for the Army and a variety of aircraft, including Jaguars, MiGs, light combat aircraft and advanced light helicopters. Most of these have been designed and developed in India while others have been suitably modified or are being produced under licence and with international cooperation

The first indigenously designed and built submarine is expected to be ready for sea trials by the end of 1990. The submarine which will be almost noiseless will have highly sophisticated equipment, weapons and sensor systems.

The third aircraft carrier for the Navy, which will be designed and developed indigenously and produced at Cochin, is expected to enter service in 1997.

The Mazagon Dock at Bombay has already built three 3,000-tonne Godavari class frigates. Soon the Mazagon Dock will complete an ambitious plan of building the indigenously designed, bigger and versatile frigates which should join the Navy by 1991-92. Four corvettes and six missile boats are under production

It is expected that by the turn of the century 95 per cent of the armaments of the Indian ships would be built indigenously

The prototype of the Main Battle Tank "Arjun", which was designed and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation and produced by Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, is ready. It is hoped that about 150 tanks will be produced in a year.

This tank, initially fitted with a West German engine, weighs 50 tonnes, can generate up to 1,400 HP and has higher fire-power and mobility than most other tanks of its class. It is fitted with night-vision device and its hull can withstand a direct hit by a TOW-2 missile.

The Avadi factory has also locally assembled the Soviet-built 40-tonnes T-72 M1 medium battle tanks fitted with 126 mm guns.

Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), with the technical assistance of the MBB, has recently completed the designing of an advanced light helicopter which will be one of the most advanced aircraft developed anywhere in the world. It will be built for a multi-role military application.

India is producing a light combat aircraft which will be fitted with General Electric F-404 engine. This LCA is likely to be world's smallest combat aircraft incorporating advanced technology, weapon management system, digital database, ring laser gyro, digital engine control systems and fly by-wire flight controls. The prototype is expected to make its flight in 1990-91

HAL has been manufacturing Jaguars and has also started modifying these aircraft for maritime strike role. It has also been producing the MiG-21 series of aircraft for the last two decades and there has been a constant effort to indigenise the aircraft's instruments

Economic

World Bank lauds India's growth : Among the low income countries, India and China stand out with strong economic growth despite the worsening international environment of the early 1980s, says the World Bank. In its *World Development Report for 1988*, released in Washington on July 6, 1988, the Bank attributed the "important exception" witnessed in the two countries with diverse political systems to their almost identical "growth promoting policies".

Until the end of the 1970s, the report pointed out, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in developing countries remained generally strong, continuing the trend of the 1960s. After 1980 their growth rates dropped from an average of 5.4 per cent a year during 1973-80 to 3.9 per cent for 1980-87

China and India were the important exceptions, it added. Considering their low income levels, both have uncommonly high saving rates and relatively low per capita external debt, the report said, adding China stands out with gross domestic savings of 34 per cent of GDP in 1986 compared with 21 per cent in India in 1987. For 1987 estimated long-term debt as a share of GDP stood at 7 per cent for China and 15 per cent for India.

The World Bank report said both countries had achieved growth with low current account deficits—India's has averaged less than two per cent of GDP since 1980 and China's has declined from a post-1980 peak of 4.2 per cent of GDP to a small surplus in 1987.

Striving for greater efficiency, competitiveness and productivity, the World Bank felt India's main challenge is to alleviate

poverty and provide employment.

In line with several major initiatives that India had taken to reform trade, industry and public finance, for example by liberalising imports of high technology, it had encouraged joint ventures with foreign investors, the report added

It also took note of how the Indian Government was promoting exports by simplifying procedures, reducing export taxes and facilitating forward cover of foreign exchange receipts.

The report said an estimated six per cent of the world's total public spending went for military purposes—more than \$ 900 billion in 1985 alone. Industrialised countries spend by far the most in absolute and per capita terms, while developing countries spend on military more share of their GNP

Although military spending in developing countries had traditionally been for personnel and imported weapons, in recent years several developing countries including Argentina, Brazil, China, India, the Republic of Korea and Pakistan had developed arms industries of their own, it added. It said Brazil was now the world's sixth largest arms exporter.

Education and Employment

New scales for college teachers : The Government has on July 22, 1988 announced new pay scales for university and college teachers modifying the scheme which had led to widespread agitations last year. With this announcement, the Librarians are also to be benefited

The June 1987 notification provided for two scales of pay for Readers. These have been combined into a single grade of Rs. 3700-5700. The revised selection grade for Lecturers will also be Rs. 3700-5700. The Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities will be on a fixed pay of Rs. 7600.

There will be only four scales of pay—two for Lecturers and one each for Readers and Professors. Senior scale Lecturers will now be eligible for promotion to the post of Reader in both universities and colleges on completion of 16 years of service instead of 20 as provided in the June 1987 scheme. The selection grade for Lecturers will now be the same as that for Readers.

A major consequence of this decision is that colleges throughout the country will now have the post of Reader. The selection grade for Lecturers will now be the same as that of Readers.

Candidates with M.Phil. or Ph.D. degrees will get three advance increments at the time of recruitment with corresponding benefits in service for promotion. Ph.D. degree holders can get senior scale in five years and can become Readers in 13 years. Teachers with an M.Phil. degree can get senior scale in seven years and selection grade in 15 years.

Promotion to the post of Readers will be

linked with performance appraisal and contribution to scholarship, research, educational renovation and course development

Lecturers who do not make the grade of Reader will still be able to get the Reader's scale if their record of teaching is consistently good. Constant renewal of professional competence through continuing education programmes and systematic appraisal of performance are integral to the design for advancement in career.

The pay scales of librarians and physical education personnel have also been revised. Their scales of pay and career advancement will be the same as that of teachers. A University Librarian will be eligible for placement in the Professor's grade of Rs 4500-7300, a Deputy Librarian in the Reader's grade of Rs 3700-5700 and an Assistant Librarian in the Lecturer's grade of Rs 2200-4000.

Karnataka abolishes capitation fee : Collection of capitation fee in private medical, engineering and other technical colleges in Karnataka has been abolished from July 12, 1988. The managements of the private colleges running such institutions have been directed by the Government to adopt the new fee structure.

The capitation fee system, started in Karnataka over 25 years ago supposedly to strengthen the economies of certain professional institutions, has become a widespread practice, acquiring political support in several other States also. Even State-run institutes like private managements, have taken to the system which has proved a money-spinner.

In Karnataka capitation fees for technical and engineering colleges have ranged between Rs 30,000 to Rs 60,000, and for medical institutions rise to staggering Rs 1.25 to Rs 2.50 lakh. The result, despite the so-called Government pools and reservations, has been that candidates from the affluent families have been buying their way up into specialised fields of education and the deserving and the meritorious from the less endowed classes are deprived of their opportunities for higher studies. The blatant discrimination purely on the basis of the parents' capacity to pay has virtually negated the concept of equality.

Inventions and Discoveries

Generating power from garbage : Trivandrum is one of the cities in the country with a daily collection of over 600 tonnes of solid wastes used in land fill which can produce about 40 to 50 million units of power a year.

In these days of power shortages and long duration for constructing and commissioning large power plants, hydel or thermal, that too with huge investments,

energy generation from non-conventional sources like biomass (solid municipal wastes) has great potential, according to a paper presented at a recent seminar on "Non-conventional sources of energy" organised by the Kerala State Electricity Board in Cochin, in the context of power crisis in the State.

As per a detailed study conducted by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), land requirement for an incineration cum power generation plant with 600 tonnes a day capacity will be only 15,000 square metres. From a refuse quantity of 600 tonnes a day about eight MW of power can be generated. The total cost of the project would work out to Rs 25 crore, the paper said.

Honey can cure wounds : Honey, which is known for its medicinal value, can successfully cure wounds. Surgeons in Nigena have achieved considerable success in this field, according to the *British Journal of Surgery*.

Dr Spencer Efem, a consultant surgeon and lecturer from the university teaching hospital in Calabar, has treated 59 patients with honey over a period of three years. Doctors referred patients with burns, bed sores and various types of ulcers to Dr Efem because conventional dressing and antibiotic treatments of some carried out for two years had failed.

Dr Efem took swabs of the wounds for laboratory culture and applied unprocessed honey to the injury. The honey dried the tissue and helped the body repair the wounds. Laboratory cultures indicated that when the wounds were infected with honey no organisms could be cultured from swabs of the wound.

Alcohol produced from cassava plant starch : A new method for continuous production of alcohol from a plant starch using immobilised yeast cells has been developed by scientists, who say the process could revolutionise India's alcohol industry.

Traditionally ethanol or ethyl alcohol is produced from molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry. But of late, the molasses based distilleries have been facing difficulty because of shortage of molasses.

Scientists at the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) in Trivandrum have shown that ethanol can be continuously produced from cassava plant starch in a reactor filled with immobilised yeast cells. RRL scientists have successfully operated for three months a 10-litre capacity "fermentation bioreactor" producing ethanol to prove the low cost of the technology.

The scientists picked on cassava as it is one of the most efficient "photo-synthesising" plants, having a carbohydrate content of 90 per cent. The process involves converting the plant starch into glucose, which are treated with yeast cells to produce ethanol.

Neem—world's future pesticide for

grain : Research on neem is expanding worldwide following the discovery by scientists that neem derivatives repel 123 species of insects, including pests of stored grain.

Centuries before petroleum based pesticides were available, farmers in the Indian subcontinent protected their crops with natural insect repellents found in the fruits and leaves of the neem tree.

In rural India putting dried neem leaves between layers of woollens to protect them against moths is an age old practice.

In Sri Lanka farmers burn neem leaves to generate smoke to fumigate storehouses of rice and pulses against insect pests. In Pakistan neem leaves are mixed with grain stored in gunny bags.

The insect repellent qualities of oil extracted from neem fruit, and of cake made from its residue, are being studied in a programme to develop biological pesticides that cause no ecological damage. The International Rice Research Institute, Manila is cooperating in neem research with scientists in India, Philippines, West Germany, Britain, Israel and the United States.

Miscellany

Calorie-free sugar sweetener : A new calorie-free sugar substitute—200 times sweeter than sugar has been approved for the U.S. market, to be sold under the name Sunette. The new artificial sweetener, acesulfame potassium, or acesulfame K, is made by Hoechst Celanese Corp., a subsidiary of Hoechst AG of Frankfurt, West Germany.

Acesulfame potassium has already been approved for sale in 20 countries including Israel, Sweden, Switzerland, the Soviet Union and Britain, where it is marketed under the name Sunette.

Longest lifespan : Japanese women live an average 81.39 years, the longest lifespan in the world, the Japanese Health and Welfare Ministry said on July 22, 1988. The Japanese men are second only to their counterparts in Iceland at 75.61 years.

Japanese banks world's largest : The world's ten largest banks, judging by deposits, are now Japanese, according to a survey by *American Banker*.

Citibank, America's largest, has fallen in ranking in one year from 17th to 28th.

The world's largest bank is the Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd of Tokyo with 276.3 billion dollars in deposits. The second largest is the Sumitomo Bank with 257.6 billion dollars and the third Fuji with 249.4 billion dollars.

Oil from 'Neelam' : A new oilfield has been discovered in the western offshore capable of yielding four million tonnes of oil per year, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister, Mr Brehm Dutt announced on July 20, 1988. Called "Neelam", the field has emerged as a single large field from

two structures—B-131 and B-132 which were earlier considered independent. Covering an area of 86 sq km, the "Neelam" field is considered as one of the most promising fields in the area, the Minister said.

Oil production at the "Neelam" field is likely to start early next year. To begin with the field would be put on production through floating an Early Production System (EPS). The Public Investment Board has cleared the project. A parallel action has also been initiated for setting up permanent facilities for production of hydrocarbons.

The oil production from this field is expected to reach the peak level of four million tonnes per annum by the middle of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The figure of four million tonnes annual production is based on existing geological reserve estimate of 150 million tonnes.

According to oil experts, Neelam has emerged as the most promising oil field after Bombay High in the western offshore due to its reservoir characteristics—thick oil column, high permeability and adequate reservoir pressure.

The Neelam field is being considered for development in an integrated manner along with the development of the adjoining fields. The existing Hoorra-Uran trunk line is being planned to be used for the flow of oil and gas to the shore. The western offshore has 303 prospects of which 95 have so far been drilled. Over the years, the total oil reserves in western offshore have increased from 512 million tonnes to 1996 million tonnes. Similarly, the gas reserves have also recorded over ten fold increase.

At present, the production from the western offshore is being sustained from Bombay High, Heera, Ratna and Panna. Bombay High was the first major success in western offshore. The production from this field was started in May 1976 which has been gradually raised to around 430,000 barrels of oil per day. Production from Ratna field, south of Bombay High, commenced in November 1982. Heera field was put on production in March 1984 and production from Panna field started in December 1986.

Space Research

Life on Mars : Five years of analysis of 12-year-old NASA Viking data tapes have provided what may be the first scientific evidence that mankind is not alone in the universe.

Enigmatic objects, including five-sided pyramids, arrayed in a striking geometric pattern indicative of possible ruins of an ancient civilisation on Mars, have been found on several pictures taken by Viking spacecraft.

A team of multi-disciplinary scientists analysed the Viking pictures using techniques ranging from systems analysis to computer enhancement. Their conclusion

was that there was enough evidence supporting an "intelligent hypothesis" that enigmatic objects exist on Mars.

Sun's activity rising at an alarming rate : The sun's activity is increasing at a very fast rate and this burst of solar activity can reach a peak by the end of next year.

Researchers at the United States' National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) say the sun's activity is increasing at the fastest rate since observations began in 1840.

When sun is more active it discharges more cosmic rays, some of which reach earth. Scientists fear that the peak of solar activity could pose a serious radiation hazard to astronauts and even to passengers in aircraft at high altitudes.

The activity of the sun also disrupts radio

communications, power lines and telephone cables and an increased solar wind—the stream of charged particles from the sun—could disturb the paths of some of the 200 or so artificial satellites in orbit around the earth, causing them to re-enter the atmosphere permanently. One consolation is that it could close the hole in the ozone layer temporarily.

Solar activity varies over a regular cycle of about 11 years. Many features of the sun change over the cycle and at its peak of activity, it is very "stormy", with magnetic disturbances, large flares and other outbursts. The most visible manifestations of this activity are a number of dark spots on the surface of the sun. Because of this, the changing activity is called the sunspot cycle and the level of activity is measured in terms of the sunspots numbered.

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

(Continued from page 22)

bin Tughlaq

84. During the reign of which of the following did Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, flourish?

(a) Akbar (b) Humayun (c) Shahjahan (d) Sher Shah Suri

85. Who was the author of 'Padmavat'?

(a) Abdur Rahim (b) Jayasi (c) Kabir (d) Surdas

86. The rulers of which of the following dynasties established the largest dominion in Southern India?

(a) Chalukyas (b) Cholas (c) Pallavas (d) None of the above

87. Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memoirs. They were

(a) Babar and Humayun (b) Humayun and Jahangir (c) Babar and Jahangir (d) Jahangir and Shahjahan

88. Who, amongst the following, was the first to make use of artillery in warfare during the medieval period in India?

(a) Babar (b) Ibrahim Lodhi (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Akbar

89. Who, amongst the following rulers, was illiterate?

(a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

90. Who, amongst the following, was opposed to the accession of Shahjahan to the throne?

(a) Asaf Khan (b) Nur Jahan (c) Mahabat Khan (d) Jahangir

91. At which of the following battles was artillery used for the first time by one of the two parties to the battle?

(a) First Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Chandwar (c) Second Battle of Panipat (d) Battle of Khanua

92. Who, amongst the following, were the first to invade India?

(a) Afghans (b) Arabs (c) Mongols (d) Turks

93. Who, amongst the following, first prohibited the practice of Sati?

(a) Aurangzeb (b) Jahangir (c) Sher Shah

Suri (d) Akbar

94. Shahjahan ascended the Mughal throne in

(a) 1625 A.D. (b) 1626 A.D. (c) 1627 A.D. (d) 1628 A.D.

95. Who built the mausoleum of Jahangir and where?

(a) Nur Jahan at Lahore (b) Shahjahan at Agra (c) Nur Jahan at Fatehpur Sikri (d) Shahjahan at Delhi

96. Which of the following was the chief cause of Dara Shikoh's failure in the war of succession and his ultimate destruction by Aurangzeb?

(a) His father's excessive fondness for him and his constant presence at court had made his other brothers jealous of him (b) Lack of qualities of an astute politician or of a brave general (c) Excessive sense of pride made him contemptuous of advice (d) He incurred the displeasure of the orthodox members among his co-religionists because of his eclectic views, liberal disposition and of scholarly instincts. 97. Which of the following statements about Krishnadeva Raya is not correct?

(a) He was a great warrior and an able administrator (b) He was the last great Hindu king of Southern India (c) He was a very learned person (d) He was the founder of the Vijayanagar kingdom

98. Who was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of the Battle of Plassey?

(a) Mir Jafar (b) Mir Jumla (c) Mir Qasim (d) Siraj-ud-Daula

99. The buildings constructed by which of the following Mughal rulers represent the climax in the evolution of Mughal architecture?

(a) Akbar (b) Shahjahan (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb

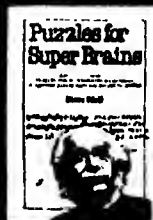
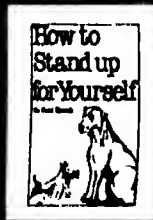
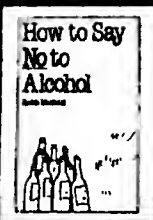
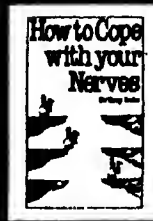
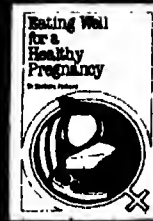
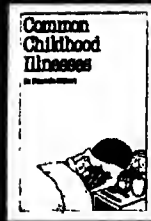
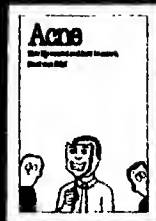
100. The rebel prince, Akbar having failed to dislodge his father, Aurangzeb, as the emperor of India, was given shelter by

(a) Raja Ram (b) Shivaji (c) Shambhaji (d) None of the above

(For Answers See Page 87)

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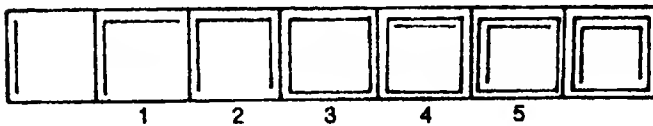
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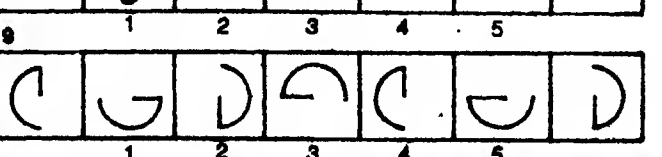
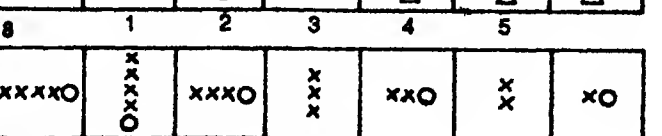
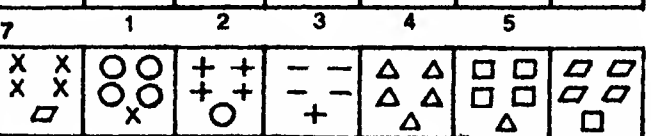
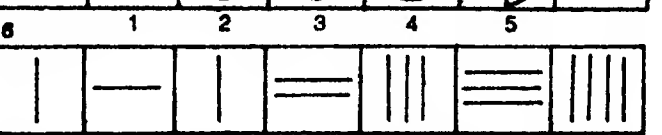
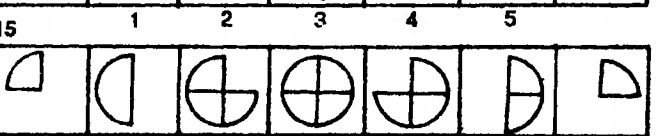
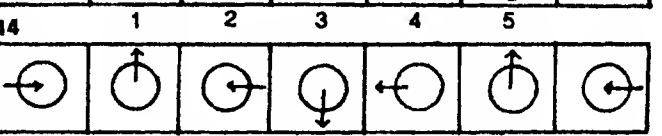
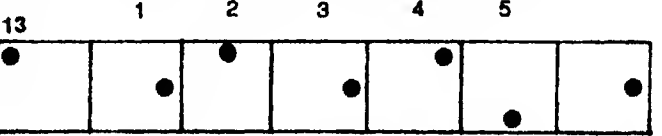
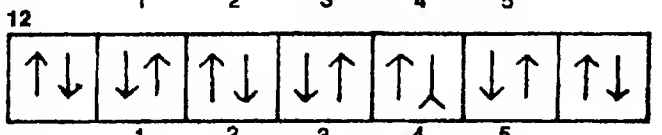
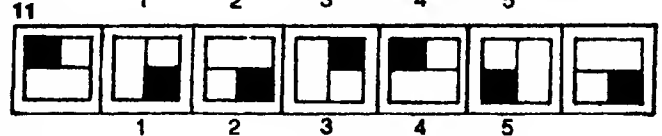
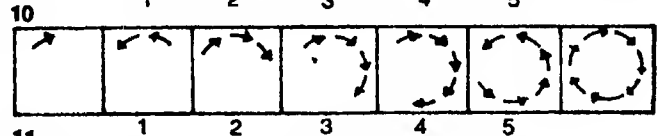
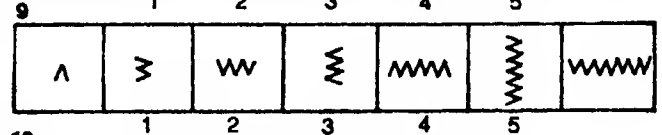
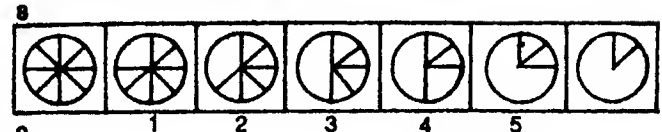
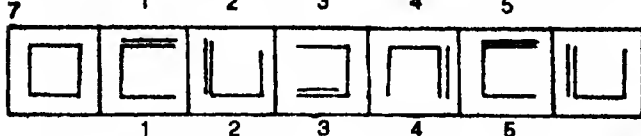
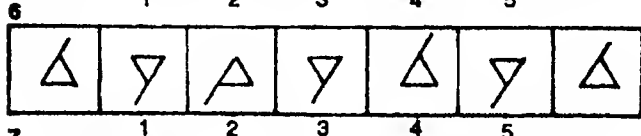
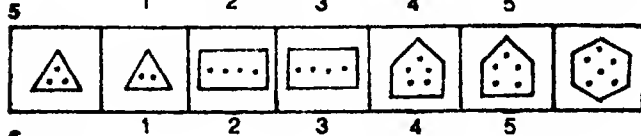
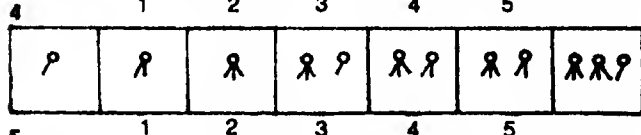
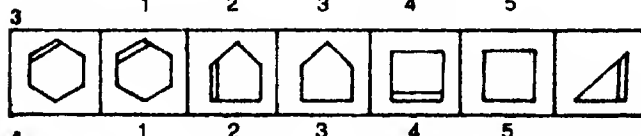
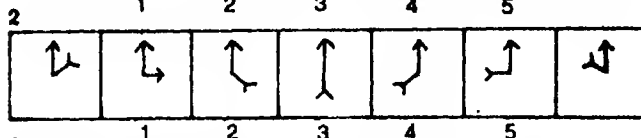
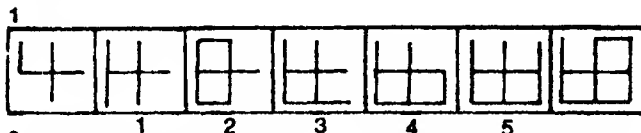
Test Of Reasoning

Probationary Officer's Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India, June 1988

Directions : In each of the following questions (1-19), a series begins with the unnumbered figure on the extreme left. One and only one of the five numbered figures in the series does not fit into the series. The two unnumbered figures one each on the extreme left and the extreme right fit into the series. You have to take as many aspects into account as possible of the figures in the series and find out the one and only one of the five numbered figures which does not fit into the series. The number of that figure is the answer. Study the following sample question.



In this question, the number of lines in the figures in the series goes on increasing by one from left to right. If we go by this aspect of 'number of lines' only then there is no wrong figure in the series. But if we also consider the 'manner' in which the 'number of lines' in the figures in the series goes on increasing from left to right we come to know that the Figure No. 4 does NOT fit into the series. Therefore, 4 is the answer. Now solve the following questions:



Directions: In each of the following questions (20-25), the Problem Figure comprises four elements numbered I, II, III and IV with question marks in place of elements I and IV. Each of the five Answer Figures has two elements I and IV. You have to select the Answer Figure so that its elements I and IV will substitute the question marks in I and IV in the Problem Figure in such a manner that element III will be related to element IV in the same way as element II will be related to element I. If more than one such Answer Figures be there, the one in the case of which the maximum number of aspects of the relationship have been covered, is the answer. Study the following sample question.

Problem Figures

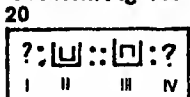


Answer Figures

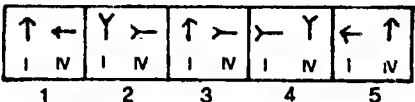
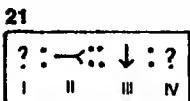


In this question, it is observed that if we take into account only one aspect of relationship (e.g. shape), analogies are established in the case of all the Answer Figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. However, it is necessary to take as many aspects of the relationship into account as possible (e.g. shape, size, number, rotation etc. of elements). In the case of Answer Figure No. 5 analogy is established by taking aspects like shape and size of elements into account. Now elements I and IV of the Answer Figure 5 take the place of the question marks in I and IV of the Problem Figure and the element III is related to element IV in the same way as element I is related to element II. So, the answer is 5. Now solve the following questions:

Problem Figures



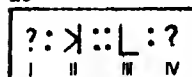
Answer Figures



22



23



24



25



ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (1) | 3. (1) | 4. (5) | 5. (1) |
| 6. (2) | 7. (3) | 8. (4) | 9. (3) | 10. (3) |
| 11. (1) | 12. (4) | 13. (3) | 14. (4) | 15. (1) |
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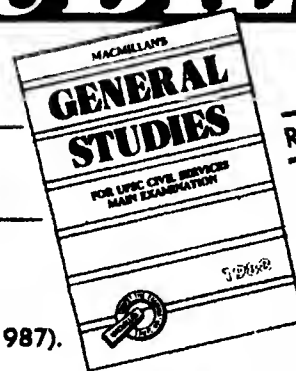
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*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Baffle —A: make way. B: thwart. C: confuse. D: check. E: substitute. | (16) Blatant —A: loudly offensive. B: tasteless. C: vociferous. D: quiet. E: quick. |
| (2) Baleful —A: deadly. B: un'harmful. C: full of sorrow. D: miserable. E: greedy. | (17) Bleak —A: cold. B: cheerless. C: artificial. D: offensive. E: encouraging. |
| (3) Balk —A: to place an obstacle in the way of. B: encourage. C: circumvent. D: check. E: superfluous. | (18) Blemish —A: tarnish. B: purify. C: to destroy the perfection. D: defect. E: futile. |
| (4) Balmy —A: mild. B: soft. C: hard. D: fragrant. E: genuine. | (19) Blend —A: to mix together. B: commingle. C: separate. D: harmonize. E: fraternize. |
| (5) Baneful —A: un'harmful. B: ruinous. C: poisonous. D: tremendous. E: unwieldy. | (20) Bliss —A: heaven. B: complete happiness. C: classic. D: paradise. E: misery. |
| (6) Bankrupt —A: deficient. B: insolvent debtor. C: affluent. D: greedy. E: destructive. | (21) Blithe —A: joyless. B: gay in disposition. C: light-hearted. D: generosity. E: cheerfulness. |
| (7) Barbarian —A: uncultured. B: foreigner. C: unrefined. D: civilised. E: uncivilised. | (22) Bluff —A: heartily outspoken. B: to mislead someone. C: rough. D: subtle. E: discourteous. |
| (8) Bare —A: covered. B: undressed. C: without contents. D: scanty. E: deceitful. | (23) Bolsterous —A: calm. B: uproarious. C: clamorous. D: excitable. E: deadly. |
| (9) Barren —A: unprolific. B: sterile. C: ineffective. D: fertile. E: dull. | (24) Brag —A: kind. B: boast. C: vacant. D: depreciate. E: amusement. |
| (10) Bashful —A: timid. B: inclined to shrink from public attention. C: humble. D: abashed. E: arrogant. | (25) Brazen —A: bold. B: made of brass. C: made of copper. D: insolent. E: shy. |
| (11) Benevolent —A: expressing goodwill. B: cruel. C: low-necked. D: altruistic. E: humanitarian. | (26) Brevity —A: shortness of time. B: length. C: succinctness. D: compendious. E: dropping. |
| (12) Benign —A: gracious. B: benignant. C: sinister. D: humane. E: novel. | (27) Bridle —A: pertaining to wedding. B: restrain. C: obey. D: control. E: govern. |
| (13) Blas —A: in a diagonal manner. B: preconception. C: prejudice. D: impartiality. E: loss of mobility. | (28) Brisk —A: languid. B: energetic. C: stimulating. D: cheery. E: expert. |
| (14) Bigoted —A: tolerant. B: intolerant. C: moneyed. D: condemned. E: cautious. | (29) Brutal —A: unreasoning. B: ferocious. C: vulgar. D: inhuman. E: human. |
| (15) Bland —A: pleasantly gentle. B: non-stimulating. C: urbane. D: suave. E: cruel. | (30) Burnish —A: to polish by friction. B: design. C: beautify. D: appropriate. E: rough. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) A: make way. | (11) B: cruel. | (21) A: joyless. |
| (2) B: un'harmful. | (12) C: sinister. | (22) D: subtle. |
| (3) B: encourage. | (13) D: impartiality. | (23) A: calm. |
| (4) C: hard. | (14) A: tolerant. | (24) D: depreciate. |
| (5) A: un'harmful. | (15) E: cruel. | (25) E: shy. |
| (6) C: affluent. | (16) D: quiet. | (26) B: length. |
| (7) D: civilised. | (17) E: encouraging. | (27) C: obey. |
| (8) A: covered. | (18) B: purify. | (28) A: languid. |
| (9) D: fertile. | (19) C: separate. | (29) E: human. |
| (10) E: arrogant. | (20) E: misery. | (30) E: rough. |

Letters

LONG MAY IT WAVE!

On 15th August of the 47th year
Came down the Union Jack,
Proudly hoisted was the Tricolor
With saluting guns sounding cracks.
Representing Indian people's aspiration to
nationhood
On the Red Fort over the mast that till today
has stood
Symbolizing courage, sacrifice, and truth,
Its journey has been mostly smooth.
In guarding this symbol of liberty
Men in uniform performed their duty
But today this cloth of material bright,
Has faded a bit and lost some of its light.
Born out of love—love for country—like a
child
Let's stop paying heed to the parochialist's
wild,
If the Tricolor is still we cherish,
Let's save it from perish
For the sacrifices that were made,
Shouldn't come under a shade
So, on this day of national rejoicing,
Let's join hands and redeem our pledge,
To defend it fighting,
And not give the sinister-minded an edge
Shirala **Vivek Mohan**

BAN COMMUNALISTS

The recent pronouncements of the
Jagatguru of Puri wherein he has threatened
to form a new Hindu organisation to contest
elections on such non-issues like protection
of cows makes hilarious reading. What is
not so funny is the Shankaracharya's claim
that the present government with its
supposedly anti-Hindu and anti-Vedic laws
and policies is bent upon reducing the
majority community into a minority.

Loud chest-thumping by militant Hindus
is as dangerous as the shrill communal cries
of anti-social and anti-national elements like
Shahabuddin and Bukhari; (People who can
call for a boycott of Republic Day
celebrations on such non-issues like Ram
Janmabhoomi—Babri Masjid deserve no
better accolade) since both nurture a cycle
of animosity, violence, and counter-
violence.

What is urgently required is a
comprehensive and loophole-free law
banning all communal parties irrespective of
majority or minority affiliations.

It is reprehensible that people should
emphasise lesser identities at the cost of
national identity. To check this disturbing
trend, the government should have the guts
to divorce this vile and immoral marriage
between politics and religion.

Calcutta

Ahmed Abbas Maswood

NO BRAIN DRAIN

Some of the ideas expressed by
Mr Rajaballav Kar (C.S.R., July 1988) are
far from reality. It is not true that our country
needs better technocrats rather than IAS
officers. These two are entirely two different
set or class of officers doing different types
of jobs equally important to help guide India
forward.

Many of the talented and intelligent
students opt for Engineering or Medicine
courses immediately after their +2 studies,
partly out of craze which is quite palpable in
the present society, and partly due to more
number of jobs available for these
disciplines

So, if these students (Engineers and
Doctors) are barred from taking the Civil
Services examination, India will be surely
losing talented youth in the form of
administrators.

REC, Rourkela

S. Karunakar Reddy

I disagree with the views of
Mr. Rajaballav Kar regarding the entry of
professionals in I.A.S., (C.S.R., July 1988).
His evaluations are fallacious and baseless.

India can have world's best technocrats
by preventing external brain drain wherein
nearly 20,000 Indian professionals are
settling in U.S.A. every year (as estimated
by Mr. Harry A. Cahill, Consul-General of
U.S.A. in Bombay)

Time and money spent during
professional studies need not go waste
simply because if he joins I.A.S., his
knowledge can be utilised by appointing a
doctor as the Director of Health Services or
Director of Indian Medicines; an Engineer as
the Director of some industrial unit.

This cannot be called internal brain drain
as nothing is going to be wasted. It all
depends on how best a country can utilise
these professionals known for their
intelligence and industry—qualities
essential for an I.A.S. officer.

Kumool

(Dr.) Vijal Anand, M.B.B.S.

The framework of the examination is such
that only a student with all-round developed
personality can qualify it. Since our country
needs such I.A.S. officers, hence she must
get them irrespective of their study fields.

Only a few students can join I.A.S. due to
small number of vacancies. Hence joining
I.A.S. cannot lead to the scarcity of
technocrats.

Above all, being citizens of a democratic
country, they have every right to get a job of
their choice.

B.I.T., Sindr

Shailesh Kumar Singh

STAR WARS—WHO GAINS?

The after effects of the destruction
caused by the atom bomb dropped on
Hiroshima during the Second World War still
remain although it happened several years
ago. What an impact!!

History is going to repeat itself, and this
time it will be even worse. The thought that
the disabilities the nuclear radiations are
going to cause, not only for the present
generation but for the future as well, makes
one shudder. There is a possibility that the
slightest dispute between the Super Powers
may trigger off one of the deadliest
happenings of the century, 'The Third World
War', in which all countries will be involved,
directly or indirectly.

And what may be the outcome? Another
Hiroshima? A burnt planet where civilisation
ceases to exist? The most beautiful place
'Earth', left with atomic radiation and acid
rain.

It frightens one to think that even though
the Super Powers know that they are
preparing for their funeral, they still venture
to manufacture nuclear arms. What fate
awaits mankind, we must only wait and see.

Pune

(Miss) Tanja Siqueira

NEW FEATURES

The new feature on 'India's Freedom
Movement' is unique. This romantic chapter
of our history which begins with the issue of
July, helps not only the employment
seekers but also all others, school and
college students. I hope, it will continue
regularly. I'm eagerly waiting for the next
issue.

Bankura

Somnath Paul

Kudos to the C.S.R. for introducing a new
feature "Improve Your Appearance". An
enchanting inclusion of this feature has
further enhanced its importance.

Accept my congratulations for its succinct
presentation. It was lucid as well as
informative. Publishing of more such
articles will add new dimensions to our
beloved C.S.R.

Bhopal

Asma Ali

Congratulations for the two Success
Specials (July and August 1988). These two
issues are really worth-storing.

The topics "Improve Your Appearance"
and "How To Prepare For Objective Type
Tests" are worth reading. Thanks for the
innovations.

Ahmedabad

K.B. Mangani

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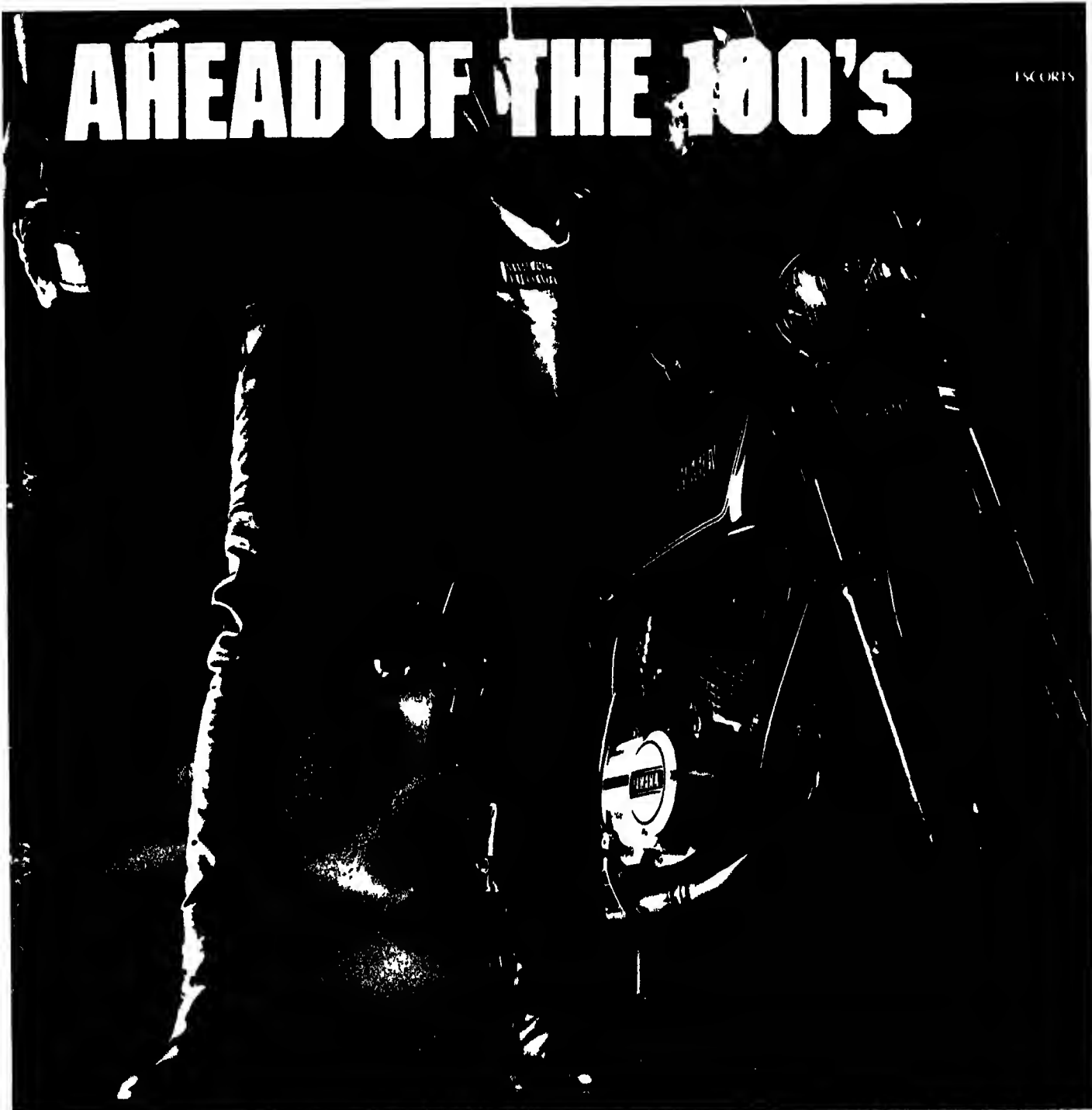
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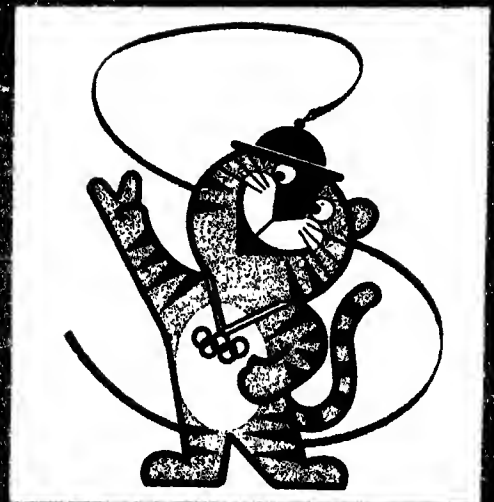
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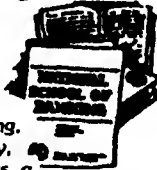
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Dear Friend,

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Thought is supreme. Preserve a right mental attitude of courage, frankness and good cheer. Think success in your work and you will then do automatically and unconsciously the things necessary to bring success about. If your desire is weak and efforts are erratic, your achievements will also be slight and fleeting. But if you go after your goal with the single-mindedness of a bulldog after a cat with boundless energy, enthusiasm and determination, nothing and nobody under the sun can stop you from reaping success and securing your cherished objective. The swiftness and speed of your progress towards achieving your goal depends solely on the depth and intensity of your desire. Your goal should also be definite, clearcut and specific and should be linked to a fixed time frame so that your energies and efforts can be focussed and forcefully directed towards its attainment.

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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	Men	Women	Open	Total	
OPENING CEREMONY	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○					
1. ARCHERY	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	2	2	—	4	
2. ATHLETICS	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	24	18	—	42	
3. BASKETBALL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	1	1	—	2	
4. BOXING	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	12	—	—	12	
5. CANOEING	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	9	3	—	12	
6. CYCLING	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7	2	—	9	
7. EQUESTRIAN	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	●	—	—	6	6	
8. FENCING	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	6	2	—	8	
9. FOOTBALL (Soccer)	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	—	—	1	
10. GYMNASTICS	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	8	7	—	15	
11. HANDBALL (Team)	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	1	1	—	2	
12. HOCKEY	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	1	1	—	2	
13. JUDG	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7	—	—	7	
14. PENTATHLON	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	—	—	2	
15. ROWING	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	8	6	—	14	
16. SHOOTING	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7	4	2	13	
17. SWIMMING	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	19	19	—	38	
18. TABLE TENNIS	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	—	4	
19. LAWN TENNIS	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	—	4	
20. VOLLEYBALL	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	—	2	
21. WEIGHTLIFTING	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	10	—	—	10	
22. WRESTLING	○	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	20	—	—	20	
23. YACHTING	○	○	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	6	8	
CLOSING CEREMONY	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	TOTAL	151	72	14	237

● Dates when Competitions take place

* At the Seoul Olympics, there will be competition for 23 official sports comprising 237 individual and team events. In addition, Baseball, Taekwondo and Women's Judo will also be played as demonstration sports.

The XXIV Olympic Games to be held from September 17 to October 2, 1988 is going to be the largest sports spectacle ever held. Seoul, the capital city of South Korea, hosts the 1988 Olympics for which impressive array of sports arenas have sprouted in the city. This will be the second time the Olympics will be held in Asia, after Tokyo in 1964, in the 92-year-old Olympic history.

Seoul claims to be among the world's five most populous cities. It has been ready for the XXIV Games since 1984. Seoul has had fewer problems with the venues of the events

BURNING TOPIC

and the training facilities required, than it might otherwise have had, as most of the infrastructure was tried and tested in the 10th Asian Games held there in 1986. At that time 269 events were held and so the self-same facilities are merely being spruced up, or even refurbished. These facilities have helped it warm up for this year's spectacle.

The river Han flows east to west through the city, which has spilled over to its south. Since the 14th century, when the Chosun dynasty selected it as its capital, Seoul has been the centre of the nation's cultural and economic activities. Despite the several commercial and housing development projects scattered in its suburbs, it remains an essentially centralised city. Downtown Seoul, called Myong-dong, offers visitors everything from exclusive shopping centres to smart cafes.

The metropolis has been gearing up to host

the Games since 1982. It was Baden Baden, in West Germany on September 30, 1981, that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided on Seoul as the venue of the Summer Games. It had been a close contest between Seoul and Nagoya in Japan and the former had received 52 per cent of the votes cast.

The entire organisation, execution and follow up work of the XXIV Olympic Games is being overseen by the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC) which was set up after the IOC selected the city for the Games. The SLOOC has been entrusted with the task of pulling off the Games in the most efficient, economical and systematic manner.

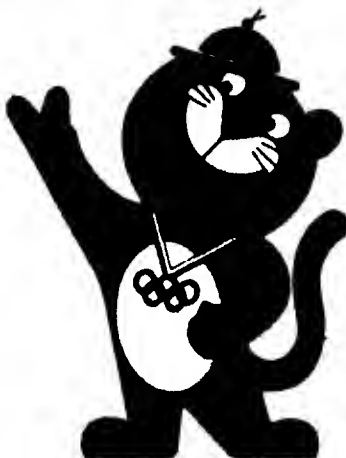
South Korea has spent billions of dollars to ensure the success of the biggest ever Olympic Games and to show the world that the country has come of age as a modern economic power. Some people have claimed that too much money has been spent on building new stadium facilities and athletic villages and new airport terminals and "Olympic" highways but Government officials insist the money is well spent. The Seoul Olympics they say will serve as a springboard to show South Korea as an advanced nation, in the same way that the 1964 Tokyo Games heralded Japan's arrival on the world stage. Many people agree, as 42 million South Koreans are proud to show the world how their country has risen from the ashes of the 1950-53 Korean war, transformed from an impoverished agricultural nation into a thriving, industrialising country. South Korea has seen its gross national product double to \$ 120 billion and the economy grow at an annual average of 9 per cent. South Korea's per capita income has risen from \$ 1,600 to \$ 3,000 this year.

Barring a catastrophe—and it would need to be genuine catastrophe to deflect the South Koreans from their goal—the Games are already guaranteed to be (1) the biggest and most expensive Olympics, (2) the biggest Olympics security operation, and (3) the biggest international media event. It is likely, too, that Seoul will also host the first Olympics since Munich in 1972 not to be hit by a major international boycott.

One dark cloud that continues to hang over the Games is North Korea's vow to boycott the event unless it is afforded co-host status. Cuba, supporting the North Korean position, has honoured their call for an Olympic boycott. So has done Nicaragua, the Seychelles, Albania and Ethiopia. While SLOOC and IOC have refused all calls to allow North Korea to co-host the Games in accordance with the Olympic Charter, both organisations have insisted the door is still open to North Korea to participate in the Games. Even if North Korea and Cuba, together with a handful of minor league sporting nations persist with their boycotts, the Soviet Union, the United States, China and all the major European and African countries seem certain to be at the opening ceremony on September 17.

The Seoul Olympiad will be the largest

'Hodori'



The mascot of the Games

Hodori, a familiar figure in Korean folklore, known for its dignity and bravery, is the mascot of the XXIV Games. It is a tiger cub which has an endearing sound to the South Koreans. The tiger has been a familiar figure in the country's legends and folk art, often portrayed as an entertaining humourist. In the mascot, the tiger cub wears Olympic rings round its neck and the sango (a typical hat worn for the Farmers' Dance) on its head. The S-shaped streamer spiralling from the hat stands for Seoul.

'Samtarguk'



The emblem of the Games

The emblem of the Games, derived from a traditional motif samtarguk, echoes the Games' motto—Harmony and Progress. It is generally used as a decoration in handicrafts and architecture. The three swirls of the emblem are to be viewed as moving inward and outward at the same time.

ever, with 161 nations participating out of 167. The previous record for participating countries—140—was set in Los Angeles in 1984. It will also be the first time in 12 years that Soviet and American athletes compete at a Summer Games. The Moscow 1980 and Los Angeles 1984 Games were crippled by Super Power rivalries, as politically motivated boycotts kept the West away from Moscow and the Soviet bloc away from Los Angeles.

Thirty-four competition venues have been readied for the 23 competition sports. Most of the stadium venues are located in and around Seoul while a few are far away in the south of the country. These are for the football preliminaries and yachting. Eleven sports competitions will be held either in the Seoul Sports Complex or the Olympic Park. Both complexes are located in south-eastern Seoul, five km apart.

The Olympic Stadium is the dominating feature of the Seoul Sports Complex. Completed in September 1984, the Olympic Stadium took seven years to build and cost \$ 73 million. It can accommodate up to 100,000 spectators and is equipped with floodlights. An architectural delight, the stadium has the refined lines of the white celadon pottery made famous by the Chosun dynasty. The stadium is also equipped with ultra-modern facilities. The scoreboard can display alpha numeric characters, Roman, Korean and Chinese alphabets and can show what is happening in the other stadiums.

The Sports Complex, about 13 km south of downtown Seoul along the Han river which flows through the city, was chosen for developing into a national sports complex. The site covers an area of 54.5 hectares. It has two gymnasiums for basketball and boxing, an indoor swimming pool for diving and water polo preliminaries in addition to the Olympic Stadium which will feature the opening and closing ceremonies, football finals, athletics and equestrian events finals. There are also a baseball park and an athletics warm-up field. Five km east of the Sports Complex is the Olympic Park which houses a velodrome, three gymnasiums, an indoor swimming pool, 18 hard tennis courts and its headquarters, the Olympic Centre.

The velodrome, where cycling will be held, was built with special timber from Africa. The weightlifting gymnasium has a natural lighting system, which ensures that no electricity is required when a competition is held during day-time. The floor has multi-phased shock absorbers. The gymnastics hall also needs no electricity during the day, as it has an American silicon fibre glass roof. All the competition venues have been designed by Korean architects.

The Olympic Village has 3,692 units in 86 buildings, which will be used later by private citizens. The Press Village has 1,848 units and 5,620 rooms in 36 apartment blocks, to accommodate 6,000 media personnel. For members of the Olympic Family and tourists, an Olympic Family Town has been constructed, four km from the Village. It comprises of 56 apartment blocks, to accommodate 12,960 people. Of these 4,120

rooms are for members of the Olympic Family and the rest are for tourists. The 83 international level hotels in Seoul will make available 16,500 rooms, while 18 new hotels have been constructed. There are also local *yogwans*, or homely comparatively inexpensive travel lodges, which provide western style beds and other facilities.

Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC, has made no secret of his admiration for the magnificent array of sports complex—most of them built from scratch for the Games. "I have never seen such wonder facilities," the veteran Spanish administrator said during a visit to the Seoul. As a media event, the Seoul Olympics will be without parallel. More than 8,000 journalists have been accredited. The NBC television network has paid \$300 million for exclusive North American rights to screen the Games and will have 1,300 journalists and technicians in Seoul.

Against 21 sports which featured in the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the 1988 Olympiad has 23 sports, comprising 237 events. The largest number of events are for athletics, 42, followed by 31 for swimming. The two events to attain Olympic status in Seoul are table tennis and tennis. Baseball, Taekwondo and women's Judo are in the demonstration category.

Athletes who will matter in XXIV Games

Can Carl Lewis duplicate his 1984 feat of winning four gold medals and become the first athlete in Olympic history to win the 100-metre and 200-metre dashes or the long jump twice?

Can another versatile American, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, match her sensational performance at last year's World championships and win the heptathlon and long jump?

Can Said Aouita of Morocco, the world's most complete distance runner—his range is from 800 metres to 10,000 metres—win two events, probably the 800 and 1,500?

Can anyone stop Sergei Bubka, the brilliant technician of the pole vault, from becoming the first Soviet to win his speciality in the Games?

Can Ben Johnson of Canada retain his title of "world's fastest human" by winning the men's 100-metre dash and spoil Lewis' bid for four golds?

Can Edwin Moses of the United States, the master of the intermediate hurdles, continue to hold off the challenge of his young opponents and win an unprecedented third Olympic gold medal in the 400 hurdles?

Can American Mary Decker Stanley finally end her Olympic bad luck and win a medal?

Can Florence Griffith Joyner maintain the spectacular form that she showed in the women's sprint at the U.S. Olympic trials?

Can Daley Thompson, the ebullient Briton, who has won two Olympic golds in decathlon, regain his form after finishing a dismal ninth in the World championships?

Can anyone prevent East Germany and

VENUES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES/SPORTS AT SEOUL

Sport	Venue
Track & Field	Olympic Stadium, Seoul Sports Complex
Archery	Hwarang Archery Field
Basketball	Chamshil Gymnasium, Seoul Sports Complex
Boxing	Chamshil Students' Gymnasium, Seoul Sports Complex
Canoeing	Han River Regatta Course
Cycling	Velodrome, Olympic Park
Equestrian	
General	Seoul Equestrian Park
Endurance Test	Wondang Ranch
Grand Prix	Olympic Stadium, Seoul Sports Complex
Fencing	Fencing Gymnasium, Olympic Park
Football	
Preliminaries	Pusan, Tongdaemun, Taejon, Kwangju, Taegu Stadiums
Semi-finals	Pusan Stadium, Olympic Stadium
Final	Olympic Stadium, Seoul Sports Complex
Gymnastics	Gymnastics Hall, Olympic Park
Handball	Suwon Gymnasium
Handball—Men's Final	Gymnastics Hall, Olympic Park
Hockey (Field)	Songnam Stadium
Judo	Changchoog Gymnasium
Modern Pentathlon	
Riding	Seoul Equestrian Park
Fencing	Fencing Gymnasium, Olympic Park
Swimming	Indoor Swimming Pool, Olympic Park
Shooting	Taenung International Shooting Range
Cross-country	Taenung Country Club
Rowing	Han River Regatta Course
Shooting	Taenung International Shooting Range
Swimming	
Swimming	Indoor Swimming Pool, Olympic Park
Diving	Chamshil Indoor Pool, Seoul Sports Complex
Synchronized	Indoor Swimming Pool, Olympic Park
Water Polo	
Preliminaries	Chamshil Indoor Pool, Seoul Sports Complex
Final	Indoor Swimming Pool, Olympic Park
Table Tennis	Seoul National University Gymnasium
Tennis	Tennis Courts, Olympic Park
Volleyball	Hanyang University Gymnasium & Saemaul Sports Hall
Weightlifting	Weightlifting Gymnasium, Olympic Park
Wrestling	Sangmu Gymnasium
Yachting	Pusan Yachting Centre
Demonstrations	
Baseball	Chamshil Baseball Stadium, Seoul Sports Complex
Judo, Women	Changchoong Gymnasium
Taekwondo	Changchoong Gymnasium

the Soviet Union from finishing 1 2 in the medals table?

And can anyone disrupt the African domination of the men's distance events, or will they score a virtual sweep as they did at last year's World championships?

These are among the most intriguing questions as the Olympic track and field competition approaches. The track and field competition at Seoul begins on September 23 and runs through the final day of the Games, October 2, with one off day, September 27.

This being the first Olympics since 1976 with the United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany all competing, the medal count will be watched almost as closely as the individual performances.

Most recently, the three met in the 1987 World championships at Rome, where East Germany dominated.

The East Germans won the most medals, 31, the most golds, 10, the most medals by women, 23, and the most golds by women, 6.

The Soviet Union finished second in total medals with 25, but the U.S. was second in golds with 9. The American men also had the most medals, 13, and the most golds, 6, in their total of 19 medals.

While the medals table will be closely scrutinised, the individual performances will come under a more powerful microscope.

Occupying centre stage will be Lewis. Only he, Jesse Owens in 1936 and Alvin Kranzlein in 1900, have won four track and field gold medals in one Olympics. No one has won four twice in a row and no one has won the 100, 200 or long jump twice.

"Anything I do in these games will be historic," Lewis said. "I have the capability of winning the 100, 200 and long jump. I won't say I will win them, but I can." Probably the biggest obstacle in the flamboyant Lewis' path to another four golds is the sullen Johnson.

Joyner-Kersey is unbeaten since 1985 and is the only heptathlete to surpass 7,000 points, reaching a record 7,215 at the Olympic trials. While she will be an overwhelming favourite in the heptathlon, Joyner-Kersey will have a much more difficult assignment in the long jump. There, her competition includes world record-holder Galina Chistyakova of the Soviet Union and Heike Drechsler of East Germany, with whom she shared the world record until Chistyakova took it this year.

Acosta, the world record-holder at 1,500 metres, 2,000 metres, two miles and 5,000 metres, also had a magnificent winning streak. He won 43 consecutive races at various distances on the track before finishing second in a 3,000 metre steeplechase last year—the first time in eight years he had run the event.

Soviet coach Igor Ter Ovanesyan calls the pole vault "a complicated event," but he said Bubka "makes it look easy." At the rate the stolid Bubka is progressing, having raised the world record to 6.06 metres, he is considered the No. 1 threat to reach the 6.09 metre barrier.

The magnanimous Moses also is a world



P. T. Usha

record-holder with a time of 47.02 in the 400 metres, and an athlete with a magnificent winning streak. He had a ten year string of 122 victories, including 107 finals, before losing last year.

Stanley, world record holder at all distances from 800 metres to 10,000 metres, has yet to strike Olympic gold—or even Olympic medal, mainly because of injuries or accidents. In her only Olympic appearance, she collided with Zola Budd during the 3,000-metre final at Los Angeles in 1984—an incident that became the Games' *cause celebre*.

Gniffith Joyner raced into worldwide prominence during U.S. Olympic trials in July 1988 with a spectacular series of performances in the women's sprints, including an electrifying world record clocking of 10.49 in the 100.

Thompson was suffering from a severe groin injury during last year's World championships, and it caused him to suffer his first defeat in the decathlon since 1978. Despite that loss, he thinks he can become the first decathlete to amass 9,000 points. He holds the world record of 8,847.

There will also be some notables missing. They include Briton Sebastian Coe, the only man to win two Olympic gold medals in the 1,500, and Steve Ovett, the 1980 gold

medalist in the 800, Joan Benoit Samuelson (U.S.), winner of the first women's Olympic marathon, and Greg Foster (U.S.), the two-time world champion in the 110 hurdles.

As regards India, P. T. Usha and four other women runners will be there. We have to see if P. T. Usha, who had heel injury recently, can match her career-best 400-metre hurdles timing of 55.42 seconds at Los Angeles, where she missed the bronze by an eyelash. We are also crazy to see the performance of the women's quartet in the relay.

P. T. Usha was our main hope in the Los Angeles Olympics and even after four years she is our lone chance for an athletics medal at Seoul. India has never seen the like of her. Nor would she probably do so for a decade. She has been unique, the one and only one in the Indian women's athletics. The country always expected much of her and we hope she will justify that trust at Seoul.

We are also expecting something praiseworthy from our modest contingent of wrestlers, lifters, swimmers, fencers, shooters and others. India's interest also lies in men's hockey where our stakes are the highest. Champions of 1980 Moscow Olympics, India were out of the hockey medal race in Los Angeles. While our aspirations are indeed limited, we expect our hockey stars to make progress.

Carl Lewis' Mission At Seoul

Carl Lewis, the 27-year-old American sprint "king" who had captured three sprint medals and the long jump title at the Los Angeles Olympics to equal the feat of his legendary compatriot, Jesse Owens, who won the same at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, comes back to Seoul with a mission. He plans to duplicate his 1984 feat of winning four gold medals to become the first athlete in Olympic history to win the same events twice.

Carl, third in line in the family of athletes, is the most famous of the Lewis family becoming the world's top-ranked sprinter and long jumper and winning four gold medals in the 1984 Olympics. His father, Bill Lewis from Chicago, who died on May 5 last year after an 18 month bout with cancer, was a football player, sprinter and long jumper. Bill was the backbone of a strongly united family that included his wife Evelyn, sons Machie, Cleve and Carl, and daughter Carol. All were athletes.

COVER STORY

Evelyn, from Gadsden, Alabama, was a hurdler finishing sixth in the 80-metre high hurdles at the 1951 Pan American Games. Machie, the eldest child, was a high school sprinter and long jumper. Cleve, the second oldest, was stand out soccer player at Brandeis and played two seasons of professional soccer with the Memphis Rogues. And Carol has achieved world class status in the women's long jump and made the U.S. Olympic team for the third straight time, just like Carl.

Carl was also dedicated to his father. When Bill died last year, Carl took the 100 metre gold medal from the 1984 Games, placed it on one of his father's hands in the casket at the funeral home and wrapped the ribbon around his hands. "The medal will always be with Bill," Evelyn Lewis said.

Now ironically, the greatest challenge to Lewis' bid for another four Olympic golds probably will be in the 100 metres. Canada's Ben Johnson set the world record of 9.83 sec in winning the 100 metres at the 1987 World Championships and beat Lewis for the fifth consecutive time. Lewis, who finished second and equalled the American record of 9.93 still leads their series 6-3 but Johnson has come on strong in the last three years and has replaced the American as the world's fastest human.

A fierce rivalry has developed. Lewis acknowledges and respects Johnson, who finished third to Lewis at the 1984 Olympics. Johnson, however, has bad-mouthed Lewis in recent years. Dismissing Johnson's predictions of an easy victory when the two meet in Seoul in September, Lewis said, "He fears me just as much as I fear him. There is



great respect between competitors such as us. Only the direct challenge at Seoul will decide who is the best." Johnson used his explosive start to capture the World title and record.

The men's 100 will be decided on the second day of track competition and will determine whether Lewis can equal his 1984 accomplishment of winning golds in the 100 and 200 metres, the long jump and the 4 x 100 metre relay. Even if he wins only one gold, he will make Olympic history. No man has ever retained the title in any of these events.

"I am looking to take events one at a time and not think ahead," Lewis said. "That is what I did in Los Angeles and it worked very well. I have the opportunity to win each of them again." However, the Olympic time-table may prevent Lewis from competing in all four

events. The second round of the 200 metre and the long jump final are one hour apart and unless that schedule is changed, Lewis may forego the 200 metres. He believes he needs four to five hours rest before long jumping. Long jump is Lewis' strongest and favourite event. Many classify him as the best and most consistent long jumper in history. Still, the world record has eluded him.

Lewis has many interests other than track and field. He has cut several albums and single records, including the appropriately named "Goin' for the Gold" in 1984, acted in movies, done television sports commentary, became a collector of silver, fine china and crystal, enjoys expensive clothes and fancy cars, performed in television commercials, and helps put in the family-run travel agency in Houston.

Mr. NARENDRA KUMAR : IAS Topper Among SC/ST Talks To You

Start The Process Of Self-Analysis

Mr. Narendra Kumar has topped the list of successful SC/ST candidates in this year's Civil Services Examination.

"It was my inner urge to do something spectacular and inspiration provided by my grandmother, who was a constant source of courage, that brought me to this stage when I am proud of my achievement and have made my family proud", said Mr. Narendra Kumar in an exclusive interview with CSR. "I have seen poverty and want. I know of the unfulfilled desires in the intellectual field. I do not want to run away from my past and hope it will guide me in the future to contribute with my full strength for achievement of poverty alleviation programmes."

Although his family was not that poor initially, as his father was running a "chappals" manufacturing unit as a cottage industry in the Sant Nagar area of Delhi, but certain business losses forced his father to close down the factory. Narendra Kumar was 13 then. He felt an inner urge to do something to help his family. He started vending things in the streets. But he did not remain content with this. He took up tuitions. Even at the school he was a much sought-after tutor. When in 10th standard he was giving tuitions to class 9th students. He then restarted his father's closed down "chappals" factory.

Narendra Kumar was sore on the way certain newspapers have tried to sensationalise his early poverty and painted his father as a villain. "I have great respect for my father as a man," he said. "It was my father who urged me into creativity. I was fond of drawing in my childhood. Once when my father was with a friend in the house he called me and asked to draw a portrait of his friend. I was in the 2nd standard then. As a human being my father was great."

Narendra Kumar is an avid reader of newspapers. Even when he was in primary school he used to read two-three Hindi newspapers daily. The habit continued. When he reached college the medium suddenly changed from Hindi to English. Reading English newspapers helped him to overcome



Mr. Narendra Kumar (left) talking to CSR Editor Mr. S. K. Sachdeva

Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because of its wide coverage of subjects of general events and expert handling of current issues. Further, the matter relating to Personality Test also helped a lot.

— Narendra Kumar

this difficulty.

When asked why he opted for IAS while he could have joined the more glamorous Indian Foreign Service, Mr. Narendra Kumar said, "The pressing needs of the masses of this country are more important to me. I can do much more as an administrator for upliftment of my countrymen."

Mr. Narendra Kumar is full of ideas. He was critical of unimaginative and apathetic implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes. "As a part of drought relief villagers were given loans for purchasing milch cattle. Nobody thought whether milch cattle were available in the market in such numbers. The result was high prices of the cattle and in the process the beneficiaries of the scheme turned out to be owners of cattle and not those poor villagers, who were supposed to benefit from this scheme."

"As a part of such programmes

"kaccha" roads are built in the villages to provide employment. The roads so built are washed away in the first flush of monsoon, wasting the whole effort and investment. Instead we may think of digging ponds, which were main source of irrigation once. These ponds will fill themselves during monsoons and may be utilised in future dry seasons. Along with generating employment we should think of creating permanent assets."

A self-made, dynamic, determined Narendra Kumar is full of ardour and fervour. At some future date he wishes to write his autobiography. CSR wishes him every success in all his future ventures.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. General reading of newspapers, magazines etc. since childhood and experience and knowledge gained during service. Blessings and good wishes of my elders have also contributed to my success.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil

Services as your career?

A. To serve the nation through servicing the common people as this is the only service in which a person can really devote himself for the overall development of area under his administration.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. An urge to achieve something great in life was cultivated in me by my grandmother while my father and mother encouraged the development of creativity in me during my early childhood. They never dictated to me anything, this helped in an independent growth of my personality. Whatever I used to do in creative fields like painting, sculpture, reading etc. they not only appreciated but encouraged it too. Later, the final inspiration and great moral support from my wife proved to be the turning point.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. Once I decided to go in for IAS, I was never in doubt of my success.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. It is an achievement to be proud of but this is not the end, only the beginning.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. In the third week of August 1987. However, for General Studies and Economics (optional) my thorough reading of early years was more decisive than formal preparations.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. Public Administration and Economics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. A basic interest in Economics and general reading of the subject prompted me to go in for it. Vast course of Commerce and non-availability of time due to service and family responsibilities dissuaded me to opt for Commerce in which I did Post Graduation. Contents of Public Administration syllabus interested me and I thought my general knowledge/study of the subject would help me.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. Through newspapers and magazines I always remained in touch with current topics and other socio-economic issues.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Apart from *Competition Success Review*, NCERT publications and a few news magazines.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. For Public Administration I studied only two books, i.e., one on Indian Administration and other on Public Administration Theory. However, I supplemented this with journals of Indian Institute of Public Administration of the past few years. For Economics I had



BIO-DATA

Name: NARENDRA KUMAR

Educational Qualifications:

School: Ramjas Higher Secondary School No. 5, New Delhi.

College: Shri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi University, B. Com (Hons.).

University: Delhi, M. Com.

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won:

Won many scholarships and awards in extra curricular activities especially—Painting, Writing and Debates.

Earlier Selections: Selected in 1980 as AAO in GIC, Excise Inspector and Probationary Officer in SBI—but, joined SBI.

In 1987 also appeared for Exams. conducted by IDBI (Grade 'B' Officers), IFCI (Dy. Manager—Merchant Banking and Dy. Manager—Industrial Finance). While in IDBI I was selected, in IFCI, I qualified the written test and appeared for interview. However, final selection is still incomplete.

Experience: Worked as Pass Book Writer (part time) in Bank of India (Jan. 1977 to Oct. 1978).

As Clerk in SBI, New Delhi main branch (Oct. 1978 to Oct. 1980)

As Officer (Probationary Officer) in SBI (Nov. 1980 till date).

my notes which I prepared during my Post-Graduation plus many journals, newspaper articles (from *Economic Times* and *Financial Express*) and State Bank of India Monthly Reviews as well as Weekly Economic Newsletters published by the Bank.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I just concentrated on newspapers and magazines. Though on the advice and insistence of my friends I joined a 6-days coaching class on the very first day I found it to be unnecessary.

Before the interview I held discussions with my lecturer friends who have had the experience of facing the board.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. I had read a few articles on Personality Test, published in *CSR*, in the past which gave me important tips and clues for the Personality Test.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. It is a very good magazine for those appearing in competitive examinations, not only Civil Services but also for others. Its coverage of important topics of General Studies helps a candidate to a great extent.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. I think wide extensive study spanned over a period of time is better as it broadens one's perspective. However, some selective intensive study for the optional papers is quite necessary.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. More or less yes. However, in the main examinations the question papers on optional subjects should be made more broad based to test thoroughness of the knowledge of candidates.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1988 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. Yes, the real mature vision and thoroughness of knowledge is acquired by people only by their late 20's.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidate appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. Before the main examinations 5 to 6 topics of General Studies which are more appropriate for the current year's exams point of view should be covered in successive issues, for example General Science applied aspects, Current Affairs (all important events of the year) etc.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. I would advise the readers who are going to participate in competitions that they must make it a point to be fully conversant with different aspects of any issue, be it social/political/economic/technological, as it broadens the perspective and one can start the process of self-analysis.

My Personality Test

Mr. Narendra Kumar, IAS

I had performed quite well in the written examination and was confident of not only the interview call but also of scoring good marks. As such I was not worried at all. In fact it was my brother-in-law's son who broke the news to me. The period between the announcement of results of written exam. and date of my interview, i.e., May 5, 1988 was, however, difficult to pass as I was anxiously looking forward to the Personality Test. For the purpose of preparation for Personality Test I just kept myself informed of the current affairs. For this purpose I relied on magazines and newspapers. In the last stage i.e. on May 3 and 4, my lecturer friends who had the experience of facing the interview board of UPSC gave me few important tips and suggestions. Though I had also joined one coaching institute for Personality Test for 6 days, on the very first day I found it was quite unnecessary.

I was dressed in a sky blue shirt and grey trousers and black shoes. However, I did not go in for the necktie. My interview was scheduled in the afternoon session and I reached UPSC at 2 P.M. There I came to know that I was the last candidate to face the board. I, therefore, engaged myself in a chat with other candidates. However, I confined the talks to general things like their States, present occupations, their experiences etc. and avoided discussions on personality test.

On my turn, I entered the room of Mr. Gupta, Chairman of the board and greeted the members with "Good Afternoon Sirs". The members responded with smiles on their faces. In fact I found Chairman of the board too 'amiable'. He read out my bio-data and asked the first question relating to my hobbies. Then he asked me to give a brief account of assignments which I have completed while serving the State Bank of India as an officer and of which I am proud. This was an excellent opening for me as in the Bank I have completed a number of such assignments which have attracted widespread appreciation. After this, I was handed over to the other member.

The second member asked me about declining productivity in the Banking Industry especially in terms of number of vouchers handled by each employee. This again was a good question for me and was converted into a lively discussion rather than typified question-answer pattern. He also asked me about the role of fibres in our food, the process of their functioning etc.

The next member asked me questions on Management Information System and its



importance for the top management of the bank. I sought his permission to explain it in some detail as my Bank has undertaken a pioneer project on it but due to time constraint he regretted. Then I explained the importance of MIS for the top management.

Now was the turn of questions related to Economics. The first question asked by the third member pertained to reconciliation problem of advantages and disadvantages of foreign aid. Then another member (woman) asked me about India's Exports-Imports, their share in International Trade. When I replied that it was below 0.5% she asked me for the reasons. I explained the reasons. Then she asked me for two reasons, one of India's own making and another which is beyond our control, for the low level of exports. For the former part I put forward high cost economy while for the latter—deteriorating terms of trade. Then she asked me about recent structural changes in our exports.

Finally, the Chairman asked me to take any State and analyse the political situation

obtaining there and suggest some remedial measures. I thought for a while and decided to request the Chairman to specify the State. On being requested by me he asked me to take Punjab. I analysed the present situation, the Government's policies, their shortcomings or otherwise and gave my suggestions.

Now the Chairman told me that they had asked whatever they wanted and suggested me to speak something which I would like to tell them. I told him about my achievements in extra-curricular activities like painting, writing, competitions in which I have participated. After this my interview was over. I stood up, thanked the board and left the room in a jubilant mood.

Here, I would like to emphasise that facing the board is not a tough task. One just has to remain self-confident and well composed. The members of the board as well as the Chairman were cordial throughout the interview. In fact I did not know how 40 minutes passed and I hope most people would have had this nice experience.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed

Mr. Allan Pease

What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes living with it easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote fear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies. In the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

A Framework For Understanding

As we approach the end of the twentieth century, we are witnessing the emergence of a new kind of social scientist—the non-verbalist. Just as the birdwatcher delights in watching birds and their behaviour, so the non-verbalist delights in watching the non-verbal cues and signals of human beings. He watches them at social functions, at beaches, on television, at the office or anywhere that people interact. He is a student of behaviour who wants to learn about the actions of his fellow humans so that he may ultimately learn more about himself and how he can improve his relationships with others.

It seems almost incredible that, over the million or more years of man's evolution, the non-verbal aspects of communication have been actively studied on any scale only since the 1960s and that the public has become aware of their existence only since Julius Fast published a book about body language in 1970. This was a summary of the work done by behavioural scientists on non-verbal communication until that time, and even today, most people are still ignorant of the existence of body language, let alone its importance in their lives.

Charlie Chaplin and many other silent movie actors were the pioneers of non-verbal communication skills; they were the only means of communication available on the screen. Each actor was classed as good or bad by the extent to which he could use gestures and other body signals to

communicate effectively. When talking films became popular and less emphasis was placed on the non-verbal aspects of acting, many silent movie actors faded into obscurity and those with good verbal skills prevailed.

As far as the technical study of body language goes, perhaps the most influential pre-twentieth-century work was Charles Darwin's *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* published in 1872. This spawned the modern studies of facial expressions and body language and many of Darwin's ideas and observations have since been validated by modern researchers around the world. Since that time, researchers have noted and recorded almost one million non-verbal cues and signals. Albert Mehrabian found that the total impact of a message is about 7 per cent verbal (words only) and 38 per cent vocal (including tone of voice, inflection and other sounds) and 55 per cent non-verbal. Professor Birdwhistell made some similar estimates of the amount of non-verbal communication that takes place amongst humans. He estimated that the average person actually speaks words for a total of about ten or eleven minutes a day and that the average sentence takes only about 2.5 seconds. Like Mehrabian, he found that the verbal component of a face-to-face conversation is less than 35 per cent and that over 65 per cent of communication is done non-verbally.

Most researchers generally agree that the verbal channel is used primarily for conveying information, while the non-verbal channel is used for negotiating interpersonal attitudes, and in some cases is used as a substitute for verbal messages. For example, a woman can give a man a 'look to kill'; she will convey a very clear message to him without opening her mouth.

Regardless of culture, words and movements occur together with such predictability that Birdwhistell says that a well-trained person should be able to tell what movement a man is making by listening to his voice in like manner. Birdwhistell learned how to tell what language a person was speaking, simply by watching his gestures.

Many people find difficulty in accepting that humans are still biologically animals. *Homo sapiens* is a species of primate, hairless ape that has learned to work on two limbs and has a clever, advanced brain. Like any other species, we are dominated by biological rules that control our actions, reactions, body language and gestures. The fascinating thing is that the human animal is rarely aware of his postures, movements and gestures that can tell one story while his voice may be telling another.

Perceptiveness, Intuition and hunches

From a technical point of view, whenever

we call someone 'perceptive' or 'intuitive', we are referring to his or her ability to read another person's non-verbal cues and to compare these cues with verbal signals. In other words, when we say that we have a 'hunch' or 'gut feeling' that someone has told us a lie, we really mean that their body language and their spoken words do not agree. This is also what speakers call audience awareness, or relating to a group. For example, if the audience were sitting back in their seats with chins down and arms crossed on their chest, a 'perceptive' speaker would get a hunch or feeling that his delivery was not going across. He would become aware that he needed to take a different approach to gain audience involvement. Likewise, a speaker who was not 'perceptive' would blunder on regardless.

Women are generally more perceptive than men, and this fact has given rise to what is commonly referred to as 'women's intuition'. Women have an innate ability to pick up and decipher non-verbal signals, as well as having an accurate eye for small details. This is why few husbands can lie to their wives and get away with it and why, conversely, most women can pull the wool over a man's eyes without his realising it.

This female intuition is particularly evident in women who have brought up young children. For the first few years, the mother relies solely on the non-verbal channel to communicate with the child and this is believed to be the reason why women often become more perceptive negotiators than men.

Inborn, genetic, learned and cultural signals

Much research and debate has been done to discover whether non-verbal signals are inborn, learned, genetically transferred or acquired in some other way. Evidence was collected from observation of blind and/or deaf people who could not have learned non-verbal signals through the auditory or visual channels from observing the gestural behaviour of many different cultures around the world and from studying the behaviour of our nearest anthropological relatives, the apes and monkeys.

The conclusions of this research indicate that some gestures fall into each category. For example, most primate children are born with the immediate ability to suck, indicating that this is either inborn or genetic. The German scientist Eibl-Eibesfeldt found that the smiling expressions of children born deaf and blind occur independently of learning or copying, which means that these must also be inborn gestures. Ekman, Friesen and Sorenson supported some of Darwin's original beliefs about inborn gestures when they studied the facial expressions of people from five widely different cultures. They found that each culture used the same basic facial gestures to show emotion, which led them to the conclusion that these gestures must be

inborn.

When you cross your arms on your chest, do you cross left over right or right over left? Most people cannot confidently describe which way they do this until they try it. Where one way feels comfortable, the other feels completely wrong. Evidence suggests that this may well be a genetic gesture that cannot be changed.

Debate still exists as to whether some gestures are culturally learned and become habitual, or are genetic. For example, most men put on a coat right arm first; most women put it on left arm first. When a man passes a woman in a crowded street, he usually turns his body towards her as he passes; she usually turns her body away from him. Does she instinctively do this to protect her breasts? Is this an inborn female reaction or has she learned to do this by unconsciously watching other females?

Much of our basic non-verbal behaviour is learned and the meaning of many movements and gestures is culturally determined. Let us now look at these aspects of body language.

Some basics and their origins



The shoulder shrug gesture

Most of the basic communication gestures are the same all over the world. When people are happy they smile; when they are sad or angry they frown or scowl. Nodding the head is almost universally used to indicate 'yes' or affirmation. It appears to be a form of head lowering and is probably an inborn gesture, as it is also used by deaf and blind people. Shaking the head from side to side to indicate 'no' or negation is also universal and may well be a gesture that is learned in infancy. When a baby has had enough milk, he turns his head from side to side to reject his mother's breast. When the young children had enough to eat, he shakes his head from side to side to stop his parent's attempt to spoon feed him and in this way he quickly learns to use the head shaking gesture to show disagreement or a negative attitude.

The evolutionary origin of some gestures can be traced to our primitive animal past. Baring the teeth is derived from the act of

attacking and is still used by modern man in the form of a sneer and other such hostile gestures, even though he will not attack with his teeth. Smiling was originally a threat gesture, but today it is done in conjunction with non-threatening gestures to show pleasure.

The shoulder shrug is also a good example of a universal gesture that is used to show that a person does not know or understand what you are talking about. It is a multiple gesture that has three main parts: exposed palms, hunched shoulders and raised brow.

Just as verbal language differs from culture to culture, so the non-verbal language may also differ. Whereas one gesture may be common in a particular culture and have a clear interpretation, it may be meaningless in another culture or even have a completely opposite meaning. Take, for example, the cultural interpretations and implications of three common hand gestures, the ring gesture, the thumb-up and V sign.

The ring or 'OK' gesture

This gesture was popularised in the United States of America during the early nineteenth century, apparently by the newspapers that, at the time, were starting a craze of using initials to shorten common phrases. There are many different views about what the initials 'OK' stand for, some believe it stood for 'all correct' which may have been misspelled as 'oll korrekt', while others say that it means the opposite of 'knock-out' that is, K.O. Another popular theory is that it is an abbreviation of 'Old Kinderhook', from the birthplace of a nineteenth century American president who used the initials as a campaign slogan. Which theory is the correct one we may never know, but it seems that the ring itself represents the letter 'O' in the 'OK' signal. The 'OK' meaning is common to all English-speaking countries and, although its meaning is fast spreading across Europe and Asia, it has other origins and meanings in certain places. For example, in



'Everything's OK'

France it also means 'zero' or 'nothing'; in Japan it can mean 'money'; in some Mediterranean countries it is an offence

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE

Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Constitution of India has adopted the British model of the cabinet system of responsible Government. On the question of the form of Government, opinion in the Constituent Assembly was at first divided. There were those who advocated the adoption of the presidential system of Government prevalent in the United States of America. But they formed only a small minority. At least one member pleaded for the Swiss form of Collegiate Executive which combined the merits of both the presidential and parliamentary systems by providing stability and responsibility at the same time. As against these, the overwhelming majority was decisively in favour of the cabinet system of Government.

Since India is a Republic, the Constitution provides for a President of India and the executive power of the Union Government, including the supreme command of the defence forces, is vested in him. The Constitution prescribes only simple qualifications for a presidential candidate. He should be a citizen of India who has completed the age of 35 years and is qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha). No person who holds any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government or local authority is eligible for election as President. But there are certain positions in the Government which are excluded from the scope of this provision. These are the offices of the President, Vice-President, Governors and Ministers of the Central and State Governments.

The President cannot be a member of Parliament or State Legislature. Any member of a legislature who is elected as President shall cease to be such a member on the date he assumes the office of President. Further, the President is prohibited from holding any other office of profit.

He is entitled to have his official residence free of rent. He is also entitled to have such salaries, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament. At present, his salary is fixed at Rs. 15,000 per mensem, besides various other allowances. His salary and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

Election of the President

The President is elected for a period of five years by an electoral college which is composed of (a) the elected members of Parliament and (b) the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies. With a view to ensuring uniformity of

The President

representation of the different States at the presidential election and parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the Constitution has prescribed an ingenious method. Normally it should have been possible to achieve this uniformity by the simple device of assigning each member of the electoral college one vote. Such uniformity would, however, have been invidious because in different States different ratios prevailed between the population and the number of legislators. For example, in one State it may be one representative for every 50,000 of the population while in another the proportion may be one to 75,000 or more. The most populous State in the Union, Uttar Pradesh, has about 430 members in the Legislative Assembly for a population of over 110 million while Assam has 126 members for a population of about 19 million. That being so, the problem was to ensure that the votes will have a value in proportion to the population that the voter represented.

According to the special method devised to ensure this, each elected member of the State Assembly has a certain number of votes on the basis of the relation between the total number of the elected members of the State Assembly and the total population of the State. The number is worked out in the following manner. Divide the total population of the State, first by the total number of elected members in the Assembly. Divide the quotient obtained by the above division by 1,000. Fractions of half or more should be counted as one and added to the quotient which will be the number of votes each member of the Assembly will have in the presidential election.

The following illustration will help to make the process clear. We may work out the actual number of votes a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly had in the presidential election in 1957.

Total population of Uttar Pradesh = 63,215,742

Total number of elected members in the Legislative Assembly = 430

The number of votes of each member

$$\frac{63,215,742}{430 \times 1000} = 147$$

The number of votes each elected member of Parliament is entitled to get in the presidential election is arrived at by dividing the total number of votes given to all the elected members of the State Assemblies

by the total number of elected members of both Houses of Parliament.

The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The voting at the election is by secret ballot. On the whole, this is a unique system of presidential election and one is tempted to ask what prompted the constitution-makers to adopt such a system.

First, in view of the adoption of a cabinet system of Government under which the President was to function as constitutional head of the State, direct election by the entire electorate as in the case of the President of the United States (in practice) was considered neither necessary nor advisable. Yet, it was thought desirable to have the President elected by as popular a body as possible. Both these purposes have been realised under the present system. The election becomes indirect and also simple when the electorate consists of only the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Parliament. The elected members of the State Assemblies are themselves elected on adult suffrage. The House of the People (Lok Sabha) of Parliament is also elected on the same basis. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is elected by the State Assemblies which are also elected on adult suffrage. The electoral college is thus not only broad-based but also is substantially large in size.

The most hotly contested presidential election so far was that of 1969. There were three principal candidates in that election: Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. C. D. Deshmukh. When the first preference votes were counted, Mr. Giri obtained 401,505 votes, Mr. Reddy 313,545 and Mr. Deshmukh 112,769. As no one got the requisite quota of 50 per cent plus one of the votes polled, second preference votes were counted. As a result, Mr. Giri secured 420,077 as against Mr. Reddy's 405,427. Hence Mr. Giri was elected President. In contrast, in 1977 the presidential election produced no heat. It was uncontested and Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was elected unanimously.

The significance of an electoral college composed of not only the members of both Houses of Parliament but also those of the various State Assemblies needs emphasis. In an election where the Head of the State is chosen, if the members of Parliament alone participate, it is possible that a party that has a clear majority in Parliament can easily see its candidate elected. But when the members of the State Assemblies also participate in the election, the picture is

likely to undergo a substantial change. For it is quite possible that the party which has won a majority in Parliament may be a minority in many State Assemblies or even in most of them. Under such conditions, a party supported by a majority of members in Parliament will not by itself be able to get its candidate elected.

Although on paper the presidential election is a complicated process in practice it is a comparatively simple process. Moreover, this method of electing the President seems to be much more in consonance with the federal principle than that which obtains in the United States, where the President is supposed to be elected by the electors but, in reality, directly by the people. The election of the American President raises the greatest political battle in the world for the election of any Head of State. But, in India, such a contest will pass off without a ripple of popular excitement.* No doubt, it is a matter of all-India significance. And yet, since those who directly participate in it number just a few thousand (about 4,000), it passes off in a quiet, businesslike manner.

Although the President is only a constitutional Head of the State who has little effective power at his disposal, the office of the President carries with it great dignity and prestige. These are reflected in certain legal privileges which the President enjoys. Thus he is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions of his office. No criminal proceedings can be instituted against him nor can he be arrested or imprisoned during the tenure of his office. Even no civil proceedings can be instituted against him without, at least, two months' written notice regarding the relief claimed.

Before entering upon his office, the President has to take, in the presence of the Chief Justice of India, an oath of affirmation to the effect that as President he will "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India."

Normally, the President's office becomes vacant in three ways: death, resignation or removal by impeachment. The Constitution lays down a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President which is almost identical to that in the United States except for one major difference. In India, the charge may be preferred by either House of Parliament while in the United States the House of Representatives alone has the power to try the impeachment. The President can be impeached only for the violation of the Constitution, a form which is comprehensive enough to cover crimes such as treason, bribery and other crimes. Before the charge is preferred by either House of Parliament, the proposal should be

embodied in a resolution moved after a notice of at least fourteen days. The notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total membership of the House. The charge shall be preferred only if such a resolution is passed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House. Once the charge has been so preferred in one House, the other House will investigate the charge or appoint a special body for such investigation. If the result of such investigation is that the charge against the President has been sustained and to this effect a resolution is passed by the House with a two-thirds majority of its total membership, the President ceases to hold the office of the President of India from the date of passing of such resolution.

When a vacancy arises in the office of the President owing to any one of the above causes, it will be filled by the Vice-President until a new President is elected. But the new President should be elected before six months elapse after the vacancy has occurred. When a new President is elected in this manner he will hold office for the full term of five years. There is no constitutional bar against the President's re-election. Every doubt and dispute arising out of the presidential election shall be finally decided by the Supreme Court of India.

Powers of the President

Under Article 53 of the Constitution the executive power of the Union is vested in the President who is empowered to exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The list of powers which the Constitution confers upon the President is long and impressive. These may be broadly classified under three categories, executive powers, legislative powers and emergency powers.

EXECUTIVE POWERS

The Constitution lays down the general principle that the executive power of the Union is co-extensive with its legislative power. Interpreting the scope of this power the Supreme Court held that it embraced not only matters upon which Parliament has already passed legislation but also those on which it is competent to pass legislation.

Since the President is the Head of the Union Executive, naturally his executive power embraces the entire field of activities of the Union. It has already been pointed out that he is the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces. By making the President the Commander-in-Chief, the Constitution ensures the subordination of the entire Armed Forces to the civil authority at all times.

In addition, the President has vast powers of appointment. He appoints the Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers and makes rules for the transaction of the business of the Government of India and for the allocation, among the Ministers, of that business. He

appoints the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the High Courts, the members of the Union Public Service Commission, the Election Commissioner, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of India abroad, the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes, Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities, the Governors of States, the Lt.-Governors, Chief Commissioners and Administrators of Union Territories, members of the Finance Commission and of the Inter-State Council. In fact, every appointment in the Union Government is made in the name of the President or under his authority.

Under Article 72 the President is given the power to grant pardons. According to this, in all Court Martial cases as well as cases involving the breach of a Union law where a punishment or sentence is inflicted on any person, the President may grant pardon or any other appropriate mercy such as reprieve, respite, remission or suspension, or commutation of the sentence.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

In the legislative field too the President has important powers. In fact, the President forms an integral part of this legislative process in that, without his assent, no Central Bill can become law. He summons the House of Parliament, prorogues the Houses and may dissolve the House of the People. He may address either House of the Parliament or both Houses assembled together or send messages to them. He nominates 12 members to the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and may nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Every Bill passed by Parliament must be presented to the President for his assent. He may withhold his assent or return the Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. He causes to be laid before Parliament the annual budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union for each year. No demand for a financial grant can be made in Parliament except on his recommendation.

Perhaps, the most important legislative power of the President is his power to promulgate ordinances under Article 123. According to this, the President is empowered to promulgate ordinances, except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session, if he is satisfied that circumstances exist compelling him to take immediate action. A presidential ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. However, every such ordinance should be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament. Failure to comply with this condition, or parliamentary disapproval within the six weeks' period, will make the ordinance invalid. The President may also withdraw the ordinance at any time he likes.

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* The presidential election of 1969 was an exception to this normal feature because of the unusual political circumstances that followed the split in the Congress Party earlier that year.

INDIA

Accord on Gorkha Hill Council

Twenty-eight months of violence, tumult and tension in Darjeeling formally ended on August 22, 1988 with the West Bengal Government and the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) entering into an agreement which recognised the identity of the Gorkhas without dividing West Bengal. The historic Darjeeling accord paves the way for the formation of the proposed Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC).

The agreement was signed in Calcutta by Mr Subash Ghising, President of the GNLF, Mr C G Somaiah, Union Home Secretary, and Mr R N Sengupta, Chief Secretary to the State Government, in the presence of the Union Home Minister, Mr Buta Singh and the West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr Jyoti Basu. The leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Assembly, Mr Abdus Sattar, the CPI(M) politburo member, Mr H S Surjeet, and the journalist who mediated on behalf of the Centre, Mr Inderjit, were among those who witnessed the momentous occasion.

The accord provides for the setting up of an autonomous council in the hill areas, a review of the criminal cases pending against those arrested during the GNLF agitation so that proceedings can be dropped in all except murder cases, and the withdrawal of disciplinary action initiated against State Government employees. The GNLF, on its part, has agreed to withdraw all forms of agitation and to call on its cadres to surrender all unauthorised arms.

The DGHC, which will cover Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling district and certain neighbouring areas in Siliguri sub-division, will be entrusted with powers to develop the region. The subjects which come under the council range from agriculture to tourism, panchayat samitis and municipalities. Elections will be held to the general council which is in the nature of a mini-Assembly and the representative government will be the executive council with the chief executive councillor at the helm.

The GNLF also signed another agreement in New Delhi on August 23 with the Centre to settle outstanding demands like the citizenship issue, not covered in the tripartite agreement signed in Calcutta. The memorandum of settlement was signed between the GNLF chief and the Union Home Secretary in the presence of the Union Home Minister. The Centre has



Mr Subash Ghising shaking hands with Home Secretary Mr C G Somaiah, after signing the accord recognising the identity of the Gorkhas

rejected the three demands of the GNLF—formation of an Indian Gorkha regiment, Indian citizenship rights for Gorkhas and inclusion of the Gorkha language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government has taken the view that the Indian Gorkhas are free to join any regiment of their choice. Also inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution would create repercussions and this was accepted by the GNLF. In the wake of the settlement, the GNLF has agreed to withdraw all the agitational activities in Darjeeling hill areas on the question of citizenship and language issues.

The accord on Darjeeling as well as the separate agreement on other demands like citizenship for Indian Gorkhas has brought the two-and-a-half-year turmoil and disruptive agitation, which accounted for the death of hundreds of people and brought misery to the hill people to a happy end. It is all the more welcome because, on at least two previous occasions, an accord came close to being signed, only to be prevented by a last-minute hitch. By switching his strategy from militancy to persuasion, the GNLF leader has scored a major victory for his people although he had to drop his initial demand for a separate State.

Mr Jyoti Basu and his Left Front Government deserve the highest credit for making this accord possible by working it out on a principled basis and then seizing the moment in cooperation with the Centre. They stood on clear-cut and publicly stated

principles which ruled out of court any secessionist pipedream among extremist elements, rejected any possibility of negotiations on the demands for the division of West Bengal and for the formation of 'Gorkhaland' as a separate State within the Indian Union.

Worst quake in 50 years

The massive earthquake that rocked the Himalayan region in the early hours of August 21, 1988 devastated parts of north-eastern India, Bihar and Nepal, leaving behind a trail of death, misery and destruction on an unprecedented scale. Preliminary estimates placed the casualty figure at 700 killed and 10,000 wounded, the bulk of them in northern Bihar and its adjoining areas in Nepal.

The one-minute quake, with its epicentre about 70 to 80 km north-east of Darbhanga in Bihar, was the strongest recorded in the sub-Himalayan terrain since the quake on January 15, 1934. It measured 6.7 on the open-ended Richter scale. The districts which faced the brunt of the tragedy are Darbhanga, Madhubani, Saharsa, Munger and Nalanda—all of them falling in the northern part of the State. Tremours were also felt in West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The affected belt has been traditionally thought to be earthquake prone. It was

reminiscent of the 1934 tragedy which shook North Bihar and Nepal and ruined many cities from Kathmandu through Patna and Darjeeling. In the 1934 disaster about 11,000 persons perished and several thousands were injured or rendered homeless. In living memory, the Calcutta earthquake of 1737 is said to be the most shattering. More than 300,000 persons were killed by it. Then there is that black patch of history which records the loss of 20,000 lives in 1905 in the Kangra earthquake disaster. The chronicle has one major lesson: the entire region from the Nepal border through the Bihar plains to the Assam hills needs a cool, hard seismological look.

The Himalayan belt, particularly the north-eastern region, is said to be perched on a layer of rocks in motion. The zone is part of one of the two main seismic belts where large and destructive earthquakes are likely to originate. Since the time earthquakes were recorded from the early 18th century, there have been 16 major quakes in India since 1819.

The present earthquake was predicted more than three years ago by Pune-based seismologist, Mr Arun Bapat. He has communicated his observation, based on a new method of earthquake prediction developed by him, known as 'seismic grid method' to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development in October 1985. Scientists at the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research's Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat (Assam) had also predicted the probability of a major earthquake npping through the north-eastern region.

Peace accord in Tripura

The Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), which had wrought havoc during the Assembly elections in the State in January-February this year by killing more than a hundred persons, have now agreed to end their underground activities, abdicate violence and bring out all underground members with their arms, equipment and ammunition.

The memorandum of settlement signed in New Delhi on August 12, 1988 by the Union and the Tripura Governments with the TNV marks the end of an extraordinarily turbulent phase in the State's political history. It is expected to usher in an entirely new political chapter with the nearly decade long insurgency in the State coming to an end, now that the TNV supremo, Mr B K Hrangkhawli, has agreed to lay down arms and settle for a normal life along with his followers.

The settlement is the culmination of efforts that began soon after the Congress (I) and the Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) was voted to power last February. Contact was soon established between the TNV and the coalition Ministry. The TNV had spurned many an overture of the Left Front,



Mr Hrangkhawli signing the agreement in front of Governor K V Krishna Rao and Chief Minister of Tripura Mr S R Majumdar

which ruled the State for 10 years, to come to the negotiating table. The effect of the change of hearts became visible last May in the form of a letter from Mr Hrangkhawli, to the Governor, Gen K V Krishna Rao. Mr Hrangkhawli wrote that the policy of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to solve problems through negotiations had encouraged the TNV to abjure violence and seek a peaceful settlement. The Centre soon constituted a negotiating team and formal talks with the TNV began in a very cordial atmosphere.

The TNV, which was formed by Mr Hrangkhawli on December 21, 1978 and had its headquarters at Singlum in the Chittagong Hill Tract of Bangladesh, had all along been demanding an "Independent Tripura" and the expulsion of all non-tribal "refugees". Its emergence was a direct offshoot of the ethnic character of Tripura with its social and political significance. The present agreement is testimony enough of the TNV's realisation that the time had come to yield to the democratic set-up, time had come out of prolonged political confinement in another country.

According to the terms of the memorandum of settlement, the TNV has undertaken to ensure that it will not resort to violence and to help in the restoration of amity between different sections of the population of Tripura. The TNV has also undertaken not to extend any support to any other extremist groups by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.

From the Government side, it has been agreed that suitable constitutional amendments will be enacted for raising the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Assembly to 20 (from the present 17). The Representation of the People Act will also be suitably amended.

The Government has also decided that tribal majority villages which now fell outside

the Autonomous District Council and are contiguous to such areas will be included in the Council. Similarly, non-tribal majority villages now falling within the Council will be excluded.

Special intensive recruitment drives will be organised for police and para-military forces in Tripura with a view to enlisting as many tribal youths as possible.

Stringent measures will be taken to prevent infiltration from across the Indo-Bangladesh border by strengthening arrangements on the border and construction of roads along vulnerable sections for better patrolling and vigil. Vigorous action against such infiltrators will also be taken under the law.

In the Autonomous District Council area, rice, salt and kerosene will be given at subsidised rates during lean months for three years. Several other steps for skill formation of tribals, resettlement of "Jhumias" (those practising shift cultivation), issue of permits for vehicles to tribals and their visits to other places in the country have also been agreed upon by the Government. The restoration of alienated lands to the tribals will also be undertaken, according to the terms of the memorandum.

Defamation Bill

Despite a tenacious resistance by the Opposition, which finally walked out of the House when the Defamation Bill, 1988 was put to vote, the Lok Sabha passed this controversial Bill on August 30, 1988. The manner in which it was pushed through is as reprehensible as the purpose for which it has been framed. Among other things, the Bill seeks to curb investigative reporting journalism that had in recent times exposed scandals involving payment of huge kickbacks and corruption in high places.

The Bill provides that henceforth any

false imputation against an individual, a company, or an association or a collection of persons will be treated as an offence, and those making the imputation will be liable for punishment. The idea is to ensure that "freedom of speech, which is the very essence of democracy, does not degenerate into mere licences," the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill said.

Defamatory reporting by newspapers and magazines will invite two years imprisonment or a fine up to Rs 2,000 or both under the Bill. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, the imprisonment may extend up to five years and the fine up to Rs 5,000. The same punishment is stipulated for individuals found guilty of defamation.

According to the Bill, "whoever by words, either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is said to defame that person." It also says that the onus of establishing that the imputation is true and for the public good shall be on the accused and the prosecution shall have the right to lead evidence in rebuttal.

The Minister of State for Home, Mr P Chidambaram, put up an unconvincing defence of the indefensible, while introducing and piloting the Bill through the Lok Sabha. He said the Bill proposes to make it an offence to publish imputations falsely alleging commission of offences by any person. The Government's view is that those who make such imputations have no intention of pursuing the matter with appropriate authorities, but only bring a person's reputation into question.

A strident criticism of the Bill has been voiced by every self-respecting newspaper and every periodical which has had a chance to write about the issue. They have condemned and denounced the coup attempted against the freedom of the press in the name of tightening the law of criminal defamation. Distinguished lawyers have also spoken up clearly on both the constitutional-legal soundness and the unjustness of the Bill. The Defamation Bill, which purports to check the tendency of freedom of speech degenerating into mere licence, has been described by legal luminaries practising in the country's highest court of law as a serious threat to the survival of a free press in India.

A galaxy of respected and senior journalists from all over the country have condemned the Bill in unequivocal terms and resolved to fight it tooth and nail since it was not only an infringement of the professional freedom of the press but also a severe encroachment into the civil liberties of the people. They have described the Bill as a "gigantic and many-faceted fraud on the Indian public" and written by an "unequal hand with an evil eye."



Hundreds of leading Journalists taking out a procession to Boat Club on September 5 in New Delhi to protest against the Defamation Bill

The Editors Guild of India also attacked the Bill and described it as the most sinister attack on the freedom of the Press since Independence. "It is far more sinister than the Bihar Press Bill, which Dr Jagannath Mishra had to withdraw in the face of national opposition to the measure," it said. The Guild fought the Bihar Press Bill and resolved to fight the Defamation Bill. It would challenge the Bill's constitutionality after it had entered the statute book.

Several Opposition parties have strongly denounced the unseemly haste in hustling the Bill through the Parliament after "surreptitious introduction" without prior notice to the Lok Sabha or reference to the Business Advisory Committee of the House for time allocation. They have described the Bill as a blatant attempt to gag the Press and to put a brake on investigative journalism.

At a time when there is a rising tide of press, intellectual and in general, public opinion in favour of expanding the freedom of information, reducing the role of official secrecy and dismantling archaic provisions in the legal framework relating to the people's rights to know, the Government has done the nation and its press a major disservice in pushing through a restrictive and backward-looking Bill.

Despite the Government's claims that the Bill is modern and liberal, it is clear that the law of criminal defamation that emerges from it would be much more rigorous than what exists now. The severe restriction under the Bill of the access of the Press to redress in a hypothetical case of politically motivated prosecution for defamation would indeed appear to lend ample legitimacy to the apprehensions voiced by the Opposition in Parliament. In the hands of an unimaginative enforcement agency or a Government in desperation, it can indeed become an oppressive instrument.

Faced with a flurry of protests, the Government on September 4 deferred the

introduction of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. The Prime Minister also set up a seven-member ministerial committee for consultations with the Press while maintaining that he was "fully convinced" that the Bill was needed and that the Government was proceeding along the right lines.

President's rule in Nagaland

The Centre took over the administration of Nagaland and dissolved the State Assembly on August 7, 1988 ending a week of suspense and political uncertainty ever since 13 Congress (I) MLAs left the party and teamed up with the Opposition reducing the Hokshe Sema Ministry into a minority on July 31. The President Mr R Venkataraman issued the proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution to this effect after receiving a report from the State Governor, Gen K V Krishna Rao. The Governor said given the situation that had arisen in Nagaland, the Government could not have worked in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He, therefore, recommended imposition of President's rule and the dissolution of the State Assembly.

The crisis erupted when 13 Nagaland Congress legislators, which included four Ministers and the Deputy Speaker chose to desert the party. They planned their move with great secrecy and timed it when the Chief Minister was away in Tokyo. They resigned from the party, first to form the breakaway Nagaland Regional Congress and then to merge in the Naga National Democratic Party, expanded subsequently to be the Joint Regional Legislature Party which made the fall of the eight month-old Congress Ministry headed by Mr Sema. The serious efforts of a few other Congress (I) stalwarts from New Delhi to bring the MLAs

back did not have the desired impact

The Joint Regional Legislature Party now had 35 members in the 60 member State Assembly. With the ruling Congress (I) evidently reduced to an unworkable minority, the leader of the new party, Mr Vamuzo called upon the Governor to ask the Sema Government to resign and invite him to form a new Government. The Governor chose to intervene only to reject the Opposition's claim, despite the majority of 35 it mustered in the House.

The background to the thoroughly unwarranted imposition of President's rule is quite revealing. While the Chief Minister had shown no inclination to step down, clinging to the position that there was no split in the party, the Governor stayed put in Imphal waiting for the restoration of a congenial atmosphere in Nagaland before he stepped in. Kohima. As the defecting MLAs, whose hastily formed Nagaland Regional Congress was merged with the NNDP to form the new party, had spurned all overtures and blandishments to return to the Congress (I), the right course for the Governor would have been either to seek the resignation of the Sema Government or convene a special session of the Assembly for a trial of strength to enable either party to establish a clear claim of having majority support. Since every strategy employed by the Chief Minister and the Central leaders despatched to Kohima to avert the collapse of the Congress (I) Ministry had failed, the Governor should have thought twice before recommending the imposition of President's rule in the State.

In a rare manifestation of fury and indignation against promulgation of President's rule in Nagaland, members in both the Houses of Parliament walked out to protest against the brazen subversion of democracy which the Central Government had perpetrated by adopting a partisan attitude. Defending the imposition of President's rule in Nagaland, the Surface Transport Minister, Mr Rajesh Pilot, told the Lok Sabha on August 9 that there was no alternative to it in the interest of peace and stability. The 13 party MLAs who left the party did not have the right to change the people's verdict, he said. Though the Government was not happy with the present situation, it did not agree with the Opposition criticism that the President's rule would alienate the people from the national mainstream, he said.

The Union Government's swift acceptance of the Governor's recommendation that the State could no longer be ruled under the provisions of the Constitution, and, therefore, the State Assembly should be dissolved and President's rule imposed, had less to do with respect for democracy and far more to do with the Centre's desire to maintain its role in the State. The Congress had tried every method possible to lure back the 13 defectors who had broken from Mr Sema's Government but the defectors could not be

coaxed or bullied into a re-defection.

However, one good thing about the decision to impose President's rule and dissolve the Assembly is that the defection has not been rewarded. All these MLAs will now have to go back to the people and find out their reaction to their action. The defectors clearly had not bargained for this. It is now incumbent upon the Union Government to hold fresh elections as soon as possible so that a popular Government can once again take charge in the State.

Hegde resigns over phone-tapping issue



The Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr Ramakrishna Hegde, resigned from office on August 11, 1988, owing moral responsibility for alleged bugging of telephones in the State. Mr S R Bommai, Revenue and Irrigation Minister in the outgoing Hegde Cabinet, emerged as a consensus candidate to succeed Mr Hegde. Mr Bommai was sworn in on August 13. Twelve Ministers, including three erstwhile dissidents, were inducted into the Bommai-led Ministry. Dissident leader, Mr H D Deve Gowda was among the three former rebels drafted in the Ministry.

Mr Hegde said that the telephone-tapping incidents had caused great anguish to him and embarrassment to the party, and that although he had no personal knowledge about the list of persons whose phones were being tapped, he was resigning on moral grounds since he could not make anybody else the scapegoat. The Cabinet, he said, had not issued any instructions on this and the DIG (Intelligence) had informed him that the tapping was done in a routine manner for intelligence purposes.

However, Mr Hegde's contention sounded a little odd in the light of the texts

of the circulars issued by the State Chief Secretary and released to the Press in New Delhi on August 10 by Mr Subramaniam Swamy, who was among the first within the Janata Party to demand Mr Hegde's resignation after the issue had been raised in Parliament on August 9. The first of these circulars was issued on June 26, 1986, the second on December 31, 1986, and the third as recently as February 28, 1987.

Mr Swamy's purpose in releasing the text of the circular obviously was to highlight the view that Mr Hegde could not take recourse to a moral plea and that he was aware of the issuance of the directive. In any case, Mr Hegde took the position that while he did not hold the DIG responsible for the tapping, as the head of the Government, he (Mr Hegde) had the moral responsibility.

The trouble culminating in Mr Hegde's resignation began with the publication in the *Indian Express* on July 10 of the contents of a telephone conversation in Bangalore between Mr Ajit Singh, the Working President of the Janata Party, and his Karnataka Janata colleague, Mr Deve Gowda. The conversation took place on the eve of the July 3 Karnataka Legislative Council elections when Janata dissidents, led by Mr Deve Gowda, were challenging Mr Hegde's control of the party. The publication of the conversation worked to Mr Hegde's advantage since it demonstrated that Mr Deve Gowda's dissidence enjoyed the support of the Chief Minister's opponents in the Central Janata leadership, particularly Mr Ajit Singh and Mr Chandrashekhar.

It is sad that one of the country's finest Chief Ministers and best liked and promising politicians should have had to go under a cloud. But Mr Hegde has been right to resign his office. He has done considerable good to the cause of democracy and clean public life in the murky world of phone-tapping; there are no saints, only sinners, either at the Centre or in the States. Mr Hegde's crime is not that he might have had the telephones of his political opponents tapped but that he had been found out. The act of resignation of Mr Hegde over the phone-tapping issue is an exemplary political act by an exemplary politician with a rising national image.

Mr Hegde has asked for a judicial inquiry into the incident as well as publication of a white paper by the Centre which would cover telephone-tapping in all States by intelligence officers which, according to him, is routinely done in order to collect information. But the Union Government has turned down his demand. Surely, the matter cannot end with Mr Hegde's resignation. It should lead to legislative and other measures to end practices that encroach on the citizens' privacy and have no place at all in a democratic polity, and indeed a civilised society.

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Competition Success Review Annual 1988-89 is likely to be published by the end of September 1988. And the 25,000 Free Gift copies of *Competition Success Review Annual 1988-89* will be despatched under certificate of posting during the first week of October 1988.

WORLD

Truce in the Gulf

Peace returned to the war-torn Gulf with the cease-fire agreement between Iran and Iraq coming into effect at 3 a.m. GMT (8.30 a.m. IST) on August 20, 1988. All hostilities between the two warring nations halted after eight years following the acceptance of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598. The war had taken a toll of a million lives.

A 350-man force of blue-helmeted UN officers from 24 countries, including India, took up positions along the border of both countries to monitor the cease-fire. The UN truce observer force includes an air unit to provide fixed-wing and helicopter support. For the first time in UN history, the group also includes a naval component to patrol the strategic Shatt Al-Arab waterway, which was the original bone of contention.

Iran and Iraq had on August 9 pledged to end all hostilities immediately even though the United Nations set August 20 as the cease-fire date. Both sides of the hostilities are clearly fed up with war. Both announced that they would immediately stop all hostile acts on land, sea and air, a full 12 days before the agreed date.

Peace talks began in Geneva, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, to consolidate the original agreement of both Iraq and Iran to abide by the Security Council Resolution 598. Apart from other things, the motion laid down three conditions, and in this order. One, both countries will withdraw their troops to the internationally recognised borders; two, they will exchange prisoners of war and then, three, sit down to resolve outstanding issues with the help of the UN.

The eight-year-old Gulf war, one of the most brutal wars in history, has claimed a million lives, caused endless grief and almost viewed the belligerents' economies. The conflict, the bloodiest on record in West Asia and deadliest since World War II, began on a wide scale on September 22, 1980, four days after Baghdad announced its rejection of the 1975 Algiers accords. The agreement was meant to end a border dispute between Iran and Iraq on Shatt Al-Arab waterway, the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the northern Gulf and a natural boundary between the two countries.

The accords heralded a four-year normalisation period but also gave way to tension which heated up in June 1979 and led to skirmishes on the ground between infantry units and incursions into each



Courtesy: *The German Tribune*

other's territories. The conflict erupted on September 22 as Iraq launched a massive offensive into Iranian territory and its air force began the first of the countless raids against military targets along with border and within Iranian territory. Iraq has, however, maintained that the conflict started on September 4 with Iranian shelling of Iraqi border towns and villages.

In the weeks following September 22, Iraqi forces advanced swiftly and without much resistance from the forces of the newly-founded Islamic Republic of Iran and seized the western Iranian towns of Qasr-e-Shirin and Mehran. According to Baghdad, they captured a 600-kilometre strip of land stretching from the central front to the Shatt Al-Arab.

For several months in the following year the war-front was quiet except for an Iranian offensive that broke the Iraqi stranglehold on Abadan in the northern Gulf. Bloody fighting resumed in 1982 when Teheran launched its largest offensive since the war's start, just as Iraq announced its withdrawal from some Iranian territory—of which it claimed to occupy 25,000 square kilometres.

Iran countered by launching a series of offensives along the front's southern sector and in July 1982 recaptured Khorramshahr while also forging into Iraqi territory for the first time in the Basra region, Iraq's main port and second-largest city. Shortly after proposing a cease-fire which Iran rejected,

Iraq focussed on choking Iran economically by announcing in August 1982 a blockade of its primary oil terminal at Kharg Island in the north-western Gulf. Kharg, which served as Iran's main crude oil export terminal, has since been bombed hundreds of times.

The cease-fire became possible after the Iraqi President, Mr. Saddam Hussein agreed to an immediate end of hostilities if that was followed by face-to-face talks. According to Arab and U.S. officials, Saudi pressure on Iraq and a series of Saudi-Iranian contacts persuaded Saddam Hussein to drop his earlier demand for immediate face-to-face talks as a precondition for a cease-fire. The Saudi effort was supported by Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and North Yemen. Saudi Arabia appears to have made liberal use of its financial clout to bring the two sides together.

It also provides timely affirmation of the paramount role of the United Nations as the conscience-keeper of the community of nations. It is a measure of the patient, painstaking and skillful statesman of Mr. Perez de Cuellar that he could prevail upon Iraq—aided no doubt by the guarantee that the five permanent members of the Security Council were willing to provide about Iran's bonafides—to recognise the cease-fire as the best starting point for a just and honourable settlement of the long-standing discord between the two nations.

New order emerges in Burma

Burma today stands at the crossroads. A new order is struggling to be born in the Land of Golden Pagoda. Regardless of the agony and torment of the transition between the old and the new order, the final outcome is not in any doubt. The rapid influx of events in Burma in July-August 1988 clearly point to a resurgence of democratic forces long bottled up by an authoritarian rule.

In the space of three action-packed weeks, two Burmese autocrats, one after the other, have had to bow to popular will and quit. First, the unloved and unlamented Gen. Ne Win, who ruled Burma with an iron hand for no less than 26 years continuously, stepped down on July 26 in the face of a rising tide of the people's revolt. It soon became clear that Mr. Sein Lwin took over only to intensify the repression. There was widespread resistance to Mr. Sein Lwin who took over on July 26 and his resignation came in the wake of three days of violent protests that left scores of people dead. The figure estimated by diplomats in Rangoon was more than a thousand. Later, the former Attorney General, Mr. Maung Maung, was appointed the new President.

The reported fleeing of Mr. Sein Lwin, the 64-year-old protégé of Gen. Ne Win, is a turning point in the chequered history of post-independence Burma. It signals the end of the stranglehold of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) on the politics of the country. Now that the dictatorial regime of Gen. Ne Win and Mr. Sein Lwin has virtually collapsed under the weight of recent upheavals, it is difficult to restore the multi-party system in Burma.

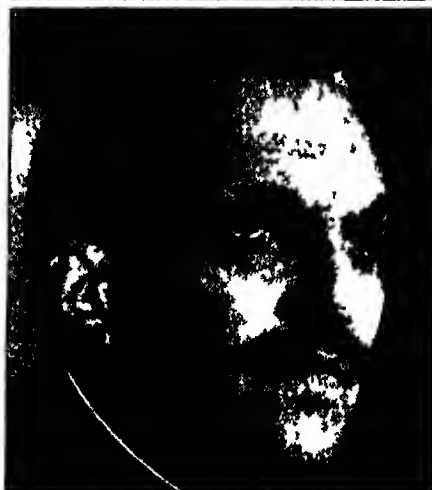
While the student unrest has been the political angle to the recent changes, there is no denying that the factor which led to the discontent and made it worse was the mismanagement of the economy by the ruling military regime. A notable feature of the Burmese struggle for democracy has been the absence so far of a central guiding force of the kind provided by a well-organised opposition party. The popular revolt was spontaneous and it is to the credit of activists among the monks, students and other professional groups that while providing local leadership in their respective towns, they also managed to ensure the minimum necessary coordination between them. This doubtless was an important reason why brutal repression by the army failed to prevent the people's urge for democracy from taking the form of a nation-wide crescendo.

As it happened in Iran in February 1979, so now in Burma, the sudden collapse of an enduring dictatorship is tearing apart the country and its polity. Several days of massive protests and a reported mutiny within the ranks of the army have pushed

the country to the brink of anarchy. The jail break and the total destruction of the central prison, as also the utter helplessness of the administration in tackling the situation are tell-tale signs of a sudden vacuum in authority.

The former Burmese Prime Minister, U Nu, who was ousted by Gen. Ne Win in a 1962 coup, has on August 29, 1988 formed the country's first Opposition party in 26 years in defiance of the one-party Constitution. He has declared that his purpose was to end the nation's turmoil and achieve multi-party democracy. The new party, named the Democracy and Peace Organisation, is headed by the former President, Mr. Mahn Win Maung, with the 81-year-old U Thant acting as patron. The formation of a party by U Nu augurs well for an orderly transition to democracy in Burma. He is widely respected among all classes of the Burmese people. At a critical juncture when the popular tide has paralysed the military regime, the importance of a vulnerable politician like him providing effective leadership to the democratic forces cannot be over-emphasised.

Zia killed in plane crash



The Pakistan President, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq who ruled Pakistan with an iron grip for over a decade, died on August 17, 1988 when the aircraft in which he was returning to Islamabad from Bahawalpur, near Multan, exploded in mid-air immediately after take-off. The U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr. Arnold Raphel and two top Pakistani Generals were among the 37 people on board when the C-130 Hercules transport aircraft exploded. There were no survivors.

Gen. Zia's close confidant and Chairman of the Pakistani Senate (Upper House), Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, immediately assumed the responsibilities of President under the Constitution after an emergency Cabinet meeting, also attended by the three Services Chiefs. The Deputy Chief of the Army Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, was appointed the Chief of the Army Staff. Emergency was declared in the country. A veteran ICS official, Mr. Khan has served in

various capacities and was the Defence Secretary when Gen. Zia imposed martial law in the country. Later, he became Finance Minister, after which he was named the Senate Chairman.

Gen. Zia was laid to rest on August 20 in the forecourt of the Shah Faisal mosque with hundreds of thousands of mourners reciting *kahima* and raising slogans hailing the general as a martyr. President Zia, who ruled the country for more than 11 years—longer than any other ruler—was buried with full military and state honours, in the presence of 70 world leaders including the President of India, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Turkish President, Mr. Kenan Evren, and Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, the Bangladesh President, Gen. H. M. Ershad, the Zimbabwe President, Mr. Robert Mugabe, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Gen. Zia had gone to Bahawalpur to watch demonstration exercises of the latest U.S.-built Abrams M1A1 main battle tank. The Abrams tank which is to be supplied in bulk to Pakistan will be the spearhead to create a bridge-head at any point Pakistan perceives to be vulnerable in the Indian defence line. The particular significance of the Abrams tank lies in the infra-red thermal imaging system which enables it to identify opposing tanks even in their camouflaged parks and allows the commander to squeeze off the first shot with great accuracy in the dead of night. Such a capacity gives the Pakistani armoured corps a pre-emptive first strike capability to effect a breach in defence so that the rest of the mechanised division can pour through and be deep inside India before an air strike can be launched to stop it.

The death of Pakistan's military ruler is indeed a tragic event and the country faces an indefinite period of political uncertainty. After all, he had ruled Pakistan with an iron hand for no less than 11 years. No other military ruler of Pakistan has had such a prolonged grip on power. He had contributed in no lesser measure towards fashioning the destiny of his nation. Gen. Zia had become so powerful that he was literally toying around with Pakistan's polity, confident that he could get away with anything. His self-confidence seems to have had a mesmerising effect on the country, both on friends and foes.

The prompt assumption of the reins of Government by Mr. Khan is by no means a guarantee of political stability. He, in accordance with the Pakistani order of precedence, was legitimately number two in Islamabad. What is more pertinent is the fact that he was one of the closest confidants of Gen. Zia. Soon after Gen. Zia seized power in a coup and ousted Z. A. Bhutto in 1977, he appointed Mr. Khan as the Secretary-General of the Defence Ministry. Mr. Khan has, of course, declared that there will be no change in the election schedule according to which Pakistan is to

go to polls on November 19. He stressed that there would be no deviation from the constitutional path and the democratic convention in the transfer of power would be fully adhered to. It is customary for interim rulers to give such assurances.

SAARC Ministers meet

The two day session of Council of Ministers of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation concluded in Kathmandu on August 12, 1988 welcoming Pakistan's offer to host the next SAARC summit in Islamabad in December. Though the summit was to be held in Colombo, in November Sri Lanka formally asked for a postponement or a change of venue in view of "its pre occupation with resolving of the ethnic problem." Islamabad was the venue of the fifth summit next year in terms of the decision taken at the third summit in Kathmandu in November last.

The Ministers reached an agreement on the procedure of admitting new members into the SAARC. Any country in the region subscribing to SAARC's objectives and principles can now be admitted by a unanimous decision of the Heads of State or Government. The procedure as suggested by India during the tenth session of the Standing Committee will be through the signing of a joint declaration by the existing members on the one hand and the new member at the level of the Heads of State or Government on the other. Only two countries eligible to be members of the Association are Afghanistan and Burma. The question of Afghanistan's admission did not figure at the conference.

The Foreign Ministers' conference adopted a seven page draft report, welcoming the finalisation of the proposal on the SAARC agricultural information centre to be established in Bangladesh. It requested Bangladesh Government to make necessary arrangements for the establishment of the centre, which will be the first regional institution to be established under SAARC.

The conference suggested the improvement in the SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE) programme launched on November 2, 1987 and its expansion to promote development communication programme in collaboration with World View International Foundation (WVIF) and other non government organisations (NGOs) working in the SAARC region.

On the question of the Association's cooperation with other bodies like the ASEAN and EEC, the Secretary General may contact organisations with similar aims and purposes with a view to sharing of experiences and information, and exchange of reports, studies, calendar of activities and publications.

Since the Dhaka summit, the SAARC has brought within its umbrella new areas of cooperation, some of much immediate importance like the one which deals with the

problem of tackling the menace of terrorism, prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. The Ministers meeting at Kathmandu laid thrust on entering into regional cooperation in the spheres of production, trade, money and finance.

Half of Soviet troops leave Afghanistan

Half of the estimated 100,000 Soviet forces in Afghanistan have pulled out, two days ahead of a deadline set by a UN peace pact, Afghanistan's state run radio said on August 14, 1988. Radio Kabul said a Red Army unit crossed the Oxus River on August 13 into Soviet territory to bring the withdrawal to the halfway point.

The report, monitored in Islamabad, quoted Maj Gen Rauli Helminen of Finland, leader of a UN observer team, as saying the pull-out "is being completed according to the schedule" of an accord signed in April last in Geneva. U.S. officials in Islamabad earlier said it was likely that 50,000 Red Army soldiers would withdraw by the August 15 target date, three months after the withdrawal began. The Soviet pull-out is to be completed by February 15 next year under the Geneva accord.

The guerrillas are not a party to the accord, and many analysts predicted in April that the insurgents would recapture Afghan cities as fast as they were handed over to Government security forces. But latest reports indicate almost all 30 provincial capitals remain in communist hands.

Unconfirmed reports said combined guerrilla forces overran most of the northern provincial capital of Kunduz after Soviet troops moved out in the first week of August. Sources also said about 8,000 mujahideen are preparing to attack about 7,000 Government forces defending their south-eastern city of Kandahar, an ancient provincial capital. The mujahideen had seized three other provincial capitals since May 15 but abandoned them days later under heavy Soviet aerial bombardment.

Accord on Namibia's freedom

The South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) announced on August 9, 1988 that November 1, 1988 has been set as a definite date for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

The announcement said that from August 10, hostilities between the South African and Angolan-Cuban forces will be stopped. On that day the remaining pockets of the South African Army that are still inside Angola will be allowed to withdraw peacefully into Namibia.

The withdrawal process is to be completed by September 1, the statement

said. It further stated that on this day South Africa and SWAPO will also cease hostilities in Namibia.

SWAPO, however, warned that its combat operations against South African troops and their local auxiliary units in Namibia would only hold if South Africa was prepared to reciprocate its gesture of goodwill by not mounting military operations against combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing, in the period leading to a formal cease-fire in October.

To prevent possible incidents of military hostility between them, Angola, Cuba and South Africa, the three countries directly involved in the negotiations, will put up a military commission to oversee the preliminary phase of the cessation of acts of hostilities as a first step towards the formal cease fire in Namibia in October.

The U.S. will participate as an observer in the commission, the statement said. According to the statement, the UN Secretary-General will begin consultations with members of the UN Security Council and those countries which will be contributing troops, police officers and civilians to the personnel of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) by August 10.

In this period of 11 weeks, the Secretary-General will also be expected to finalise all the logistical and financial arrangements for the arrival of the UNTAG in Namibia by November 1.

Competition Opportunities

Clerks' Grade Examination, 1988

(October 9, 1988)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

(October 22, 1988)

Clerical Cadre Exam by RBI, New Delhi and Madras

(October 30, 1988)

Bank Clerical Exam by BSRB, Chandigarh (November 13, 1988)

Probationary Officers' Exam by BSRB, Baroda

(November 20, 1988)

Clerical Cadre Exam by NABARD, Chandigarh

(November 27, 1988)

Management Trainees/Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Delhi

(December 11, 1988)

Last date September 22, 1988

National Defence Academy/Naval Academy Exam

(December 11, 1988)

Clerks' Grade Special Exam for STs only, 1988

(December 4, 1988)

Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Senior/Junior Hindi Translators) Exam, 1988

(December 18, 1988)

Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Bombay

(January 15, 1989)

Last date September 24, 1988

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



Mr. Madan Lal

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lal was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations and as such he is the only authority in the country in this field. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

In the August issue of this magazine I had briefly stated that the question papers on 'General Knowledge' or 'General Awareness', as they are called invariably include, in addition to other disciplines/subjects, questions on the Constitution of India as also some important landmarks in the constitutional history of political developments during the British rule. For the benefit of the readers, I had also included an objective type test paper on this subject, and I hope that the readers found the same of some use in their efforts to prepare for the forthcoming competitive examinations. In the September issue I dealt with another important area, i.e., Indian History—Ancient and Medieval periods. More such test papers will follow in the future issues.

For the present issue I have drawn up a test battery which readers will find at the end of this write up titled "India—Stagnation and Poverty to Growth and Prosperity—Facts Efforts and Achievements". At first sight this title might evoke an impression that its author wants to hoist a treatise or a thesis on India's progress since Independence. Let me state categorically that I have no such intention. The principal aim of this new feature has been and shall continue to be to guide readers on how to prepare for objective type tests. As readers no doubt would have noticed the question papers of various examinations published in this magazine from time to time require examinees to answer questions on post independence development of India. My sole aim therefore is to apprise readers about the conditions that prevailed at the close of the British rule and the progress that we have made since then.

Freedom is a magic word. Its electrifying effect at once conjured up all kinds of expectations, aspirations and hopes among our people when we got it. With the departure of the British we thought that all our problems, our privations and hardships, our low subsistence level, our excruciating poverty and so on will vanish overnight and life will be restored to its pristine glory with milk and honey flowing all around. Alas! how one wishes it could be so.

As for the conditions that existed on the eve of our independence, three of our illustrious and most eminent scholars and historians in their monumental work *An Advanced History of India* have observed: "The common people of India whose conditions had always been deplorable suffered great hardships during and after the War. There was a rapid rise in the prices of all goods thanks to ceaseless inflation following upon the endless stream of British purchases in India against sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. There was a drastic reduction in the supply of essential commodities, particularly foodgrains and cloth to the civilian population."

In the same context the Sub-committee on Labour of the National Planning Committee in its report significantly remarked: "Notwithstanding all measures of control, regulation of price, Government procurement and distribution of essential supplies like food, kerosene, sugar and the entire rationing system applied to town

after town and province after province, prices continued to soar, black markets flourished, corruption knew no bounds of rank or sex."

It would be recalled that Bengal (as it was before the partition) suffered from a horrible famine in 1943 which was undoubtedly a direct result of war conditions but was accentuated by the "carelessness and complete lack of foresight of those in authority." The Famine Inquiry Commission, headed by Sir John Woodhead, stated in its Report published in May 1945: "It has been for us a sad task to enquire into the course and causes of the Bengal Famine. We have been haunted by a deep sense of tragedy. A million and a half of the poor of Bengal fell victim to circumstances for which they themselves were not responsible. Society, together with its organs, failed to protect its weaker members. Indeed there was a moral and social breakdown as well as an administrative breakdown."

Failure of economic controls, profiteering and widely prevailing corruption brought untold suffering to the Indian agriculturists and ordinary consumers. The Second World War itself brought to the forefront numerous problems—problems of planning or rather the lack of it, inadequacy of production and lack of a reliable system of distribution, inadequacy of transport system connecting the widely separated surplus and deficit areas, the maintenance of minimum foodgrains stocks, effective control over costs of production and prices and regulation of exports and imports.

And to crown it all there was the partition of the country which created an unprecedented upheaval, throwing up problems of enormous magnitude for the infant Government of free India to deal with.

The above description is barely a speck of a glimpse of the conditions that existed about the time of our Independence. Since then over 40 years have gone by. Much has been done during the period, much more still remains to be done. For if that be not so, we will not have over 40 per cent of our people still living below the poverty line.

At the time our Constitution was being drafted Dr. Radhakrishnan had remarked: "Poor people who wander about find no work, no wages and starve, whose lives are a continual round of sore affliction and pinching poverty cannot be proud of the Constitution or its law."

Through the objective questions with multiple answers given below, I have

attempted to bring to the readers information on the activities undertaken by the Central and the State Governments of free India during the last forty years. The test paper contains 200 questions and covers the following important areas of development -

- A. Commerce and Trade
- B. Transport
- C. Industry
- D. Planning
- E. Energy
- F. Demographic Background

The test paper should not be treated as a guess paper as some non serious students

sometimes tend to believe, it is an exercise designed for the specific purpose of acquainting serious-minded students with the facts, efforts and achievements made so far in the above areas of development. I may, however, add that no test paper on General Knowledge for a competitive examination will be complete or comprehensive without there being some questions in it covering the above areas. Indeed, I cannot conceive of an interview for personality test which is bereft of questions on the above topics. I earnestly hope that the readers of this feature on objective type tests will be aided in their efforts to prepare

for competitive examinations

In the last issue, I had suggested to readers that they should answer the questions in a given time and then tally their answers with those in the key printed at the end. They may attempt this test paper in two hours and then make a self-assessment with reference to the key printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers in self assessment

- (i) Less than 30% score—Poor
- (ii) 31% to 50% score—Fair to very fair
- (iii) 51% to 65% score—Good
- (iv) 66% to 80% score—Very Good
- (v) Above 80% score—Excellent

India—Stagnation and Poverty to Growth and Prosperity—Facts, Efforts and Achievements

Commerce and Trade

1. For import of which of the following does India spend the largest amount of money?

- (a) Petroleum and petroleum products
- (b) Machinery and transport equipment
- (c) Fertilisers (crude) and manufactured fertilisers
- (d) Chemicals, organic and inorganic, plastic materials etc

2. The export of which of the following items earns for India the largest amount of money?

- (a) Tea, coffee and coffee products
- (b) Readymade garments, including articles made wholly or chiefly of cotton
- (c) Jute manufactures including twist and jute yarn
- (d) Machinery and transport equipment

3. According to data available upto June 1986, the worth of India's imports was nearly twenty thousand crores of rupees in 1985-86. The value of imports from which of the following regions was the highest?

- (a) Europe (East and West)
- (b) America (North and South)
- (c) Asia and Oceania
- (d) Africa

4. With which of the following countries was India's total trade turn-over the highest during 1986-87?

- (a) Japan
- (b) U S A
- (c) U S S R
- (d) U K

5. Which one of the following statutory bodies in the sphere of trade and commerce is responsible for the enforcement of quality control of exportable commodities?

- (a) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade
- (b) Export Inspection Council
- (c) Indian Standards Institution
- (d) Trade Development Authority

6. The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is located at

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Cochin
- (d) New Delhi

7. Which one of the following statutory bodies in the field of trade and commerce was set up to induce and organise entrepreneurs, largely in the medium and small scale industries, to develop their individual export capabilities?

- (a) Trade Development Authority
- (b) Central Advisory Council on Trade
- (c) Indian

Institute of Foreign Trade

(d) Federation of Indian Export Organisation

8. The Mahatma Products Exports Development Authority is located at

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Mangalore

9. The State Trading Corporation was set up with the principal objective of

- (a) buffer-stocking to ease problem of shortage of some essential items
- (b) undertaking price support operations to protect the interests of growers
- (c) managing various items of exports and imports channelised by the Government
- (d) diversifying the country's foreign trade and supplementing the efforts of private trade and industry in developing India's trade

10. Who among the following is responsible for the execution of the export and import policies of the Government of India?

- (a) Chairman, State Trading Corporation
- (b) Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
- (c) Director-General of Trade and Commerce
- (d) Ministry of Commerce

11. The Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is located at

- (a) Bombay
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Madras

12. For administration of the cent per cent export oriented units, export processing zones have been created, each under the charge of a Development Commissioner. The number of such zones at present is

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

13. During 1985-86, India's foreign trade balance of payments deficit was of the order of nearly

- (a) Rs 5,000 crore
- (b) Rs 6,500 crore
- (c) Rs 8,500 crore
- (d) Rs 9,500 crore

14. Of the total value of India's foreign trade in 1985-86, the value of imports was nearly

- (a) 50%
- (b) 55%
- (c) 60%
- (d) 65%

15. In terms of value of exports, which of the following commodities earned for India the highest amount in 1985-86?

- (a) Cashew kernels
- (b) Coffee and coffee substitutes
- (c) Fish and Marine products
- (d) Spices

16. Which of the following countries at

present holds the first position in our foreign trade?

- (a) Japan
- (b) U S A
- (c) U S S R
- (d) U K

17. In the commodity composition of India's imports, which one of the following commodity groups accounted for nearly 25% of the import bill in 1985-86?

- (a) Capital goods
- (b) Edible oils, cereals, sugar, fertilisers and fertiliser materials
- (c) Petroleum, oil and lubricants
- (d) non ferrous metals, chemical materials and products

18. Which of the following countries has been the largest source of India's imports during the last three years?

- (a) U S A
- (b) U S S R
- (c) U K
- (d) West Germany

19. Which of the following modes accounts for the handling of the largest volume of our internal trade?

- (a) Trade by air
- (b) Trade by motor
- (c) Transport
- (d) Rail-borne trade

20. India has trade agreements with some countries which are known as Rupee Payment Area countries. Identify this group out of the following

- (a) U K, Belgium, Romania, Poland, West Germany
- (b) Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, U S S R
- (c) Austria, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, U S S R
- (d) Holland, Norway, G D R, Sweden, U K

Transport

21. The number of regular employees of the Indian Railways is nearly

- (a) 12 lakhs
- (b) 14 lakhs
- (c) 16 lakhs
- (d) 18 lakhs

22. Which of the following statements about the Indian Railways is correct?

- (a) It is the largest rail system in the world
- (b) It is the second largest rail system in Asia
- (c) It is the third largest rail system in the world
- (d) It is the fourth largest rail system in the world

23. The Indian Railways have a route kilometrage of nearly

- (a) 57,000 km
- (b) 62,000 km
- (c) 66,000 km
- (d) 69,000 km

24. The Indian Railways carry annually

goods freight of nearly

(a) 270 million tonnes (b) 250 million tonnes (c) 290 million tonnes (d) 240 million tonnes

25. In order to reduce gradually the import of wheels and axles, the railways commissioned its plant for their production in 1984 at

(a) Chittaranjan near Calcutta (b) Perambur near Madras (c) Mughalsarai (d) Yelahanka, near Bangalore

26. Which of the following statements about the manufacture of Locomotives for the Indian Railways is correct?

(a) D.C. Electric locomotives are manufactured by TELCO, a private sector company (b) Diesel locomotives are manufactured at Varanasi (c) Steam locomotives are manufactured at Chittaranjan (d) Railways meet their requirement of Diesel locomotives by import

27. The Indian Railways have been divided into

(a) 7 zones (b) 8 zones (c) 9 zones (d) 10 zones

28. What is the distance between the two rails in the standard gauge (broad-gauge) in the Indian Railways?

(a) 5 ft (b) 5 ft 2 in (c) 5 ft 4 in (d) 5 ft 6 in

29. The principal mode of transport of goods freight in the country is

(a) By air (b) By rail (c) By road (d) By inland water ways

30. The total assets of the Indian Railways are worth nearly

(a) Rs. 8,000 crore (b) Rs. 9,000 crore (c) Rs. 10,000 crore (d) Rs. 11,000 crore

31. What is the number of passengers carried annually by the Indian Railways?

(a) Over 3,000 million (b) 2,500 million (c) 2,000 million (d) 1,500 million

32. The first railway train steamed off in April, 1853 from

(a) Agra to Mathura (b) Bombay to Thane (c) Howrah to Burdwan (d) Delhi to Meerut

33. The Indian Railways run every day nearly

(a) 8,000 trains (b) 9,000 trains (c) 10,000 trains (d) Over 11,000 trains

34. The bulk of the passenger service vehicles are manufactured in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur. Its production is supplemented by two other public sector undertakings, namely

(a) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and Jessops (b) Hindustan Machine Tools and Jessops (c) Hindustan Machine Tools and Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. (d) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. and Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd.

35. Which of the following public sector undertakings does not manufacture wagons for freight etc. for the Indian Railways?

(a) Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (b) Jessops (c) Integral Coach Factory, Perambur (d) Braithwaite and Company

36. The headquarters of the North-Eastern Railway Zone is located at

(a) Howrah (b) Gorakhpur (c) Maligaon - Guwahati (d) Sealdah

37. The headquarters of the Research

Designs and Standards Organisation of the Indian Railways is located at

(a) Bombay (b) Delhi (c) Lucknow (d) Varanasi

38. The Indian Railways Institute of Advanced Track Technology for training of civil engineers is located at

(a) Pune (b) Jamalpur (c) Secunderabad (d) Vadodara

39. The responsibility for the administration and management of railways vests in the Railway Board consisting of a Chairman,

(a) and three members (b) a Financial Commissioner and three Members (c) a Financial Commissioner and four Members (d) and six members

40. The Railway Staff College is at

(a) Calcutta (b) Gorakhpur (c) Secunderabad (d) Vadodara

41. India's total operative shipping tonnage is nearly

(a) 35 lakh GRT (b) 45 lakh GRT (c) 50 lakh GRT (d) 55 lakh GRT

42. Which of the following companies owns the largest fleet of ships in India (GRT)?

(a) Great Eastern Shipping Co. (b) Shipping Corporation of India (c) Scindia Steam Navigation Co (d) South India Shipping Corporation

43. Of the total Indian shipping tonnage (GRT), the Shipping Corporation of India owns about

(a) 30% (b) 35% (c) 45% (d) 55%

44. The number of major and medium-size ship-building yards in India, which are Government undertakings, is

(a) 4 and 4 respectively (b) 5 and 4 respectively (c) 4 and 5 respectively (d) 6 and 5 respectively

45. Which of the following ship-building yards builds the largest size of vessels (D.W.T.)?

(a) Bombay Docks (c) Cochin Ship-Building Yard (d) Garden Reach Workshop (d) Hindustan Ship-Building Yard

46. Which of the following training establishments is meant for training of merchant navy officers?

(a) T.S. Bhedra (b) T.S. Mekhala (c) T.S. Rajendra (d) T.S. Naulakshi

47. The eleventh major sea-port, which is expected to be commissioned at the end of 1988, is at

(a) New Mangalore (b) Nhava Sheva (c) Tuticorin (d) None of the above

48. Among the major sea-ports, which has also a natural harbour, the biggest sea-port of India is at

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta-Haldia (c) Cochin (d) Visakhapatnam

49. Nhava Sheva, which is being developed as a major sea-port, is in the State of

(a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

50. The Government of India established a fund called 'Solatium Fund' in 1982. This has been created for payment of compensation

(a) For goods lost/damaged in rail accidents (b) To the victims of rail accidents (c) To the victims of air accidents (d) To the victims of hit and run motor vehicle accidents

51. Which of the following groups of airports mentions correctly the names of International Airports of India?

(a) Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Trivandrum (b) Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras (c) Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore and Madras (d) Delhi, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Madras

52. The India Meteorological Department, which plays an important role in weather forecasting, was organised on an all-India basis in

(a) 1875 (b) 1905 (c) 1935 (d) 1950

53. Which of the following States has the longest kilometrage of roads?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

54. The Border Roads Organisation, which is responsible for building all roads on the borders of India, functions under the control of Ministry of

(a) Communications (b) Defence (c) Surface Transport (d) Urban Development

55. The Grand Trunk Road connects

(a) Amritsar and Calcutta (b) Agra and Bombay (c) Delhi and Madras (d) Amritsar and Bombay

56. The number of civil aerodromes in India at the end of 1985 was

(a) 75 (b) 80 (c) 85 (d) Over 90

57. The Indian Institute of Astrophysics is located at

(a) Bombay (b) Bangalore (c) Kodaikanal (d) Sriharikota

58. The headquarters of the India Meteorological Department is at

(a) Colaba, Bombay (b) Alipore, Calcutta (c) New Delhi (d) Pune

59. The Commissioner for Railway Safety functions under the control of the Ministry of

(a) Communications (b) Surface Transport (c) Civil Aviation (d) Railways

60. Which of the following statements about the total goods traffic (in terms of gross tonne km) carried by the Indian Railways is correct?

(a) Steam and electric locomotives together haul about 50% of traffic (b) Diesel and electric locomotives together haul about 95% of traffic (c) Steam locomotives alone haul about 40% of traffic (d) Steam and Diesel locomotives haul about 60% of traffic

Industry

61. The oldest large-scale industry of India is

(a) Cotton textiles industry (b) Jute and jute goods industry (c) Coir and Coir products industry (d) Iron and Steel Industry

62. The average growth rate of Industrial production during the Sixth Plan period has been about

(a) 4 per cent per annum (b) 5 per cent per annum (c) 6 per cent per annum (d) over

**JUST
RELEASED**

NEW



Highlights of SEPTEMBER 1988 Issue

Fully Solved Objective General Knowledge Papers of: ♦ Railway Recruitment Board Exam.
♦ General Insurance Corporation of India ♦ Stenographers' Exam. ♦ National Defence Academy Exam.
♦ Bank Probationary Officers' Exam. ♦ LIC Assistant Administrative Officers' Exam.
♦ Combined Defence Services Exam. ♦ Assistants' Grade Exam.
PLUS ♦ Special Feature—Important Organisations ♦ Cover Story—Mehra, New Air Chief ♦ Current Events
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63. The origin of textile industry in India dates back to 1818, when the first cotton mill was established at

(a) Bombay (b) Fort Gloster, near Calcutta (c) Calicut (d) Madras

64. The first power-driven jute mill was established in India in 1859 at

(a) Burdwan (b) Guwahati (c) Murshidabad (d) Rishra near Calcutta

65. Of late, the share of jute in the country's export trade has declined. The principal reason for this is that the

(a) Area under cultivation of jute has come down drastically (b) Cultivators do not get economic price for jute and therefore they have switched over to cultivation of other crops (c) Jute goods are facing stiff competition from synthetic substitutes in the world market (d) Production of jute goods has declined considerably because of labour trouble

66. A notable feature of the development of sugar industry after independence was its remarkable expansion in the

(a) Co-operative sector (b) Private sector (c) Public sector (d) None of the above

67. Amongst the major agro-industries in India, the sugar industry ranks

(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

68. Manufacture of cement was started in India in 1904 at

(a) Ahmedabad (b) Kotah (c) Madras (d) Trivandrum

69. The Cement Corporation of India is the only public sector undertaking which manufactures cement. It has factories in all the following States, except

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

70. In India, iron and steel industry made its beginning in 1870. The first factory was set up at

(a) Burnpur (b) Durgapur (c) Jamshedpur (d) Kulti

71. The first efforts at large-scale production of iron and steel in India commenced with the setting up of a factory at

(a) Bhadravati (b) Burnpur (c) Jamshedpur (d) Rourkela

72. The first three major steel plants in the public sector (Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela) came into operation in stages between

(a) 1951-1956 (b) 1953-1959 (c) 1956-1962 (d) 1961-1966

73. The fourth public sector steel plant was set up in the

(a) Second Plan period (b) Third Plan period (c) Fourth Plan period (d) Fifth Plan period

74. The authorised capital of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. is

(a) Rs. 4,000 crore (b) Rs. 5,000 crore (c) Rs. 6,000 crore (d) Rs. 8,000 crore

75. The total investment made by the Government till the end of 1985-86 in the public sector enterprises was of the order of

(a) Rs. 30,000 crore (b) 35,000 crore (c) Rs. 40,000 crore (d) 50,000 crore

76. The Durgapur Steel Plant was set up

with the aid and collaboration of

(a) U.K. (b) U.S.A. (c) U.S.S.R. (d) West Germany

77. Which country helped India in the setting up of

(a) Bokaro and Durgapur Plants — United Kingdom (b) Bhilai and Bokaro Plants — U.S.S.R. (c) Rourkela and Bokaro Plants — U.S.A. (d) Bhilai and Rourkela Plants — West Germany

78. Which of the following public sector enterprises is at present running under loss?

(a) Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (c) Steel Authority of India (d) Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd.

79. Which of the following public sector enterprises is making profit?

(a) Fertiliser Corporation of India (b) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (c) National Thermal Corporation Ltd. (d) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

80. The Fourth Five-Year Plan included provision for setting up three more steel plants in the public sector. These plants have been set up in the States of

(a) Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa (b) Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka, Bihar and West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala

81. The first public sector fertiliser factory in India, which went into production in 1951, is at

(a) Nangal (b) Gorakhpur (c) Talcher (d) Sindri

82. The first fertiliser factory set up in the public sector is located in the State of

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Punjab (d) Uttar Pradesh

83. The Petro-chemicals, because of their superior properties, are substituting the traditional raw material in the form of

(a) Glass (b) Metals (c) Wood (d) All of the above

84. The use of plastics, a petro-chemical base product, in various sectors is bringing about revolutionary changes. Which of the following statements in regard to benefits from its use is *not* correct?

(a) Improved income of farmers by the methods of drip-irrigation, mulching, green houses etc. (b) Reduction of seepage losses and economy in scarce water resources (c) Synthetic detergents produced from this material are a good substitute raw material for oil-based soaps (d) All of the above are correct

85. India made a major thrust in the petro-chemicals industry in 1978 when the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. set up its

(a) Naptha Cracker Plant at Baroda (b) Maharashtra Gas Cracker, Bombay (c) Acrylonitrile Plant (d) Caprolectum Plant

86. The headquarters of the Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation is at

(a) Bombay (b) Guwahati (c) Vadodara (d) Visakhapatnam

87. Which of the following public sector steel plants produces stainless steel

sheets/coils?

(a) Bhilai Steel Plant (b) Indian Iron and Steel Company (c) Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works (d) Salem Steel Plant

88. The Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, a public sector undertaking, is engaged in the production of

(a) Steel structurals for civil construction and electricity transmission towers (b) Equipment for steel plants (c) Wagons for railways (d) Various types of ships, dredgers, floating dry docks, fishing trawlers etc.

89. The total production of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd in 1985-86 was valued at

(a) Rs. 1,200 crore (b) Rs. 1,400 crore (c) Rs. 1,700 crore (d) Rs. 2,000 crore

90. The production of Nitrogen in India, which is needed for the manufacture of fertilisers, has increased from a modest 80,000 tonnes in 1951-52 to

(a) 27 lakh tonnes in 1986 (b) 45 lakh tonnes in 1986 (c) 57 lakh tonnes in 1986 (d) over 67 lakh tonnes in 1986

91. The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, established in 1983, is located at

(a) Bombay (b) Hyderabad (c) New Delhi (d) Trivandrum

92. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd was set up in

(a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) 1963

Read the following for answering questions 93 to 96:

"IDPL has five plants, located at Gurgaon, Hyderabad, Madras, Muzaffarpur and Rishikesh. Those plants manufacture (i) Antibiotics (ii) Synthetic drugs (iii) surgical instruments (iv) drugs and chemicals intermediates (v) formulations."

93. The plant which manufactures antibiotics is at

(a) Gurgaon (b) Hyderabad (c) Madras (d) Rishikesh

94. The plant where synthetic drugs are manufactured is at

(a) Hyderabad (b) Madras (c) Muzaffarpur (d) Rishikesh

95. The plant where surgical instruments are manufactured is at

(a) Gurgaon (b) Hyderabad (c) Madras (d) Rishikesh

96. The plant where drugs and chemicals intermediates are manufactured is at

(a) Gurgaon (b) Hyderabad (c) Madras (d) Muzaffarpur

97. Which of the following lists correctly names of the States where newsprint factories in the public sector have so far been established?

(a) Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu (d) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra

98. Which of the following subsidiaries of I.D.P.L. manufactures dextrose, starch, glucose etc.?

(a) Uttar Pradesh Drugs and

Pharmaceuticals Ltd (b) Punjab Maize Products Ltd (c) Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd (d) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd

99. The Hindustan Insecticides Ltd, a public sector undertaking set up in 1954, is engaged in the manufacture of

(a) DDT only (b) DDT and Malathion (c) Malathion and BHC (d) DDT, BHC and Malathion

100. Which of the following States has the largest reserves of lignite?

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Gujarat

Planning

101. The objective of the First Five-Year Plan was to

(a) Correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the Second World War (b) Correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the partition of the country (c) Initiate a process of all round balanced development (d) All of the above

102. The reason why Agriculture, including irrigation and power projects, was given the highest priority in the First Plan was

(a) The large-scale import of foodgrains needed for making up the huge shortage (b) Because there were inflationary pressures in the economy (c) Both a and b above (d) Only a above

103. What percentage of the total outlay for the First Plan was allocated to agriculture, including irrigation and power projects?

(a) 45% (b) 50% (c) 55% (d) 60%

104. In which year did the Indian Parliament declare that the broad objectives of economic policy should be to achieve a 'socialistic pattern of society'?

(a) 1953 (b) 1954 (c) 1955 (d) 1956

105. The Second Five-Year Plan period commenced from 1st April

(a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1956 (d) 1957

106. The First Plan, among other things aimed at increasing the rate of investment during the period of currency of the Plan from about

(a) 3 to 5 per cent of the national income (b) 4 to 6 per cent of the national income (c) 5 to 7 per cent of the national income (d) 6 to 8 per cent of the national income

107. The Second Plan, among other things, aimed at increasing the rate of investment during the period of currency of the Plan from about

(a) 4 to 7 per cent of the national income (b) 5 to 8 per cent of the national income (c) 6 to 10 per cent of the national income (d) 7 to 11 per cent of the national income

108. Which of the following statements in regard to the objectives of the First and Second Five-Year Plans is not correct?

(a) The Second Five-Year Plan aimed at an increase of 25 per cent in the national income, whereas the First Plan did not fix any such target (b) Unlike the First Plan, the Second Plan aimed at rapid

industrialisation, particularly the basic and heavy industries (c) Both the Plans aimed at large expansion of employment opportunities (d) The Second Plan specifically aimed at reduction of inequalities in income and wealth while the First Plan only aimed at a steady improvement in living standards

109. All of the following were the main aims of the Second Plan, except

(a) It aimed at securing an increase of about 7 per cent per annum in the national income (b) It aimed at rapid industrialisation with emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries (c) More even distribution of economic power, including reduction in inequalities of income (d) Increased production of iron and steel and heavy chemicals

110. The Third Five-Year Plan period commenced from 1st April

(a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) 1963

111. Which of the following is not true about the aims and objectives that were laid down for the Third Five-Year Plan?

(a) Achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrains (b) Increased agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and export (c) Increase in per capita income by about 30 per cent (d) Expansion of basic industries like steel, fuel and power

112. The Fourth Five-Year Plan period commenced from 1st April

(a) 1966 (b) 1967 (c) 1968 (d) 1969

113. There was a gap of three years between the termination of the Third Plan and the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The delay in the finalisation of the Fourth Plan was due to

(a) Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 (b) Two successive years of severe drought (c) Devaluation of currency, general rise in prices and erosion of resources available for the Plan (d) Only a and c above (e) a, b and c above

114. The Fourth Five-Year Plan, among other things, aimed at increasing the net-domestic product (at 1968-69 factor cost) at the end of the plan by about

(a) 32% (b) 37% (c) 40% (d) 45%

115. The Fourth Plan envisaged the average annual compound rate of growth of

(a) 4.9% (b) 5.7% (c) 6.2% (d) 6.7%

116. When, for the first time, did the Prime Minister of India announce the 20-point Economic Programme?

(a) 1973 (b) 1974 (c) 1975 (d) 1976

117. The Seventh Five-Year Plan conceived of a public sector outlay of

(a) Rs 97,500 crore (b) Rs 1,10,000 crore (c) Rs 1,50,000 crore (d) Rs 1,80,000 crore

118. The Plan outlay for 1986-87 for the public sector (i.e. second year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan) is

(a) Less than the total outlay for the Third Plan (b) Less than the total outlay for the Fourth Five-Year Plan (c) Less than the total outlay for the Fifth Plan (d) None of the above statements is correct

119. For which of the following sectors is

the proposed Seventh Plan outlay the highest?

(a) Agriculture (b) Energy (c) Social Service (Education, Health and Family Planning and Housing and Urban Development) (d) Transport (including Railways)

120. At the end of three decades of planned development, the net irrigated area increased from 2.09 crore hectares in 1950-51 to _____ in 1982-83

(a) 2.63 crore hectares (b) 2.97 crore hectares (c) 3.81 crore hectares (d) 4.00 crore hectares

121. At the end of March 1985, as a result of implementation of the first Six Five-Year Plans, the total installed generating capacity has increased from 2,300 MW in 1950 to about

(a) 27,000 MW (b) 34,000 MW (c) 41,000 MW (d) 47,000 MW

122. Of the total of 5.76 lakh villages in India, the number of villages which had been electrified upto the end of the Sixth Plan was about

(a) 2.2 lakh villages (b) 2.5 lakh villages (c) 3.7 lakh villages (d) over 4 lakh villages

123. India's production of foodgrains from the year 1980-81, has, as a result of sustained development under the Five-Year Plans, ranged between

(a) 110 to 125 million tonnes (b) 115 to 135 million tonnes (c) 120 to 138 million tonnes (d) 125 to 152 million tonnes

124. In the Seventh Plan the incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) which relates to the increase in GDP at market prices to the total investment over the Plan period is expected to be around

(a) 3% (b) 4% (c) 5% (d) 6%

125. In the matter of output of the industry sector, the Seventh Plan envisages an average annual growth rate of

(a) 7.5% (b) 8.7% (c) 9.0% (d) 9.5%

126. Which of the following Five Year Plans aimed at securing a marked advance towards self-sustaining growth?

(a) Second Plan (b) Third Plan (c) Fourth Plan (d) None of these

127. Which of the following Plans had two major aims of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance?

(a) Second Plan (b) Third Plan (c) Fourth Plan (d) Fifth Plan

128. During 35 years of planned development from 1950, the Net National Product (NNP) at factor cost (National Income) at 1970-71 prices increased from Rs 16,731 crore to

(a) Rs 33,100 crore (b) Rs 42,300 crore (c) Rs 50,500 crore (d) Rs 57,000 crore

129. To accelerate the march of socialism and rural development on an extensive scale, the major banks in the country were nationalised in

(a) 1969 (b) 1970 (c) 1971 (d) 1972

130. Out of a total of Rs 1,80,000 crore of outlay for the public sector for the Seventh Plan, the share of States for the State Plans is about

(a) Rs 69,500 crore (b) Rs 73,500 crore

(c) Rs. 75,500 crore (d) Rs. 80,000 crore

Energy

131. Power development was initiated in India in
(a) 1900 (b) 1905 (c) 1911 (d) 1915
132. The first hydroelectric power station was commissioned at
(a) Chambal (b) Damodar (c) Mandi (d) Shivasamudram
133. The installed capacity for generation of power in India till 1947 was as low as 19 lakh kw. At the end of 1985-86 this increased to about
(a) 313 lakh kw (b) 423 lakh kw (c) 466 lakh kw (d) 500 lakh kw
134. From which of the following sources of generation do we get the largest amount of electricity?
(a) Hydro stations (b) Nuclear Plants (c) Thermal Stations (d) Solar Energy Plants
135. Which of the following is the primary source of energy in India?
(a) Coal (b) Nuclear fuels (c) Petroleum, L.P.G., Diesel, and bio-gas (d) Hydroelectricity
136. The target for power generation during 1985-86 was fixed at
(a) 150 billion units (b) 160 billion units (c) 170 billion units (d) 180 billion units
137. Significant progress has been made in the expansion of transmission and distribution facilities in the first three decades of planned development. The total length of transmission lines of 66 kv and above increased from 10,000 ckt (circuit) km in 1950 to..... in 1980.
(a) 46,000 ckt km (b) 80,000 ckt km (c) 95,000 ckt km (d) 1,15,000 ckt km
138. The highest transmission voltage in the country at present is
(a) 220 kv (b) 320 kv (c) 400 kv (d) 450 kv
139. When were the two generation Corporations, namely, National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro Electric Power Corporation created?
(a) 1974 and 1975 respectively (b) Both in 1975 (c) 1975 and 1976 respectively (d) 1978 and 1979 respectively
140. In how many States have Electricity Boards been set up so far?
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 22 (d) 24
141. Which one of the following Corporations was the first to be set up?
(a) Damodar Valley Corporation (b) National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (c) National Thermal Power Corporation (d) Rural Electrification Corporation
142. The biggest underground Coal-mine in India, fully mechanised, is at
(a) Munidih (b) Barkakhana (c) Singrauli (d) Bhowra
143. The mining of coal, which is the major source of energy, was first started in 1774 at
(a) Chhindwara (b) Dhanbad (c) Ranchi (d) Raniganj
144. The coking coal and non-coking coal mines in India were nationalised in
(a) 1971 and 1972 respectively (b) 1972

and 1973 respectively (c) 1973 and 1974 respectively (d) 1970 and 1972 respectively

145. Lignite is inferior in calorific value; one tonne of Gondwana coal is equivalent in calorific value to
(a) 1.5 tonnes of lignite (b) 2.0 tonnes of lignite (c) 2.5 tonnes of lignite (d) 3.0 tonnes of lignite

146. Biogas is the most important component of renewable energy supplies. As a by-product, the biogas plant helps in
(a) Easy and efficient cooking (b) Lighting of houses and streets where electricity is not available (c) Production of enriched fertiliser (d) A and B only (e) All of the above (a, b and c)

147. The Indian Oil Corporation was set up in
(a) 1962 (b) 1963 (c) 1964 (d) 1965

148. When was the Oil and Natural Gas Commission set up?
(a) 1956 (b) 1957 (c) 1958 (d) 1960

149. With the increase in the production of crude oil, the production of associated natural gas in the country has gone up. The annual production of gas is nearly
(a) 350 crore cubic metres (b) 400 crore cubic metres (c) 450 crore cubic metres (d) over 450 crore cubic metres

150. How many Oil Refineries have so far been set up by the Government?
(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) None of these

151. Oil Refineries are located in all of the following States except
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

152. At the end of thirty-five years of planned development, the consumption of crude oil in India has increased from around 3 million tonnes in 1950-51 to nearly
(a) 25 million tonnes per annum (b) 30 million tonnes per annum (c) 35 million tonnes per annum (d) 40 million tonnes per annum

153. In which State of India is the headquarters of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission located?
(a) Assam (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

154. At the end of the first year of the Sixth Plan, the indigenous production of crude oil was about 10 million tonnes. At the end of the fifth year of the Plan, the production increased
(a) Two-fold (b) Three-fold (c) Four-fold (d) Only marginally

155. Which of the following Oil Refineries achieved the highest production capacity in the last year of the Sixth Plan?
(a) Barauni (b) Haldia (c) Koyali (d) Mathura

156. To meet the power deficit in the Southern region, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation's capacity to generate power after the completion of the second thermal plant, will increase from 600 mw to about
(a) 1200 mw (b) 1300 mw (c) 1400 mw (d) 1500 mw

157. Before independence, the number of Oil Refineries in India was
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

158. For marketing of natural gas, the Government of India established the Gas Authority of India Ltd. in
(a) 1965 (b) 1976 (c) 1984 (d) 1987

159. The ONGC has established a number of Research Institutes. Which of the following two institutes are located at Dehra Dun?
(a) Institute of Drilling Technology and K.D. Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration (b) Institute of Reservoir Studies and Institute of Drilling Technology (c) Institute of Production Technology and Institute of Reservoir Studies (d) K.D. Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Institute of Reservoir Studies

160. For the transport of crude and various multi-products, pipe-lines have been constructed. Which of the following pipeline was the first to be constructed?
(a) Koyali to Ahmedabad (b) Nahorkatiya Oil fields to Guwahati and Barauni (c) Barauni to Kanpur (d) Salaya to Mathura via Viramgam

Demographic Background

161. How many times have decennial Census been held in India so far?
(a) 10 times (b) 11 times (c) 12 times (d) None of above

162. When was the first organised Census completed in India?
(a) 1862 (b) 1872 (c) 1882 (d) 1891

163. Census in India is being held regularly after every
(a) 6 years (b) 8 years (c) 10 years (d) 12 years

164. The latest decennial Census held in 1981 marked the completion of
(a) 90 years (b) 100 years (c) 110 years (d) 120 years

165. In which of the following States was it not possible to hold the Census due to disturbed conditions in the State?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Punjab

166. For which of the following States does the total population figure of 1981 Census include only the projected population of the State and not the actual figure arrived at after physical enumeration?
(a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Punjab

167. According to 1981 Census, the increase over the total population figure of 1971 census is nearly
(a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 25% (d) 30%

168. According to 1981 Census, the proportion of rural population is nearest to
(a) 60% (b) 65% (c) 70% (d) 75%

169. The total population of India on the basis of 1981 Census is nearest to the figure of
(a) 550 million (b) 600 million (c) 700 million (d) 750 million

170. When will the next Census be held?
(a) 1991 (b) 1995 (c) 2001 (d) 2005

171. According to the 1981 Census,

which of the following States had the highest density of population per sq km ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Karala (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

172. According to 1981 Census, which of the following States had the lowest density of population per sq km ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur (c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim

173. The total population of males according to the 1981 Census was nearly

- (a) 25 crore (b) 30 crore (c) 35 crore (d) 40 crore

174. The total population of females according to the 1981 Census was nearly

- (a) 30 crore (b) 31 crore (c) 32 crore (d) 33 crore

175. The lowest female ratio to males among the States, according to 1981 Census, was in

- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) Sikkim

176. Which State, according to 1981 Census, had more females than males ?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

177. According to 1981 Census, the total population of Scheduled Castes was nearly

- (a) 90 million (b) 105 million (c) 120 million (d) 135 million

178. According to 1981 Census, the total population of Scheduled Tribes was nearly

- (a) 35 million (b) 42 million (c) 52 million (d) 60 million

179. The population of all the countries of the world except six, is less than the population of one of the States of India. This State is

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

180. Which of the following States, according to 1981 Census, has the largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population ?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) West Bengal

181. Which of the following States, according to 1981 Census, has the largest concentration of Scheduled Castes population ?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

182. According to a Sample Registration System, the birth rate per 1000 population for 1984 (provisional) was nearly

- (a) 30 (b) 34 (c) 36 (d) 38

183. According to a Sample Registration System, the death rate per 1000 population for 1984 (provisional) was

- (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 18

184. At the rate at which the population is increasing, the population of India in the year 2001 A.D. is expected to be nearly

- (a) 75 crore (b) 85 crore (c) 95 crore (d) 105 crore

185. In which of the following States are the three tribes (i) Gonds (ii) Kol and (iii) Murias concentrated ?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Rajasthan

186. During the period 1951 to 1981,

India's population increased by 324 millions. This increase over the figure of 1951 works out to nearly

- (a) 75% (b) 80% (c) 90% (d) 100%

187. According to the 1981 Census, the literacy rate in India was nearly

- (a) 36% (b) 39% (c) 42% (d) 45%

188. Out of every 1000 males and 1000 females, the literates, according to the 1981 Census, were nearly

- (a) 36% and 21% respectively (b) 47% and 25% respectively (c) 51% and 28% respectively (d) 53% and 36% respectively

189. In terms of the size of population, India ranks

- (a) 4th in the world (b) 3rd in the world (c) 2nd in the world (d) 1st in the world

190. What is the percentage of India's population in relation to the world population ?

- (a) 10% (b) 15% (c) 20% (d) 25%

191. The State largest in area is

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

192. According to 1981 Census, the population of Uttar Pradesh is more than the total population of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Orissa (b) Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat (c) Maharashtra, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (d) Delhi, Meghalaya, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu

193. The Seventh Plan targets include achievement of birth rate and death rate per 1000 population of

- (a) 25.2 and 8.2 respectively (b) 27.0 and 9.0 respectively (c) 29.1 and 10.4 respectively (d) 32.3 and 12.3 respectively

194. Which of the following statement in regard to occupational structure of India, i.e., distribution of working force into various sectors of economic activity, is *not* correct ?

- (a) It shows our excessive dependence on agriculture (b) One-fourth of the total working force is engaged in the industrial sector (c) The tertiary sector (transport, communication and commerce and direct services etc.) engages between 10 to 15% of the working force (d) During the last eighty years the working force engaged in agriculture has ranged between 70 to 75% of the total force

195. According to the 1981 Census, there were only 12 cities in India with a population of 10 lakhs or more. Which of the following States has one such city ?

- (a) Kerala (b) Orissa (c) Karnataka (d) Punjab

196. Which State of India, according to 1981 Census, has the lowest rate of literacy ?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Sikkim (d) Tripura

197. Which city in India, according to 1981 Census, has the largest population ?

- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Delhi (d) Madras

198. The number of major religions in India, which is followed by at least 3 lakh

persons, is

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

199. The urban population, according to the 1981 Census, has grown from about 62 millions to in 1981

- (a) 79 millions (b) 99 millions (c) 108 millions (d) 162 millions

200. The main reason for heavy concentration of urban population in large metropolitan cities in India is

- (a) Because of their own natural growth (b) That these are the centres of major industrial and commercial activities (c) Better living conditions and amenities in these cities (d) That life in these cities is more secure and comfortable.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (d) | 31. (a) | 32. (b) |
| 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (c) | 36. (b) |
| 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) |
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| 49. (c) | 50. (d) | 51. (b) | 52. (a) |
| 53. (c) | 54. (b) | 55. (a) | 56. (d) |
| 57. (b) | 58. (c) | 59. (c) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (c) | 63. (b) | 64. (d) |
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| 89. (c) | 90. (d) | 91. (c) | 92. (a) |
| 93. (d) | 94. (a) | 95. (c) | 96. (d) |
| 97. (c) | 98. (b) | 99. (d) | 100. (a) |
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| 105. (c) | 106. (c) | 107. (d) | 108. (c) |
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| 113. (e) | 114. (a) | 115. (b) | 116. (c) |
| 117. (d) | 118. (c) | 119. (b) | 120. (d) |
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| 125. (b) | 126. (b) | 127. (d) | 128. (d) |
| 129. (c) | 130. (d) | 131. (a) | 132. (d) |
| 133. (c) | 134. (c) | 135. (a) | 136. (c) |
| 137. (d) | 138. (c) | 139. (b) | 140. (a) |
| 141. (a) | 142. (a) | 143. (d) | 144. (b) |
| 145. (b) | 146. (e) | 147. (c) | 148. (a) |
| 149. (d) | 150. (c) | 151. (c) | 152. (d) |
| 153. (d) | 154. (b) | 155. (c) | 156. (d) |
| 157. (a) | 158. (c) | 159. (a) | 160. (b) |
| 161. (c) | 162. (b) | 163. (c) | 164. (c) |
| 165. (b) | 166. (a) | 167. (c) | 168. (d) |
| 169. (c) | 170. (a) | 171. (b) | 172. (a) |
| 173. (c) | 174. (d) | 175. (d) | 176. (b) |
| 177. (b) | 178. (c) | 179. (d) | 180. (c) |
| 181. (b) | 182. (b) | 183. (a) | 184. (d) |
| 185. (b) | 186. (c) | 187. (a) | 188. (b) |
| 189. (c) | 190. (b) | 191. (a) | 192. (d) |
| 193. (c) | 194. (b) | 195. (c) | 196. (a) |
| 197. (b) | 198. (c) | 199. (d) | 200. (b) |

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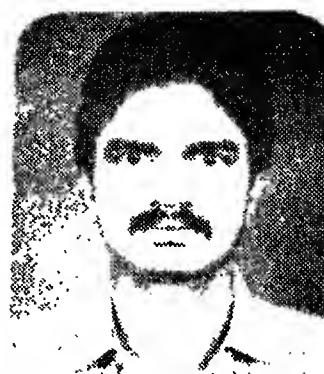
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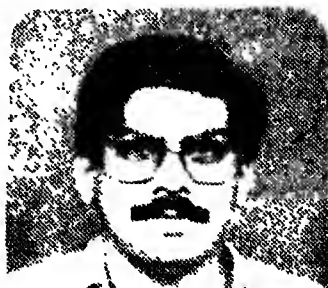
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History of the Olympic Games

Ancient Olympic Games

The origin of the ancient Olympic Games is lost in the midst of pre history but for many centuries they were a festival of the Greek people. The first historical mention of the Game occurred in 776 BC. These were held in the plain of kingdom of Elis, nestled in lush valley between the Alpheus River and Mount Kronion, 15 km from the Ionian Sea. The Olympiad celebrated that year was considered as the first and was used to date subsequent historic events. But religious ceremonies and games were held in Olympia before that time. The oldest sanctuary of Greece was there, the altar of the great Mother of Gods, Rhea (Earth). On the day of the feast, the priest stood in front of the altar, ready to perform a sacrifice. Young men from the region waited at a distance of one stadium (about 200 yds). As soon as a signal was given they ran and the first to arrive at the altar received the torch from the priest's hand and lit the sacrificial fire.

The old Olympiads were held after every four years and the Greeks measured time in terms of Games started on the first new moon after the summer solstice, around mid-July. The ancient Olympic Games lasted for five days and the events took place in a precise order. On the first day, there were sacrifices and opening ceremonies. On the second day, there were special competitions for the 'ephebes'. The third day was devoted to events for adult competitors: dromos, diaulos, dolichos, pugilism, wrestling, pancratium. On the fourth day, there were equestrian events, pentathlon, race with arms. On the fifth and the final day, there were closing ceremonies and proclamation of the heroes.

During the first six Olympic Games, however, the prize had been a portion of meat or 'mena' taken from an animal sacrificed to the gods. It was only after the VII Games that the olive crown was given to the winners and the moral significance of this prize was considerable. Once the prizes were awarded, a flock of pigeons was released to carry the names of the champions to all the cities of Greece.

The Games came to a sudden end when the Roman Emperor Theodosius banned the competitions and their attendant sacrificial offerings as pagan manifestations. From 395

AD onwards the fall of Olympia was very rapid. In that year the first damage was caused by the invasion of Alaric's barbarians. A year earlier the famous cryscephantide statue of Zeus had been taken to Constantinople. It was destroyed in 475 AD during the great fire. Following the attacks of the Goths, a fire destroyed the temple of Zeus. Earthquakes from 522 to 551 and the most severe of all in 580 brought down whatever had remained standing. Glory had vanished and of the vast niches there were now left but a few ruins and the name of Olympia. Something immortal remained however, and that was the Olympic spirit.

Modern Olympic Games

The revival work of the Games was undertaken by Baron Pierre de Coubertin nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient Games. He was born into a family of Italian origin which had settled in France. It was on November 25, 1892, during a conference at Sorbonne about the history of physical exercises, that he first pronounced those famous six words in public: "The Restoration of the Olympic Games!" He said that the Games would ennoble and strengthen amateur sports, to give them strength and lasting quality for an essential role in the world of modern education.

It was at the International Congress for the Study of the Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism held in Paris in June 1894 that the delegates led by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and associates unanimously voted to restore the Olympic Games and to create an International Olympic Committee to oversee them. De Coubertin had planned to propose Paris for the site of the first modern Olympics in 1900 but the enthusiasm and zeal of the delegates was so great that they insisted the first Games to be held in 1896. Athens was, therefore, the venue for the 1896 Games. Since then these Games are held every four years.

The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of those fine physical and moral qualities which are the basis of amateur sports and to bring together the athletes of the world in a great quadrennial festival of sports. The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not a country or area. The choice of a city for the

celebration of an Olympiad is with the International Olympic Committee.

In the 92 years of Olympic Games, this year will witness a record attendance of 161 nations vying for 237 gold medals in 23 sports. Over 13,000 athletes will compete, a far cry from the first modern Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896 with a total of 295 athletes participating in track and field sports and a few other events.

It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France who envisaged world sports events in 1892, inspired by the ancient Olympic ideals of a fair and uncorrupted Games. The first Games were a huge success. The United States led the tally with a total of 11 gold medals. The 1900 Games held in Paris proved to be a failure, owing to lack of organisation. The competitions were spread over five months. The 1904 Games were scheduled to be held in Chicago but a dispute broke out between Chicago and St. Louis. The Games were finally held in St. Louis, but few nations turned up. The Olympic flag with its five-coloured rings was introduced here.

The 1908 Games were held in London, and the first comprehensive official report was produced. Electric timing devices and a public address system were introduced at the fifth Olympic Games held in Stockholm. It was a resounding success. However, war cast its shadow over the world and the 1916 Games were cancelled. In ancient times, all wars were suspended for the duration of the Games, but this ideal could not be inducted in Olympic history.

In 1920, the Games were held in Antwerp, Belgium, and the nations who lost in battle were not allowed to participate. Paris hosted the Games again, in 1924. An athletes' village was set up for the first time while tennis was omitted from the official sports' list. Here too, track and field events for women were included in the programme, although women had previously taken part in tennis, golf, archery, figure skating, fencing and swimming.

A fire was lit in a large stone dish at the marathon tower, setting the precedence for the lighting of the sacred flame. With the fire ablaze, the team from Greece led all the teams onto the field during the opening ceremony, a tradition that continues till today.

The depression proved a major setback for the 1932 Los Angeles Games. Automatic

timing and the photo finish camera were introduced here. The 1936 Games in Berlin were the first to be shown on television. Twenty-five large TV screens were set up in theatres in Berlin. The torch relay began here, with a lighted torch carried from Olympia to the site of the Games.

The Second World War saw the cancellation of the 1940 and 1944 Games. They resumed in 1948, where again, the losers in battle were not allowed to participate. Ever since, the Olympic Games have been hosted regularly, despite a few tragedies and a few boycotts.

Since the Helsinki Olympics in 1952, the Soviet Union has won an average of 42.5 gold medals in each Olympics. The United States has an average of 40.9 gold medals. With the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, the Soviets won 80 gold medals. Four years later, with the Soviet boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Games, the U.S. won 83 gold medals.

Winter Olympic Games

The Winter Olympic Games came into being in 1924 AD when the first Games were held at Chamonix, France. These are numbered in rotation as they are held. Before the first Winter Games, winter sports were held at Olympic Games in London (1908), and Antwerp (1920). At each there were official competitions in figure skating (for men, women and pairs). At Antwerp there was also competition in ice hockey. Winter Games too are held at an interval of four years and are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games. Being snow sports these are confined to the winter period. The XII Winter Games were held in Innsbruck, Austria from February 1 to 15, 1976, the XIII Winter Games at Lake Placid in U.S.A. in February 1980, the XIV Winter Games at Sarajevo in Yugoslavia in February 1984 and the XV Winter Games at Calgary in Canada in February 1988. The programme includes ice hockey, figure skating, speed skating, alpine skating, skiing, etc. Like the Summer Games, the winners of Winter Games are awarded gold, silver and bronze medals.

The man who restored Olympics

The man who has the honour of restoring the Olympic Games and revive the Olympic tradition was Pierre de Coubertin. He was born in Paris on January 1, 1863, nearly fifteen hundred years after the last of the ancient Games, into a family of Italian origin which had settled in France during the fifteenth century. He was the third of the four children. He spent most of his childhood at the Chateau de Mirville in Normandy. The Franco-Prussian War during his early years left great impression on his mind and he always worked for peace throughout his life.

At first he wanted to serve his country as an officer and even began preparations for entering the French Military Academy at St. Cyr. But suddenly he dropped the idea of an



Pierre de Coubertin, father of modern Olympic Games and former President of International Olympic Committee

army career and decided to devote himself to reforming the French educational system. He visited England in 1883 where he discovered an educational system in which the moral and social training of the students was based on daily sports activities. This system was inspired by the principles of Thomas Arnold, the great English reformer, for whom de Coubertin felt a profound and lasting admiration. He also visited the United States to study the modern educational systems there.

De Coubertin had always been convinced that sports could help in the promotion of friendly relations among young people. He wished to extend these contacts throughout the world. Already in his mind was a vision of great demonstrations at which athletes from every country could meet. He was greatly influenced in his thoughts about the Olympic Games from two sources—his deep interest in the study of Greek history and the progressive educational ideas of Arnold. He made no secret of this when he wrote later: "There are two places in the world to which my thoughts frequently turn. One is Olympia... and the other in the chapel of an English college, where, beneath a large stone in front of its sanctuary, lies the great Englishman, Thomas Arnold."

It was on November 25, 1892 during a conference at the Sorbonne in Paris about the history of physical exercises that the 30-year-old youngman de Coubertin first pronounced those famous six words in public: "The Restoration of the Olympic Games!" With the following words, he forcefully pleaded for the restoration of the Olympic Games: "Let us then export rowers, runners and fencers: let that be the free trade of the future! From the day such exchanges become common in the old world, the cause of peace will have gained now and powerful support. That hope is enough to encourage me to turn my efforts to the second part of my programme. I hope that you will help me and that with you I may continue to work on and eventually realise this magnificent and beneficial goal in a way that holds to the traditions of modern life. I call for *The Restoration of the Olympic Games.*"

The young man, a historian and an educationist in his own right, was, however, not taken seriously by those present in the conference. Disappointed but not discouraged, he felt the necessity of educating the people about his revolutionary ideas and began his work with right earnest. Deadlier than the criticism was the risk of not being taken seriously. His efforts bore fruit a couple of years later. De Coubertin had to wait for a propitious moment and saw that the ground had to be prepared before hand. He decided to take advantage of the International Congress for the Study and Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism, which was to be held in Paris from June 16 to 23, 1894, to "slip in" his message about the restoration of the Olympic Games near the end of the meeting. There was no lack of obstacles to his plans but ultimately the result was spectacular. Led by de Coubertin and his associates, the delegates at the Congress voted unanimously on June 23, 1894 to restore the Olympic Games and to create an International Olympic Committee (IOC) to oversee them.

Inspired by the favourable response, de Coubertin was convinced about the role of sports in promoting friendship and goodwill not only among the youth but also among the different nations. He had read in Greek history about the temporary truce between the warring nations during the ancient Olympic Games. He now thought of translating into reality what he read in books. He wrote: "If men from all parts of the earth meet at world fairs and international congresses in order that one might acquaint himself with the achievements of the other, why should it not be the same with athletes?" In his imagination he thought of assembling the youth forces of the world in sports competitions to promote friendship and make the world a better place to live in. He, thus, became a champion to the cause of restoration of the Games.

De Coubertin had planned to propose Paris for the site of the first modern Olympics in 1900, but the enthusiasm and zeal of the delegates at the Paris Congress was so great that they insisted the first Games to be held in 1896. In order to keep the later date for Paris, de Coubertin, with the agreement of the Greek ambassador to France, was able to suggest Athens for the 1896 Games. This suggestion was enthusiastically adopted. Compared to the present Games, the 1896 Games were indeed very modest. But it was the beginning of a noble cause.

Citius-altius-fortius, first used by Father Didon, a French monk and a good friend of de Coubertin, was accepted as motto at the initiative of de Coubertin. Father Didon was a great promoter of sports in the Catholic colleges towards the end of the 19th century.

De Coubertin became the President of the IOC in 1896 and continued till 1925. He drew up the regulations in minutest details. The IOC, he felt, would be the guardian of the purity of the Games and also of the Olympic ideal. He was in favour of preserving the spirit of the Olympics and added several new features keeping in mind the changed

situations of the world. The new features included were preservation of the international nature of the Games, introduction of new sports, right of all to participate, irrespective of racial, religious, political and social distinctions, with the sole aim of promoting world peace through sports.

After the First World War, de Coubertin came to live at Lausanne, a quiet place in Switzerland, the headquarters of the IOC where he breathed his last on Sept. 2, 1937.

Olympic Symbol



It comprises of five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all peoples. The rings also symbolise the continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Each ring is of a different colour, i.e., blue, yellow, black, green and red.

Olympic Flag

The Olympic flag, created in 1913 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was solemnly inaugurated in Paris in June 1914 but it was raised over an Olympic stadium for the first time at the Antwerp Games in 1920. There is also a second Olympic flag, which is used for the winter Games. These flags are made of white silk and contain five intertwined rings. From left to right the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings are meant to recall the five continents and colours, the countries of the world. At least one of these colours is found on the flag of every country.

Olympic Prizes, Medals and Certificates

While in ancient times the Olympic heroes

received a crown of olive branches for their exploits, modern Olympic champions are rewarded with medals and certificates. The winning athlete now receives a gold medal, the athlete in the second place is awarded a silver medal and the third place athlete wins a bronze medal. In addition, all athletes ranking from first to sixth receive a certificate. Each medal is 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. The first and second place medals are made of 92.5 per cent silver and the medal for the first winner is then plated with 6 grams of fine gold. Thus this medal is not of full gold. The third place medal is of bronze.

Olympic Flame

It was at the Amsterdam Games in 1928 that for the first time an Olympic flame was ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium. The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936 at the Berlin Games. The Olympic flame symbolises the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. The torch used to kindle the flame is first lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, Greece and then carried to the site of the games by relays of runners.



Katerina Didaskalou, wearing the traditional dress of a high priestess, hands over the Olympic torch to Greek hurdler Athanasios Kaloyiannis—the first of the 350 runners to take the 24th Olympic flame across Greece on its way to Seoul

Sports to be Played at the Seoul Olympics

Archery

Archery is the art of shooting with bow and arrows. This sport is the invention of the Greek god Apollo and was included in the Olympic Games in 1900.

The competition bow measures between 1.8 and 2.0 metres, and arrows must weigh between 21 and 24 grams. Arrows should be made of the same materials as the bow—wood, metal or fibreglass. The Olympic programme includes targets at the following distances.

Men: 90, 70, 50 and 30 metres.

Women: 70, 60, 50 and 30 metres.

The targets are placed 1.32 m from the ground on a support at a 15 degree angle. For

the 60, 70 and 90 metre distances, the targets are 122 cm in diameter and have 10 concentric rings, 6.1 cm wide. For the 30 and 50 metre distances, the targets are 80 cm wide and circle 4 cm apart. The total number of points scored at all distances by each archer is used to determine the order of finish.

Results

Event	1984 winner
Men	
Individual	D. Pace (U.S.A.)
Team	New event
Women	
Individual	H-S Seo (KOR)
Team	New event

Athletics

Athletics is the collective name for physical exercises and games requiring skill and activity. It is the purest of all Olympic sports and dates from the earliest times when man dreamed of a civilisation with recreation as the main pastime. For relaxation early man modified his simplest activities and instruments of war into sporting endeavours.

The sport of athletics combines three basic physical activities; running, jumping and throwing. It is an individual sport, offering the individual competitor a chance to express himself and assert his personality. It also reflects the continual struggle of man against himself and against nature since in addition to the rivalry with the opponent, the

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athlete is competing against time and space. The verdicts of the tape measure and the timepiece stand alone to be compared with the achievements of others. In its multiplicity of disciplines, athletics offers its practitioners a wide choice of activities, along with them to match physical ability with inclination. Athletics include Javelin, Discus, Shot put, Hammer throw, Long jump, Triple jump, Pole vault, Races, Track events, etc.

Basketball

It is a ball game played with inflated ball which is tossed into goals resembling baskets. The game was the result of the desire of a young physical education teacher to find some way of keeping young people in the gymnasium when they showed little interest in the usual physical exercises of the day. The Americans had held demonstration games of basketball at the Olympics in 1904 in St. Louis.

The basketball games are played in a court which is 26 m long and 14 m wide. Net baskets, 0.45 m in diameter, are attached at a point 3.05 m from the floor to a rectangular backboard that is 1.80 m x 1.20 m and 2.75 m from the floor. The basic rules of the game are: (1) The round ball is played with hands, (2) the player with the ball may not take more than two steps without dribbling; (3) body contact between the players is forbidden; (4) the players are allowed to move freely on the court.

The teams have twelve players, only five of whom can be on the court at any one time. Any player who commits five fouls is automatically eliminated and must be replaced. A basket is worth two points and a free throw one point. The game consists of two 25-minute periods, with a 10-minute intermission.

The Olympic tournament is made up of qualifying rounds, semi-finals and finals. For the qualifying rounds, the twelve teams are divided into two groups of six. Each team must play all the other teams in its group. Ranking is determined by the total points which is 2 points for a game won, one point for a game lost and 0 points for a game forfeited. All teams participate in the semi-finals. In the finals, the winners of the semi-finals play for the first two places, the two second-place teams in each group for third and fourth places, etc.

The story of Olympic basketball competition is largely the story of United States basketball. The United States has won all but one of the Olympic competitions in which it has participated, and the United States women have won one of the two in which they have participated.

Results

1984 winner

Men	USA
Women	USA

Boxing

Boxing is the art of using the fists to fight. This sport was practised by the ancient Etrus-

cans as well as the Greeks. The pugilists would cover their hands and forearms with leather things to which metal balls had been fastened. The sport came to prominence in 1743 when Jack Broughton, a retired Thames boatman, who had become champion of an art still seeking general acceptance, devised the first rules of boxing. These rules did not provide any time limits to the bouts or the number of rounds, with the result that there were frequent accidents.

Modern boxing was born in 1889 when Arthur Chamberlin composed a new set of rules. These rules specified that the boxers must wear gloves and the rounds were limited to three minutes each, with a one-minute rest in between each round. They also gave a fallen fighter ten seconds to get back on his feet, matched the boxers by weight and devised rules for refereeing the bout.

The floor is covered with a special material designed to lessen the impact of a fall. The boxers wear shorts and undershirts. There may be no spikes or nails in their lightweight boots and no metallic objects of any kind including rings and belt buckles may be worn. A protector or athletic supporter is mandatory. The gloves should weigh 227 g (8 oz).

The bouts take place in a ring which is at least 6.10 m on each side, surrounded by three cloth-covered ropes. The results are decided by the number of points awarded by the judges. A maximum of twenty points can be given per round, based on overall technique, strength of blows, quality of the defence and adherence to the rules.

The rules forbid (1) hitting below the belt, (2) holding the opponent with one hand while hitting with the other, (3) hitting with the palm or butt of the hand, the wrist, the forearm or elbow; (4) hitting the opponent while pivoting; (5) hitting the opponent while he is on the floor or in the process of getting up; (6) hitting the opponent with the head or shoulder or kicking him; (7) hitting him on the back of the neck or in the kidneys; (8) refusing to fight, (9) holding on to the ropes with one or both hands, for either defensive or offensive purposes.

The losers of the semi-finals in the Olympic boxing tournament are both awarded bronze medals.

Boxing is among the most exciting of Olympic sports and many great names have participated in the Olympic tournaments. These are Sugar Ray Leonard, Floyd Patterson, Ingemar Johansson, Teofilo Stevenson, Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali), Leon and Michael Spinks, Joe Frazier, George Foreman, Nino Benvenuti and many more. Each Olympic brings new champions into the ranks and adds to boxing's great tradition.

Results

1984 winner

Division	1984 winner
Light flyweight (48 kg)	P. Gonzales (USA)
Flyweight (Under 51 kg)	S. McCrory (USA)
Bantamweight (Under 54 kg)	M. Stecca (ITA)
Featherweight (Under 57 kg)	M. Taylor (USA)

Lightweight (Under 60 kg)	P. Whitaker (USA)
Light welterweight (Under 63.5 kg)	J. Page (USA)
Welterweight (Under 67 kg)	M. Bréland (USA)
Light middleweight (Under 71 kg)	F. Tate (USA)
Middleweight (Under 75 kg)	J-S Shin (KOR)
Light heavyweight (Under 81 kg)	A. Josipovic (YUG)
Heavyweight (Under 91 kg)	H. Tillman (USA)
Super heavyweight (over 91 kg)	T. Biggs (USA)

Canoeing

Canoeing refers to propelling of very light boat either by paddles with one blade or long paddle with blade at either end. Canoe was the usual means of transport for the Indians in Canada, the land of the long lakes and white rivers. This wooden craft, slightly pointed at the ends, allowed them to travel boldly through whatever bodies of water they encountered, no matter what the depth of the current. The first canoeing competitions were organised in Canada near the middle of the 19th century. These were straight line races and were for canoes with several paddlers.

This sport found place in the Olympic programme in 1936 when canoes and kayak events were included in the Berlin Games. Canoes have decks on the front and a slanted stern gunwale. The competitors kneel on one knee facing forward. There is no rudder. Kayaks, on the other hand, are boats which are covered except for the space for the paddler. The competitor sits on a moulded seat facing forward, his feet resting on a bar to which the rudder control cables are attached. A double paddle is used.

The competitions are held on 500 m courses for women and over 500 m and 1,000 m for men, in still water, with nine lanes. The events consist of qualifying heats, repechages, semi-finals and finals. The performances are timed electronically to one-hundredth of a second.

Results

Men's events	1984 winner
500 m	
Kayak singles (K-1)	I. Ferguson (NZL)
Kayak pairs (K-2)	NZL
Canadian singles (C-1)	L. Cain (CAN)
Canadian pairs (C-2)	YUG
1,000 m	
Kayak singles (K-1)	A. Thompson (NZL)
Kayak pairs (K-2)	CAN
Kayak fours (K-4)	NZL
Canadian singles (C-1)	U. Eicke (FRG)
Canadian pairs (C-2)	ROM
Women's events	
500 m	
Kayak singles (K-1)	A. Andersson (SWE)
Kayak pairs (K-2)	SWE
Kayak fours (K-4)	ROM

OLYMPIC RECORDS

ARCHERY

Event	Points	Name and Country	Year
Men's Doubles FITA	2616	Darrel Pace (USA)	1984
Women's Double FITA	2568	Hyang-Soon Seo (KOR)	1984

ATHLETICS

MEN

Event	Hr	Min	Sec	Name and Country	Year
100 m			9.95	Jim Hines (USA)	1968
200 m			19.80	Carl Lewis (USA)	1984
400 m			43.86	Lee Evans (USA)	1968
800 m	1		43.00	Joaquim Cruz (BRA)	1984
1,500 m	3		32.53	Sebastian Coe (GBR)	1984
5,000 m	13		05.59	Said Aouita (MAR)	1984
10,000 m	27		38.35	Lasse Viren (FIN)	1972
Marathon	2	09	21.0	Carlos Lopes (POR)	1984
20 km walk	1	23	13.0	Ernesto Canto (MEX)	1984
50 km walk	3	47	26.0	Raul Gonzales (MEX)	1984
110 m hurdles			13.20	Roger Kingdom (USA)	1984
400 m hurdles			47.64	Ed Moses (USA)	1976
3,000 m steeplechase	8		08.02	Anders Garderud (SWE)	1976
4 x 100 m relay			37.83	USA	1984
			38.19	USA	1972
4 x 400 m relay	2		56.16	USA	1968
			metres		
High jump			2.36	Gerd Wessig (GDR)	1980
Pole vault			5.78	Wladyslaw Kozakiewicz (POL)	1980
Long jump			8.90	Bob Beamon (USA)	1968
Triple jump			17.39	Viktor Saneyev (URS)	1968
Shot put			21.35	Vladimir Kiselyev (URS)	1980
Discus throw			68.28	Mac Wilkins (USA)	1976
Hammer throw			81.80	Yuriy Sedykh (URS)	1980
Javelin throw			94.58	Miklos Nemeth (HUN)	1976
Decathlon	8847	points*		Daley Thompson (GBR)	1984

* New tables

WOMEN

100 m			10.97	Evelyn Ashford (USA)	1984
200 m			21.81	Valerie Brisco-Hooks (USA)	1984
400 m			48.83	Valerie Brisco-Hooks (USA)	1984
800 m	1		53.43	Nadezda Olizarenko (URS)	1980
1,500 m	3		56.56	Tatyana Kazankina (URS)	1980
3,000 m	8		35.96	Maricica Puica (ROM)	1984
Marathon	2	24	52.0	Joan Benoit (USA)	1984
100 m hurdles			12.56	Vera Komisssova (URS)	1980
400 m hurdles			Not previously held		
4 x 100 m relay			41.60	East Germany	1980
4 x 400 m relay	3		18.29	USA	1984
			metres		
High jump			2.02	Ulrike Meyfarth (FRG)	1984
Long jump			7.06	Tatyana Kolpakova (URS)	1980
Shot put			22.41	Ilona Slupianek (GDR)	1980
Discus throw			69.96	Evelin Jahl (GDR)	1980
Javelin throw			69.56	Tessa Sanderson (GBR)	1984
Heptathlon	6387	points*		Glynis Nunn (AUS)	1984

* New tables

CYCLING

Event	Min/Sec	Name and Country	Year
1000 m time trial	1:02.955	Lothar Thoms (GDR)	1980
4000 m individual pursuit	4:34.92	Robert Dill-Bundi (SWI)	1980
4000 m team pursuit	4:14.64	USSR	1980

Cycling

Cycling is the act of riding a bicycle and is the most popular sport. The first bicycle race was organised on May 31, 1868 in France by the Oliver brothers and it took place on 1,200 metres of paths in the park at St. Cloud.

Cycling became a part of the Olympic Games in 1896. The Olympic programme contains the following events, **Road Races** which consist of individual event and team events (100 kilometres against the clock); and **Track** which comprise individual event and team event. The track individual events consist of (1) kilometre against the clock, standing start; (2) sprint (three laps around the track) and; (3) 4,000 metre pursuit. The track team event covers 4,000 metre pursuit. The team is ranked according to the order of finish in individual event.

Results

Men's events	1984 winner
Sprint	M. Gorski (USA)
1,000 m time trial	F. Schmidtke (FRG)
100 km time trial	ITA
4,000 m	S. Hegg (USA)
Individual pursuit	
4,000 m team pursuit	AUS
50 km points race	R. Ilegems (BEL)
Road race	A. Grewal (USA)
Women's events	New event
Sprint	C. Carpenter-
Road race	Phinney (USA)

Equestrian Sports

Equestrian sport is related to horse back riding. The association of man and horse is as old as history. Together they made possible the great human migrations across continents, the peaceful and the war-like conquests of Asia and Europe and the western movement of the pioneers in the New World. Once the travelling, hunting, fighting and working companion of man, the horse also became his sporting partner.

The use of horses in sport competitions seems to have originated in Asia. There were chariot races in early Olympic Games before 648 BC. An interesting fact in those days was the winning horse or the owner was decorated and not the rider. At the Olympic Games held at Paris in 1900, there was only one equestrian event—dressage. The full equestrian programme was introduced at the Stockholm Games in 1912. For the Olympic Games, each country may enter the following programmes:

Grand Prix Dressage: This event is held on a rectangular field 60 m long and 20 m wide, separated by a distance of 20 m from the spectators. It includes the execution of movements to be performed from memory in a pre-established and precise order. The team classification is determined according to a first round. Individual placing requires a second round in which the twelve best riders from the first round participate. Points ranging from 0 to 10 are given according to the quality

SHOOTING

Event	Points	Name and Country	Year
MEN			
Small bore (3 pos) equals	1173	Malcolm Cooper (GBR)	1984
Small bore rifle (prone)	599	Ho Jun Li (PRK)	1972
	599	Karl-Heinz Smieszek (GER)	1976
	599	Karoly Varga (HUN)	1980
	599	Hellfried Heilfort (GDR)	1980
Small bore (prone) equals	599	Edward Etzel (USA)	1984
Free pistol	581	Aleksandr Melentev (URS)	1980
Rapid fire pistol	597	Nobort Klaar (GDR)	1976
Running game	589	Igor Sokolov (URS)	1980
	589	Thomas Pfoffer (GDR)	1980
Trap	199	Angelo Scalzone (ITA)	1972
Skeet	198	Evgeny Petrov (URS)	1968
	198	Romano Garagnani (ITA)	1968
	198	Konrad Wirnhier (GER)	1968
	198	Josef Panacek (TCH)	1976
	198	Eric Swinkels (HOL)	1976
	198	Luciano Giovannetti (ITA)	1980
Skeet equals	198	Matthew Dryke (USA)	1984
Air rifle	589	Philippe Herberle (FRA)	1984
WOMEN			
Sport pistol	585	Linda Thom (CAN)	1984
	585	Ruby Fox (USA)	1984
Standard rifle	581	Xiaoxuan Wu (CHN)	1984
Air rifle	393	Pat Spurgin (USA)	1984

SWIMMING

Event	Min/Sec.	Name and Country	Year
MEN			
100 m freestyle	49.80	Ambrose Gaines (USA)	1984
200 m freestyle	1:47.44	Michael Gross (FRG)	1984
400 m freestyle	3:50.91	Thomas Fahrner (FRG)	1984
4 x 100 m freestyle relay	3:19.03	USA	1984
4 x 200 m freestyle relay	7:15.69	USA	1984
100 m breaststroke	1:01.65	Steve Lundquist (USA)	1984
200 m breaststroke	2:13.34	Victor Davis (CAN)	1984
100 m butterfly	53.08	Michael Gross (FRG)	1984
200 m butterfly	1:57.04	Jon Sieben (AUS)	1984
100 m backstroke	1:58.99	Rick Carey (USA)	1984
200 m medley	2:01.42	Alex Baumann (CAN)	1984
400 m medley	4:17.41	Alex Baumann (CAN)	1984
4 x 100 m medley relay	3:39.30	USA	1984
WOMEN			
100 m freestyle	54.79	Barbara Krause (GDR)	1980
200 m freestyle	1:58.33	Barbara Kreuse (GDR)	1980
400 m freestyle	4:07.10	Tiffany Cohon (USA)	1984
800 m freestyle	8:24.95	Tiffany Cohen (USA)	1984
4 x 100 m freestyle relay	3:42.71	East Germany	1980
100 m breaststroke	1:09.88	Petra Van Staveren (HOL)	1984
200 m breaststroke	2:29.54	Lina Kachushito (URS)	1980
100 m butterfly	59.05	Mary Meagher (USA)	1984
200 m butterfly	2:06.90	Mary Meagher (USA)	1984
100 m backstroke	1:00.86	Rica Reinisch (GDR)	1980
200 m backstroke	2:11.77	Rica Reinisch (GDR)	1980
200 m medley	2:12.64	Tracy Caulkins (USA)	1984
400 m medley	4:36.29	Petra Schneider (GDR)	1980
4 x 100 m medley relay	4:06.67	East Germany	1980

WEIGHTLIFTING

Event	Total weight (kg)	Name and Country	Year
52 kg class	245.0	Kanykek Osmonoliev (URS)	1980
	245.0	Ho Bong Chol (PRK)	1980
	245.0	Han Gyong Si (PRK)	1980

of the performance.

Three-Day Event: The three-day event includes three distance events held in the following order:

Dressage: This event includes the execution of movements. The riders receive scores from 1 to 6 which are multiplied by a factor determined by the International Federation.

Endurance: This event whose total length may not exceed 32 km includes four phases: (1) roads and tracks—Phase A (2) steeplechase (with 12 to 14 obstacles)—Phase B; (3) roads and tracks—Phase C; and (4) cross country (with at least 30 obstacles)—Phase D. Each of these phases must be accomplished within a time limit. Bonus and penalty points are given to the riders according to their performance.

Jumping: This event takes place on a course 750 to 900 m long, containing 10 to 12 obstacles which must be crossed at a speed of 400 m per minute. Penalty points are given for faults.

Individual Grand Prix Jumping: This event takes place in two rounds. The first course may not be more than 1,000 m long and must include 12 to 15 obstacles. The second round in which the twenty best riders from the first round compete, cannot have more than 10 obstacles nor more than three doubles or one double and one triple obstacle.

Team Grand Prix Jumping: This very last event of the Olympic Games, the Grand Prix Team Jumping is held in the Olympic Stadium. Each team has four competitors who use only one horse. The order in which the countries start is determined by lot. Classification is according to the number of penalty points given to the three best riders of each team during the two rounds of the event. The rules are the same as in individual jumping with the eight best teams participating in the final round.

Results

Event	1984 winner
Show Jumping	
Individual	J. Fargis (USA)
Team	USA
Dressage	
Individual	R. Klimke (FRG)
Team	FRG
Three-day event	
Individual	M. Todd (NZL)
Team	USA

Fencing

Fencing is the art or practice of attack and defence with the sword or foil. Fencing had begun in Italy and France in the 16th century. The use of the tip of the sword rather than the edge or blade was favoured at that time.

The development of this sport has continually been influenced by changes in the weapons and in the evolution of fighting techniques. The first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 included foil and sabre events. In 1900, the epee was also admitted to the Olympic programme.

Foil is a fencing weapon with a flat guard

	245.0	Bela Olah (HUN)	1980
56 kg class	275.0	Daniel Nunez (CUB)	1980
60 kg class	290.0	Viktor Mazin (URS)	1980
67.5 kg class	342.5	Yanko Rusev (BUL)	1980
75 kg class	360.0	Asen Zlatev (BUL)	1980
82.5 kg class	400.0	Yurik Vardanyan (URS)	1980
90 kg class	382.5	David Rigert (URS)	1976
100 kg class	395.0	Ota Zarembo (TCH)	1980
110 kg class	422.5	Leonid Taranenko (URS)	1980
100 + kg class	440.0	Vasiliy Alexeyev (URS)	1976
	440.0	Sultan Rachmanov (URS)	1980

Comparative Statistics

ATHLETICS

Event	1936 Winning Time/Dist.	1960 Winning Time/Dist.	Improve- ment over 1936	1984 Winning Time/Dist.	Improve- ment over 1936
100 m	10.3	10.2	1%	9.99	3%
400 m	46.5	44.9	3%	44.27	5%
1,500 m	3:47.8	3:35.6	5%	3:32.53	7%
10,000 m	30:15.4	28:32.2	6%	27:47.54	8%
Marathon	2:29:19.2	2:15:16.2	9%	2:09:21.00	13%
400 m hurdles	52.4	49.3	6%	47.75	9%
4x400 m relay	3:09.0	3:02.2	4%	2:57.91	6%
Triple jump	52'6"	55'2"	5%	56'7 1/2"	8%
High jump	6'8"	7'1"	6%	7'8 1/2"	16%
Shot put	53'1 3/4"	220'2"	19%	256'2"	38%

MEN'S SWIMMING

Event	1936 Win Time	1960 Win Time	% Improve- ment over 1936	1984 Win Time	% Improve- ment over 1960
100 m freestyle	57.6	55.2	4%	49.80	10%
400 m freestyle	4:44.5	4:18.3	9%	3:51.23	10%
100 m backstroke	1:05.9	1:01.9	6%	55.79	10%
200 m breaststroke	2:41.5	2:37.4	3%	2:13.34	15%
200 m butterfly	NOT HELD	2:12.8	—	1:57.04	12%
4 x 200 freestyle relay	8:58.4	8:10.2	9%	7:15.69	11%
4 x 100 medley relay	NOT HELD	4:05.4	—	3:39.30	11%
1,500 m freestyle	19:13.7	17:19.6	10%	15:05.20	13%

WOMEN'S SWIMMING

Event	1936 Win Time	1960 Win Time	% Improve- ment over 1936	1984 Win Time	% Improve- ment over 1960
100 m freestyle	1:05.9	1:01.2	7%	55.92	9%
400 m freestyle	5:26.4	4:50.6	11%	4:07.10	15%
100 m backstroke	1:18.9	1:09.3	12%	1:02.55	10%
200 m breaststroke	3:03.6	2:49.5	8%	2:30.38	11%
100 m butterfly	NOT HELD	1:09.5	—	59.26	15%
4 x 100 freestyle relay	4:36.0	4:08.9	10%	3:43.43	10%
4 x 100 medley relay	NOT HELD	4:41.1	—	4:08.34	12%

and a light flexible blade tapering to a blunt point. It has a button on point to prevent injury in thrusting. It is 1.10 m long, 0.90 m of which is the length of the blade. The hit counts only when made with the point of the foil on a target surface which is limited in front from the top of the collar to the crease of the groin and in back by a horizontal line touching the top of the hips. The arms and shoulders do not count. The target areas are covered by a metal plastron, which acts as a conducting surface.

Sabre is a cavalry sword with a curved blade, thick back and guard. It is a thrusting and cutting weapon with a length of 1.05 m, 0.88 m of which is the blade. Hits are valid from either the point or the side of the weapon. The target area is limited to the body and above a horizontal line passing from the top of the hips and includes the trunk, head and arms.

Epee is a fencing or duelling sword having a bowl-shaped guard and a rigid blade with no cutting edge that tapers to a sharp point blunted for fencing. It is a thrusting weapon with a total length of 1.10 m, 0.90 m of which is the blade. There are no rules for attack. Hits are valid on all parts of the body.

The bout lasts five hits or six minutes for men and women, except for the direct qualifying rounds in the individual events, which have ten hits or twenty minutes for men and eight hits or ten minutes for women. When the limit number of hits is not reached, the results are corrected (for example, 4—3 is corrected to 5—4). In the case of a tie, it is the difference between the hits given and received which determines ranking.

Results

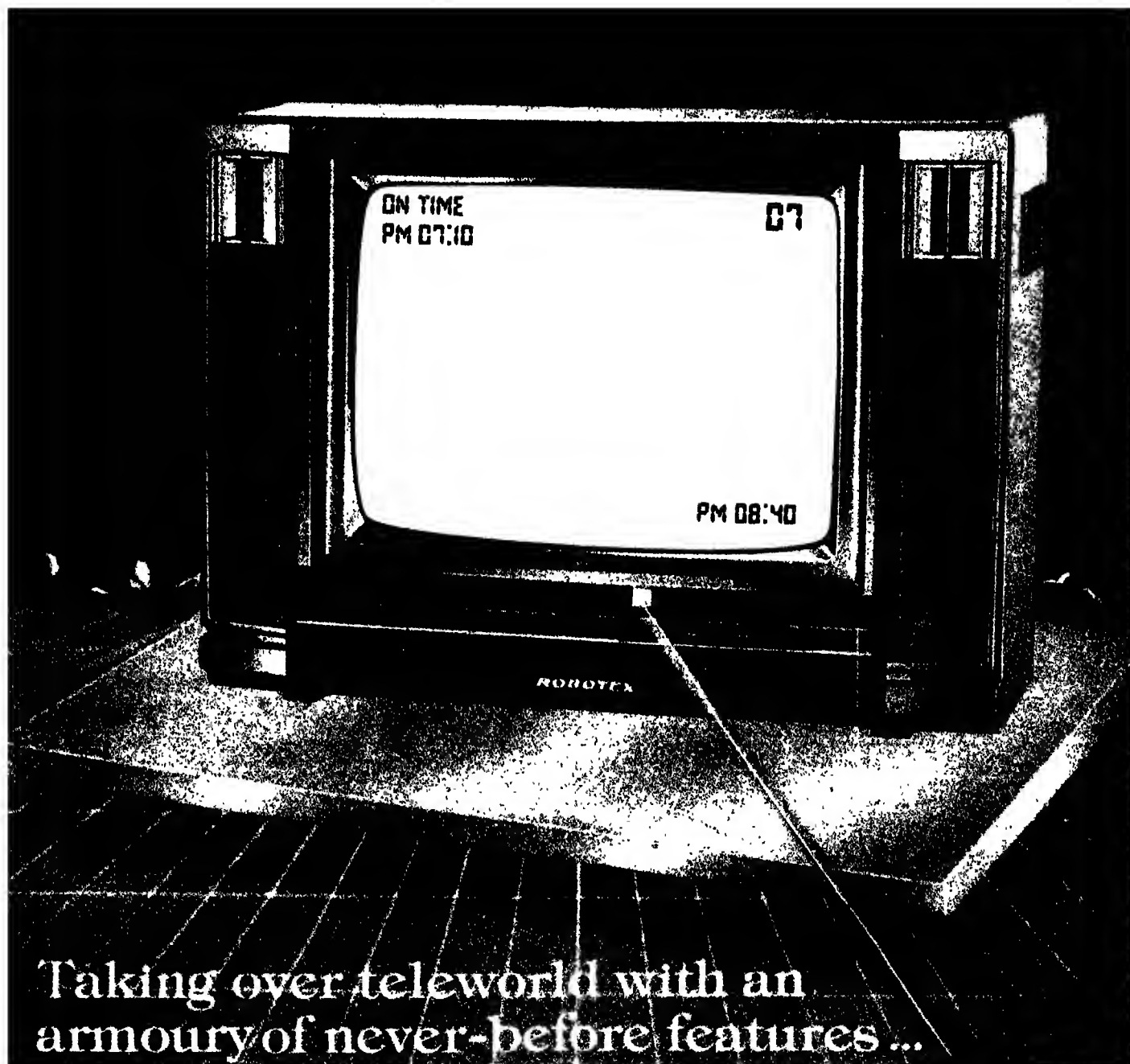
Men's events	1984 winner
Individual foil	M. Numa (ITA)
Team foil	ITA
Individual sabre	J-F Lamour (FRA)
Team sabre	ITA
Individual epee	P. Boisse (FRA)
Team epee	FRG
Women's events	
Individual foil	J. Luan (CHN)
Team foil	FRG

Football

It is a game played with an inflated football on a rectangular field having two goalposts at each end by two teams whose object is to get the ball over a goal line or between goalposts. Each team has 11 players. The ball is in possession of one side at a time and is advanced by running or passing. The game is also known as soccer. Its origin has been traced to over 5,000 years ago when Chinese apparently first played this game.

The sport of physical activity found place in the Olympics in 1900 and is now an important international game. For international competitions, the size of the field may vary from 100 to 110 m in length and 64 to 75 m in width. The field is divided into two equal parts by the centre line. Various areas are marked on each half of the field. These are: (1) the goal area, which is rectangular area that extends 5.50 m from each side of the goal posts and

(Continued on page 57)



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Don't Lose Temper

A leader never loses his temper except deliberately at the place and time of his choosing, in order to achieve a specific purpose or aim. Only those who are emotional and excitable, lose tempers easily and instantly. A quick tempered person will prove to be highly irritable and difficult to get along with. If your temper is aroused and you let the other fellow have it or tell him a thing or two or give him a piece of your mind, you may get a brief relief, obtain some satisfaction or even have a fine time unloading your pent up feelings. But apart from this thrilling and transient satisfaction, you will gain nothing tangible or useful. On the other hand, you will find your way to leadership seriously blocked because of your quick and sharp temper. You may tell off others all right, but you will never get what you want. You will never get their willing and wholehearted cooperation. You make a large number of enemies because of your sharp and uncontrolled temper and at every turn you will find those enemies seriously impeding your progress. Ultimately, you will find leadership slipping out of your hands.

When you get emotional and lose your temper, your reason and logic will take to flight. You are apt to say things which you really did not mean. You are prone to overstate or exaggerate. You may blurt out a lot of things which you know you should not disclose. A man under the grip of temper, invariably loses his self-control. Thus by losing your temper you are likely to incur a lot of trouble in addition to saying unpleasant, unwanted, unnecessary and incorrect things and thus losing friends and creating enemies.

Your ill temper only leads to criticism, heated arguments and verbal duels which end up with mutual recriminations and abuses. We have already seen that criticism and arguments can never win people to your side. Criticism evokes only counter-criticism and the other person clings to his views with greater determination. In this context, it is worth considering the wise words of Woodrow Wilson. He says: "If you come at me with your fists doubled, I think I can promise you that mine will be double as fast as yours; but if you come to me and say, 'Let us sit down and take counsel together,' and if we differ from one another, understand why it is that we differ from one another, just what the points at issue are, we will presently find that we are not so far apart after all, that the points on which we differ are few and the points on which we agree are many and that if we only have the patience and the candour and the desire to get together, we will get together."

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

We can see this admirable quality of keeping a cool head even in the face of worst provocations, on the part of our great Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. On the political arena, when his opponents abuse him, he generally ignores them. He refuses to be provoked and tricked. Instead, he makes his plans in a calm and calculated manner and succeeds in turning the tables on his opponents. He practices the same virtue in dealing with international personalities who also indulge in abusive and unparliamentary criticism.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "It is an old and true maxim that a drop of honey catches more flies than a gallon of gall." So with men. If you would win a man to your cause, first convince him that you are his sincere friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what you will, is the great high road to his reason. If an individual's heart is burning with hatred, filled to the brim with ill feeling and rankling with hatred, he or she could never be persuaded to agree with all the logic and reasoning in the world. Angry husbands, nagging wives, scolding teachers, agitating students, complaining workers and domineering bosses should realise that their unfriendly and hostile attitude will never make their opponents to change their views or shift their stands. To be a leader you have to win people to your way of thinking; you have to motivate others to cooperate

with you; you have to make friends and avoid creating enemies.

A sharp, unguarded, quick temper causes you great harm and no good whatever. It makes you vulnerable and weak. You should, therefore, never give way to your temper. When you feel like telling a thing or two, check yourself. When you feel that your wife, children, parents, friends and colleagues have not done as they should have done, don't blow off your head instantly on the spot. It is equally bad to dash off strongly worded or abusive letters on an impulse. On the other hand, exercise patience. Relax and smile. Try to understand why others have behaved in the way they have done. Put yourself in their shoes and ponder. You will learn what had induced them to act in that way. You will know the cause or stimuli. You will at once know how you could make them act in the way you want them to act.

Often, we are unable to take it out on our superiors. In most cases we just cannot afford to do so. Therefore, we try to take it out on our subordinates and dependants. If you observe an individual suffering from inferiority complex, you will find him behaving in exactly a similar manner. He will cringe before his boss, but unnecessarily jump over his subordinates and helpless dependants. We know very well that an individual lacking self-confidence cannot establish himself as a firm leader. To become a successful leader, you must control your temper and guard your tongue. You must be objective and should not get excited. You must never act in haste. A smile and friendly approach will fetch you cooperation and success.

Memory Retention Contest—Announcement

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Combined Defence Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in October 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (i) General Knowledge and (ii) English papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing for the Clerks' Grade Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission in October 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the (i) General Intelligence, (ii) English Language, (iii) Numerical Aptitude and (iv) Clerical Aptitude tests separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the

maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Clerical Cadre Examination to be held by the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi and Madras in October 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions in the (i) Test of Reasoning, (ii) Test of English, (iii) Test of Numerical Aptitude and (iv) Test of Clerical Aptitude separately and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be sent to the Editor, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 by November 16, 1988.

HAPPY NEWS

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Rajan Shukla, IAS Topper (2nd) 1987-88. We wish our readers a similar splendid success.



*The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008*

Dear Sir,

I have been a regular reader of your magazine and I find it extremely useful. In fact it has helped me earlier in securing the top position in the Combined Defence Services Examination and also in getting selected by National Thermal Power Corporation.

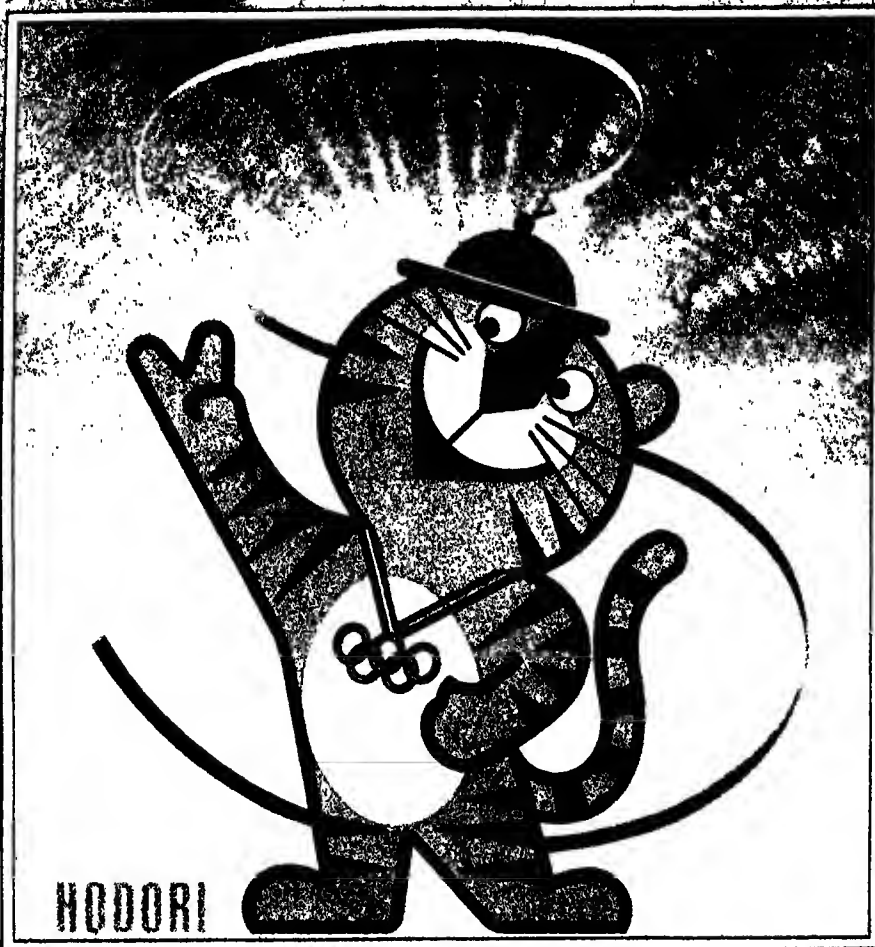
I, on behalf of my family members, would like to thank you for contributing in my success.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Rajan Shukla', written in a cursive style.

(Rajan Shukla)

*Patna
June 21, 1988*



Success

1988-89

17

OCTOBER 1988

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Improve Your Appearance By Controlling Your Weight



Personality has two aspects—internal and external. Through its various features on Personality Development, Competition Swarms Review has been providing guidance for development of the internal aspects of your personality. This new feature is to help you develop and enhance the external aspects of your personality and achieve success.

Obesity: A Serious Threat To Health

We are happy to learn that our new feature on *Improve Your Appearance* has been liked and appreciated by our readers. Here is a brief introduction of various aspects of health and beauty care which we have covered in our previous issues.

In our July '88 issue we have covered the feature 'Improve your appearance by looking better'. 'You do not have to be born beautiful to look attractive'. Make the most of whatever looks you have, by building up your own 'style', with intelligent use of make-up, hair styles and the clothes you wear. Looking better is not simply using make-up aids, but it involves many things—exercise for fitness, nutritional diet control and good food habits, improving your body posture and even the way you walk and talk. The most fundamental part of beauty is awareness of your own 'self'.

Another aspect of improving your appearance is by perfect make-up, which we have dealt with in the August '88 issue. The most important art to alter your looks and appearance that when used intelligently will camouflage your shortcomings and help accentuate on your stronger points. You need not do professional courses for learning this art, all that is required is the willingness and patience to practise these techniques.

In the September '88 issue we gave you guidelines for improving your appearance by staying slim. The single most important thing you can do to stay slim, healthy and beautiful is regular exercise. Every man, woman and child needs exercise. In addition to the physical benefits, exercise gives psychological benefits, too. It makes you feel good and helping to relieve mild depression and anxiety. Exercise is the best way to reduce your body fat. Research confirms that exercise increases the metabolic burning of kilo joules as well as regulates appetite. Swimming, Weight Training, Dancing, Yoga, Brisk Walking, Jogging, Aerobics, Stretching Isometrics, Martial arts, Callisthenics etc. are some of the exercises which you can choose from.

In the present issue we feature—*Improving your appearance by controlling your weight*. It describes how obesity can be a serious threat to good health, decreasing life expectancy and increasing the chance of developing many serious diseases. Remedies for controlling overweight are being described in this feature. More similar guidelines for improving your appearance will follow in the forthcoming issues of *Competition Success Review*.

Overweight is one of the most common problems faced by us today. Apart from making us prone to heart diseases, high blood pressure, gallstones etc. we also do not look and feel our best.

Obesity is a serious threat to good

health, decreasing life expectancy and increasing the chance of developing many serious diseases. Obesity is normally measured as the percentage of patient's weight above the ideal weight. Life expectancy for those who are more than 15% overweight is reduced in direct proportion to the degree of obesity.

Increased Mortality as related to Obesity

Overweight	Increased mortality during any given year
15--20%	10%
25--35%	30%
Over 35%	50%
100%	600%

How Do We Get Fat ?

Many different aspects affect our overall weight including over eating, genetic inheritance, a family pattern of bad eating habits, boredom and anxiety, which result in comfort eating, depression. Lack of physical activities and our individual metabolic rate also has a lot to do with our overweight (but such percentage of faulty metabolic systems is quite low). Before we decide to reduce our weight let's check what should be our ideal weight in proportion to our height (see Table).

Each one of us is probably able to conjure up a mental picture of an ideal self. Analyse how far we measure up to that image. If we are outproportioned and overweight then it is time to take up the matter seriously and start slimming.

When it comes down to it, our own commonsense and self-discipline together with a genuine belief in ourselves and a determination to look and feel better are what will motivate us into eating less and correctly.

As soon as we become interested in slimming we want to know about calories. Our food contains calories, and we use up these calories all the time in ordinary day-to-day living, to a greater or lesser extent. 'A calorie is actually a unit of heat, which in turn equals energy.' In order to lose weight we must burn up more calories than we take in because it is an excess of calories, which are not burnt up as energy, that are changed into fat which is subsequently stored by the body. To become thinner it is essential to eat less or less fattening foods, so that the body will burn up that stored fat.

Each one of us needs around 1800—2000 calories a day, depending on sex, age and lifestyle. By reducing our calorie intake to the minimum permissible level after consulting a doctor, we can expect a steady weight loss. Though the

better alternative is to do regular exercises by which we burn up more calories, and build muscle tissues also.

How Do We Choose A Diet ?

It is usually wise to select a diet that includes the types of food we like and is flexible enough to suit our needs and lifestyle. The most usual way to reduce weight is by counting calories we are permitted to consume daily. This method sounds very simple, but is very tedious and time-consuming. This requires us to maintain a calorie chart or table which gives us the accurate calorie values of the daily intake of our food and drinks.

Alternatively the second method is to check our carbohydrate intake instead of counting calories, which means regulating the intake of starch. Cut out such foods as bread and sugar and instead concentrate on proteins and health foods.

Rather than choosing a specific diet we should be extra careful about what to eat in future. Decrease the consumption of fats and oils to the lowest levels (avoid fried things, fatty meats and other similar eatables with high fat content). Make a resolve to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables (raw whenever possible), drink plenty of water and adequate supply of whole grains, cereals, vitamins and minerals.

Never overlook the importance of eating your food in a proper manner. Eating food while standing up or bolt it down in a few seconds will still leave us hungry and demanding for more. It is far more satisfying to take our food allowance while sitting down comfortably at the table. Cut the food into small pieces and use a smaller-than-usual plate (for psychological reasons), eat very slowly, savouring each mouthful. Dividing our daily food allowance into several smaller snacks rather than just three meals, also helps to suppress our hunger.

No matter however we choose to slim, we will appear to lose less weight as the weeks go by than we did in the first three or four. This happens because at the outset we lose a quantity of water which accounts for the apparent high weight loss. At one time we might be surprised to reach a plateau and seem unable to lose further weight, but this is quite usual and we must persevere. Always record weight after passing of each week and at the same time of the day.

Be realistic when slimming. Never set impossible goals. This will lead to frustration and disappointment which may in turn lead to a compensatory eating binge. Remember, we never gained all our weight overnight, so have patience to lose the excess weight gradually. When you lose a little, praise yourself, be more determined to lose more, it is all progress.

—Ravi Malhotra

Improve Your Appearance By Controlling Your Weight

Desirable Weights

(Age 24 years and above)

Height without shoes	Pounds (Kilograms)		
	Small Frame	Medium Frame	Large Frame
MEN			
5 ft 1 inch (154.9 cm)	112—120 (50.8—54.4)	118—129 (53.5—58.5)	126—141 (57.2—64.0)
2 inches (157.5 cm)	115—123 (52.2—55.8)	121—133 (54.9—60.3)	129—144 (58.5—65.3)
3 inches (160.0 cm)	118—126 (53.5—57.2)	124—136 (56.2—61.7)	132—148 (59.9—67.1)
4 inches (162.6 cm)	121—129 (54.9—58.5)	127—139 (57.6—63.0)	135—152 (61.2—68.9)
5 inches (165.1 cm)	124—133 (56.2—60.3)	130—143 (59.0—64.9)	138—156 (62.6—70.8)
6 inches (167.6 cm)	128—137 (58.1—62.1)	134—147 (60.8—66.7)	142—161 (64.4—73.0)
7 inches (170.2 cm)	132—141 (59.9—64.0)	138—152 (62.6—68.9)	147—166 (66.7—75.3)
8 inches (172.7 cm)	136—145 (61.7—65.8)	142—156 (64.4—70.8)	151—170 (68.5—77.1)
9 inches (175.3 cm)	140—150 (63.5—68.0)	146—160 (66.2—72.6)	155—174 (70.3—78.9)
10 inches (177.8 cm)	144—154 (65.3—69.9)	150—165 (68.0—74.8)	159—179 (72.1—81.2)
11 inches (180.4 cm)	148—158 (67.1—71.7)	154—170 (69.9—77.1)	164—184 (73.4—83.5)
6 ft (182.9 cm)	152—162 (68.9—73.5)	158—175 (71.7—79.4)	168—189 (76.2—85.7)
1 inch (185.4 cm)	156—167 (70.8—75.8)	162—180 (73.5—81.6)	173—194 (78.5—88.0)
2 inches (188.0 cm)	160—171 (72.5—77.6)	167—185 (75.8—83.9)	178—199 (80.8—90.3)
3 inches (190.5 cm)	164—175 (74.4—79.4)	172—190 (78.0—86.2)	182—204 (82.6—92.5)
WOMEN			
4 ft 8 inches (142.2 cm)	92—98 (41.7—44.5)	96—107 (43.5—48.5)	104—119 (47.2—54.0)
9 inches (144.8 cm)	94—101 (42.6—45.8)	98—110 (44.5—49.9)	106—122 (48.1—55.3)
10 inches (147.3 cm)	96—104 (43.5—47.2)	101—113 (45.8—51.3)	109—125 (49.4—56.7)
11 inches (149.9 cm)	99—107 (44.9—48.5)	104—116 (47.2—52.6)	112—128 (50.8—58.1)
5 ft (152.4 cm)	102—110 (46.3—49.9)	107—119 (48.5—54.0)	115—131 (52.2—59.4)
1 inch (154.9 cm)	105—113 (47.6—51.3)	110—122 (49.9—55.3)	118—134 (53.5—60.8)
2 inches (157.5 cm)	108—116 (49.0—52.6)	113—126 (51.3—57.2)	121—138 (54.9—62.6)
3 inches (160.0 cm)	111—119 (50.3—54.0)	116—130 (52.6—59.0)	125—142 (56.7—64.4)
4 inches (162.6 cm)	114—123 (51.7—55.8)	120—135 (54.4—60.3)	129—148 (58.5—66.2)
5 inches (165.1 cm)	118—127 (53.5—57.6)	124—139 (56.2—63.0)	133—150 (60.3—68.0)
6 inches (167.6 cm)	122—131 (55.3—59.4)	128—143 (58.1—64.9)	137—154 (62.1—69.9)
7 inches (170.2 cm)	126—135 (57.2—61.2)	132—147 (59.9—66.7)	141—158 (64.0—71.7)
8 inches (172.7 cm)	130—140 (59.0—63.5)	136—151 (61.7—68.5)	145—163 (65.8—73.9)
9 inches (175.3 cm)	134—144 (60.8—65.3)	140—155 (63.5—70.3)	149—168 (67.6—76.2)
10 inches (177.8 cm)	138—148 (62.6—67.1)	144—159 (65.3—72.1)	153—173 (69.4—78.5)

Note: Centimetres and kilograms are rounded off to nearest tenth. Adapted from statistics prepared by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. from data of Build and Blood Pressure Study, Society of Actuaries, 1959.

competition
success review

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PREVIOUS OLYMPIC VENUES AND DATES

Summer Games

I	1896	Athens	April 6-15
II	1900	Paris	May 20-October 28
III	1904	St. Louis	July 1-November 23
*	1906	Athens	April 22-May 2
IV	1908	London	April 27-October 31
V	1912	Stockholm	May 5-July 22
VI	1916	Berlin	Not celebrated owing to war
VII	1920	Antwerp	April 20-September 12
VIII	1924	Paris	May 4-July 27
IX	1928	Amsterdam	May 17-August 12
X	1932	Los Angeles	July 30-August 14
XI	1936	Berlin	August 1-16
XII	1940	Tokyo, then Helsinki	Not celebrated owing to war
XIII	1944	London	Not celebrated owing to war
XIV	1948	London	July 29-August 14
XV	1952	Helsinki	July 19-August 3
XVI	1956	Melbourne ¹	November 22-December 8
XVII	1960	Rome	August 25-September 11
XVIII	1964	Tokyo	October 10-24
XIX	1968	Mexico	October 12-27
XX	1972	Munich	August 26-September 10
XXI	1976	Montreal	July 17-August 1
XXII	1980	Moscow	July 19-August 3
XXIII	1984	Los Angeles	July 28-August 12
XXIV	1988	Seoul	September 17-October 2

* This celebration (to mark the 10th anniversary of the modern Games) was officially intercalated but is not numbered.

¹The equestrian events were held in Stockholm on June 10-17, 1956.

Winter Games

I	1924	Chamonix, France	January 25-February 4
II	1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland	February 11-19
III	1932	Lake Placid, U.S.A.	February 4-15
IV	1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	February 6-16
V	1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland	January 30-February 8
VI	1952	Oslo, Norway	February 14-25
VII	1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy	January 26-February 5
VIII	1960	Squaw Valley, California	February 18-28
IX	1964	Innsbruck, Austria	January 29-February 9
X	1968	Grenoble, France	February 6-18
XI	1972	Sapporo, Japan	February 3-13
XII	1976	Innsbruck, Austria ²	February 4-15
XIII	1980	Lake Placid, U.S.A.	February 14-23
XIV	1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	February 8-19
XV	1988	Calgary, Canada	February 13-28

² Originally awarded to Denver, U.S.A.

(Continued from page 48)

the same distance into the playing field; (2) a penalty area, which includes the goal area and extends 16.50 m into the playing field; (3) an arc of a circle, which has a 9.15 m radius and its centre the penalty spot, which is 11 m from the goal line; and (4) a quarter circle, at each corner, drawn with a 1 m radius. The centre circle also has a radius of 9.15 m. The crossbars of the goals are 7.32 m long and 2.44 m off the ground.

One of the 11 players is the goalkeeper, who is allowed to touch the ball with his hands. The game is played in two halves of 45 minutes each, with a rest at half-time. Important terms used in the game are offside, throw-in, corner kick. Major penalties are: penalty kick, direct free kick and indirect free kick.

At the Olympics, sixteen teams which have qualified to participate are divided by lot into four groups with consideration of the countries represented. Each team plays all the others in its group. The results of the game are scored as follows: a game won is worth 2 points, a tie 1 point and a lost match no points. The two best teams from each group go to the next stage which runs according to the cup system, i.e., direct elimination.

Results

1984 winner
FRA

Gymnastics

The name gymnastics comes from the Greek objective to describe exercises done by naked athletes. In ancient Greece, gymnastics was practised for health and development of the body, not for competition. It was only in the late 19th century that the rules were defined to make gymnastics competitive.

Today there are many forms of exercises which come under the name of gymnastics. These are modern gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, educational gymnastics, etc. As one of the oldest games, gymnastics formed part of the first Olympic programme in 1896.

A universal sport of enormous popularity, gymnastics is not a discipline where achievement is rated by time or distance. It is a series of artistic exercises where the purity of the gesture and the elegance of the movement are evaluated according to a very strict set of rules.

At the Olympic Games, participation in the gymnastic events is subject to qualifying norms determined by a certain number of points which must be won either by the team or individually during competitions officially sanctioned for this purpose. The programme of competitions includes floor exercises, side horse, rings, horse vault, parallel bars and horizontal bar for men; and horse vault, uneven bars, balance beam and floor exercises for women.

In floor exercises, competitors make use of all available mat space and present a wide variety of movements with a maximum of finesse and flowing rhythm. Frontward and backward acrobatic movements and a variety

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COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, OCTOBER 1988

of balance exercises are made with ability to make the display an interesting one.

In **side horse**, two large handles situated in the middle of the horse make it a support and must accomplish clean swings with both legs, including circles with one or both legs, as well as balancing exercises.

Rings are designed for both strength and swinging exercises, without, however, allowing the rings to swing by themselves. The competitors combine static positions with rapid and supple movements done with suitable technique.

In **horse vault**, the horse is 1.60 m long and 1.35 m high and is approached lengthwise. The competitors, after running up and placing their hands in one of the two authorised positions (on either extremity) execute a vault of a certain level of difficulty (with somersaults, vaults with turn, etc.). The landing has to be as stable as possible.

In **parallel bars**, the competitors execute certain exercises on parallel bars, alternating swinging and holding movements, as well as a variety of releases above and below the bars.

In **horizontal bar**, the movements have to be coordinated and include difficult movements which display both technique and swing. The exercise finishes with dismount that combines a soaring release and a stable landing.

With regard to the events for women, in the **horse vault** the horse is 1.60 m long and 1.10 m off the floor, placed sideways to the competitor (as opposed to the men's, which is approached lengthwise). The contestants run up and execute a vault which involves a specified degree of difficulty. The dismount must be as stable as possible.

In the **uneven bars**, the exercises are done without interruption and include passage from bar to bar as well as body swings.

In **balance beam**, the beam is 10 cm wide. The exercises include backward and forward rolls, turns (half and full turns), jumps and leaps and are carried on without interruption as harmoniously as possible.

The **floor exercises** by women are also performed on a mat and the general characteristics are the same as for men's. The only difference is that the women's exercises are performed to music.

In 1976, Romania's Nadia Comaneci took the torch from Korbnt and became the first gymnast in Olympic competition to be awarded a perfect score of 10.00 from the judges. And, in 1984, Mary Lou Retton of the United States became the most recent crowd favourite, as her explosive style won her the women's all-round title. Gymnastics is certain to provide some of the most colourful and artistic performances of any Olympiad.

Gymnastics, one of the most popular of Olympic sports, is also one in which a talented individual can win many medals, since there are twelve individual and two team championships that are contested during each Olympiad.

Results

Men's events 1984 winner
Floor exercises Li Ning (CHN)

Pommel horse

Rings

Horse vault

Parallel bars

Horizontal bar

Combined exercises

Team competition

Women's events

Horse vault

Uneven bars

Balance beam

Floor exercises

Rhythmic competition

Combined exercises

Team competition

Li Ning (CHN)
P. Vidmar (USA)
K. Gushiken (JPN)
Li Ning (CHN)
Y. Lou (CHN)
B. Conner (USA)
S. Morisue (JPN)
K. Gushiken (JPN)
USA

E Szabo (ROM)
Ma Yanhong (CHN)
J McNamara (USA)
S. Pauca (ROM)
E. Szabo (ROM)
E. Szabo (ROM)

L Fung (CAN)
M-L Retton (USA)
ROM

Handball

Handball is a game played in a walled court or against a single wall or board by the players with their hands to strike the ball. This game first appeared on the Olympic scene at the Berlin Games in 1936. Each handball team has seven players including the goalkeeper, as well as five substitutes and a substitute goalkeeper. No player except the goalkeeper is allowed to deflect the ball with his feet. No player can take more than three steps while the ball is in his hand, nor can he hold the ball more than three seconds, moving from player to player.

The men's teams are divided into two pools of six teams each. In the first round, each team plays all the others in its pool. In the second round, the winning teams from each group compete for first and second places; the second teams in each group play for third and fourth places etc. The women's team tournament is held with one pool. Points are awarded as follows: 2 points for a win, one point for tie, and 0 points for loss. Handball games have two thirty minute periods (twenty five-minute periods for women), with a ten-minute break in between periods. Overtime periods, if needed, are ten minutes long.

The handball court is 40 m long and 20 m wide. The goals are 3 m wide and 2 m high. The penalty line faces the goal. In the game the players may throw the ball, hit it with their hands or fists, push it, catch it, stop it in any way except with the legs below the knees, pass it from one hand to the other except by throwing it over their hands, and also dribble the ball. The players are not allowed to charge, hold, push or pull on an opponent; hold the ball for more than three seconds; take the ball from an opponent's hand by force; take more than three steps without dribbling. The principal penalties in the game are: free throws, goal throws and corner throws.

Results

Men 1984 winner
YUG
Women YUG

Hockey

Hockey is a game played with a ball and sticks with curved ends. It can be played on a field or on ice. There are two teams in a game, each of which tries to drive ball through opponent's goal. This game originated in Persia more than 4,000 years ago.

The field hockey game is of international importance and was included in the Olympic programme of London Games in 1908. Twelve teams may participate in the Olympic hockey tournament and each country may enter a maximum of 16 players, of whom 11 actually play. One of the eleven players is a goalkeeper. Players may be substituted throughout the game. In the first round, each team plays all the others in its group. All teams take part in the next round, the semi-finals, with the first team in one group playing the second in the other, the first, in the second playing the second in the first, and so on. In the finals, the winners of the semi-finals play for the first two places, the seconds for third and fourth places, etc.

The game has two thirty-five-minute periods and an interval of five to ten minutes in between them. In the case of a tie during the semi-finals and finals, additional periods of playing time can be added. Rank in the tournament depends on the results of the games and the points are awarded as follows: 2 points for a win, 1 point for a tie, 0 points for a loss.

The hockey field, called the pitch, is 91.40 m long and has a width, which can vary from 50.30 to 54.48 m. The goals are 3.66 m long and the crossbar is 2.14 m off the ground. The lines drawn on the field include: (1) a centre line; (2) two lines 22.90 m from the goals (twenty-five yard lines); (3) two striking circles, with a 14.63 m radius around each goal; (4) four corner spots.

The leather ball weighs from 156 to 163 grams. The sticks, weighing from 340 to 794 grams, must be able to fit inside a ring with an interior diameter of 5.08 cm.

While playing, a player is forbidden to (i) raise his stick above the shoulder level, (ii) play dangerously; (iii) hit the ball in the air, carry it or make it bounce on the stick; (iv) kick the ball or stop it with the foot, (v) hit, hook or hold his opponent's stick, (vi) obstruct an opponent with body or stick, charge, hold or trip him. The players are permitted to stop the ball with the hand as long as it is dropped immediately. Inside the striking circle only the goalkeeper is allowed to play the ball with his foot and to stop it with any part of his body but he may not lay down on or in front of the ball. The penalties given in the game are: free hit, penalty corner, penalty stroke, corner hit, off-side and push in.

Results

Men 1984 winner
PAK
Women HOL

Judo

Judo comes from jujitsu. One of the martial

arts, jujitsu is the Japanese art and style of wrestling. Judo is, therefore, a modern refined form of jujitsu that uses special applications of the principles of movement, balance and leverage. This game had its origin in Asia around 700 AD. Judo was included in the programme of Olympics held in Tokyo in 1940.

In Olympic Games, each country may enter a maximum of six competitors: one in each weight class and one in the open category. The different weight classes are: (1) light-weight up to 63 kg inclusively; (2) welter-weight 63 to 70 kg inclusively; (3) middle-weight 70 to 80 kg inclusively; (4) light heavy-weight 80 to 93 kg inclusively; (5) heavy-weight over 93 kg. For the open category there is no weight limit.

Judo competitions consist of qualifying round, repechages, semi-finals and finals. Each competitor must wear a white judogi with his competition number.

Matches take place on a special mat 10 m square and last: (i) 6 minutes in qualifying rounds and repechages, (ii) 8 minutes for semi-finals, and (iii) 10 minutes for finals. The judoka or competitor declared the winner is the one who first obtains one point which is awarded for a throw of considerable force, lifting the opponent from the mat to shoulder height or making an effective stranglehold or lock, or maintaining a hold for thirty seconds. Fractions of points may also be awarded.

Results

Weight class	1984 winner
Up to 60 kg	S. Hosokawa (JPN)
Up to 65 kg	Y. Matsuoka (JPN)
Up to 71 kg	B-K Ahn (KOR)
Up to 78 kg	F. Wionke (FRG)
Up to 86 kg	P. Seisonbacher (AUT)
Up to 95 kg	H-Z Ha (KOR)
Over 95 kg	H. Saito (JPN)

Modern Pentathlon

The modern pentathlon has been an Olympic sport since 1912. It is an athletic contest having five events in the team and individual competitions. These are: (1) Riding (800 m course with 15 obstacles); (2) Fencing (opée); (3) Shooting (pistol on a 25 m range); (4) Swimming (300 m freestyle); and (5) Running (cross-country 4,000 m).

In Riding, the horses do not belong to the competitors. They are provided by the Olympic Games authorities and are assigned to the competitors by lot. Each rider has to cover an 800 m course that has 15 obstacles, including one double and one triple combination. Penalty points are deducted for each fault on the course.

The Fencing event consists of an epee tournament in which each competitor fences with all the others. Each bout lasts for one hit (double hits do not count) or three minutes. If there is no decisive hit by this time, the bout counts as a loss for both competitors. Points are added to or deducted from the index value according to each competitor's results.

In Shooting event, a pistol of 5.6 mm calibre (22 gauge) and having a maximum

weight of 1,260 grams is used. Each competitor shoots a total of 20 shots in four series of five shots at a target 25 m away which is 1.60 m high and 0.45 m wide with 10 circles numbered from one to ten. The points are added or subtracted according to performance.

In the Swimming event, the competitors must swim freestyle for 300 m in a 50 m pool. The points are added or subtracted according to performance.

In the Cross Country Run the competitors must run a cross country course which is 4,000 m long and marked with tapes and flags. Starts are individual at one minute intervals. Points are added or subtracted according to performance of the competitors.

The order of finish in individual events is determined by the total number of competition points acquired by each athlete whereas the order of finish for team medal is determined by the total number of competition points acquired by three pentathletes who participate for each country.

Results

Event	1984 winner
Individual	D. Masala (ITA)
Team	ITA

Rowing

Rowing refers to propelling of boat on surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times, oar was the usual means of propelling a boat and it was an indispensable adjunct to the sail on the wide-ranging ships of the Egyptians, the Phoenicians and the Romans. Water and access to it played a great part in the economic development of the cultures. The development of modern ships has reduced the oars to a less important role in locomotion.

Rowing made its first appearance in the world of modern sports competitions seventy years before the restoration of the Olympic Games. The first rowing contest occurred in the 18th century in England on the Thames River between London and Chelsea.

A number of rowing meets are held at Olympics and it has provided an intensive, competitive schedule, both increasing the popularity of the sport and the level of performance. An all-round sport and outdoor activity, rowing suits all temperaments. It develops muscles and character, as well as team spirit because of the amount of disinterested effort it requires.

Two distinctly different kinds of boats are used: those with paired oars (the sculls), in which each rower has his own pair of oars to row, one for each hand, and those with alternating oars (the shells), in which each rower pulls only one oar with both hands. The boats are extremely narrow and their length may equal up to thirty times their width, thus enabling the smaller boats to reach speeds of up to 17 km per hour and the biggest ones more than 20 km per hour. The rowers are seated on sliding seats so that a complete extension of the legs is possible. Coxless crafts are steered by one of the rowers who

uses a foot-controlled rudder.

All rowing events take place in still water over a distance of 2,000 m for men and 1,000 m for women. There are six lanes. The event has heats, followed by repechages, then semi-finals, secondary finals for seventh to twelfth places and finals for the first six places. The winners of the first three places in the semi-finals take part in the finals.

Results

Event	1984 winner
Men (2,000 m)	
Single sculls	P. Karppinen (FIN)
Double sculls	USA
Coxless pairs	ROM
Coxed pairs	ITA
Coxless fours	NZL
Coxed fours	GBR
Quadruple sculls	FRG
Coxed eights	CAN
Women (2,000 m)	
Single sculls	V. Racila (ROM)
Double sculls	ROM
Coxless pairs	ROM
Coxed fours	ROM
Quadruple sculls	ROM

Shooting

This sport has both military and hunting origins. Shooting competitions now include events for pistol, rifle and shotgun, all of which demand the exercise of great muscular and nervous control to attain today's near-perfect scores. The competitions are lengthy and endurance is also required.

Shooting was one of the sports on the programme of the very first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. Reflecting the weapons available and changes in people's attitudes, the list of events has undergone changes. The present programme of events includes (1) free pistol—60 shots at 50 m, (2) Small-borne rifle, prone position—60 shots at 50 m, (3) Small-bore rifle, three positions; prone, standing, kneeling—120 shots (3x40) at 50 m, (4) Rapid-fire pistol—60 shots (2x30) at 25 m, (5) Trap shooting—200 targets, (6) Skeet shooting—200 targets, (7) Moving target—60 shots at 50 m.

Results

Men's events	1984 winner
Rapid fire pistol (25 m)	T. Kamachi (JPN)
Free pistol (50 m)	H. Xu (CHN)
Air pistol (10 m)	New event
Running game (50 m)	Y. Li (CHN)
Smallbore —	
3 positions (50 m)	M. Cooper (GBR)
Smallbore —	
prone position (50 m)	E. Etzel (USA)
Air rifle (10 m)	P. Heberle (FRA)
Women's events	
Sport pistol (25 m)	L. Thom (CAN)
Air pistol (10 m)	New event
Air rifle (10 m)	P. Spurgin (USA)
Smallbore —	X. Wu (CHN)
3 positions (50 m)	
Open events	
Trap	L. Giovannetti (ITA)
Skeet	M. Dryke (USA)

Swimming (Diving and Water Polo)

Swimming is the art of propelling oneself in water by natural means such as movements of the limbs, fins or tail. Swimming may be performed in sea, river, tank or a water pool. Olympic Games adopted this sport in their programme in 1896.

Olympic swimming events are held in a pool of fresh water, 50 metres long. Men's and women's programme include individual as well as team events. Individual events comprise of freestyle, backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly and individual medley. There are 13 events each in men's and women's sections. Men team events include 4x100 m medley relay and 4x200 freestyle relay, whereas women's team events consist of 4x100 free-style relay and 4x100 medley relay.

The events take place in a rectangular pool, which is 50 m long and divided into eight lanes. Time-keeping is electronic, with plates at each end of the pool activated by a simple touch. For turns in the breaststroke and butterfly, the swimmers must touch the plate with both hands at the same height; for the backstroke, they may touch it with one arm; and for free style, contact with any part of the body is permitted. At the start of the race, the competitors are motionless until the starter gives the signal. They then dive into the pool except in the backstroke races, where they await the signal in the water facing the starter, holding onto special handles. For each of the events, access to the finals is reserved for the eight swimmers who have made the best times during the qualifying rounds (heats and semi-finals).

In the 4x100 m medley relay team events, each competitor has to swim 100 m in a different style and in the following order: backstroke, breaststroke, butterfly, free style. The second, third and fourth swimmers dive at the moment the preceding swimmer touches the touch plate.

Olympic record and time 1984 winner and time

Men's events

Freestyle

		New event
50 m		A. Gaines (USA) 49.80
100 m	A. Gaines (USA) 49.80	A. Gaines (USA) 49.80
200 m	M. Gross (FRG) 1:47.44	M. Gross (FRG) 1:47.44
400 m	G. Dicarlo (USA) 3:51.23	G. Dicarlo (USA) 1:51.23
1,500 m	V. Salnikov (URS) 14:58.27	M. O'Brien (USA) 15:05.20

Backstroke

100 m	J. Naber (USA) 55.49	R. Carey (USA) 55.79
200 m	R. Carey (USA) 1:59.99	R. Carey (USA) 2:00.23

Breaststroke

100 m	S. Lundquist (USA) 1:01.65	S. Lundquist (USA) 1:01.65
200 m	V. Davis (CAN) 2:13.34	V. Davis (CAN) 2:13.34

Butterfly

100 m	M. Gross (FRG) 53.08	M. Gross (FRG) 53.08
200 m	J. Sieben (AUS) 1:57.04	J. Sieben (AUS) 1:57.04

Individual medley

200 m	A. Baumann (CAN) 2:01.42	A. Baumann (CAN) 2:01.42
400 m	A. Baumann (CAN) 4:17.41	A. Baumann (CAN) 4:17.41

Medley relay

4x100 m	USA 3:39.30	USA 3:39.30
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Freestyle relay

4x100 m	USA 3:19.03	USA 3:19.03
4x200 m	USA 7:15.69	USA 7:15.69

Women's events

Freestyle

50 m		New event
100 m	B. Krause (GDR) 54.79	N. Hogshead C. Steinsoifer (both USA) 55.92
200 m	B. Krause (GDR) 1:58.33	M. Wayne (USA) 1:59.23
400 m	T. Cohen (USA) 4:07.10	T. Cohen (USA) 4:07.10
800 m	T. Cohen (USA) 8:24.95	T. Cohen (USA) 8:24.95

Backstroke

100 m	R. Reinisch (GDR) 1:00.86	T. Andrews (USA) 1:02.55
200 m	R. Reinisch (GDR) 2:11.77	J. De Rover (HOL) 2:12.38

Breaststroke

100 m	P. Van Staveren (HOL) 1:09.88	P. Van Staveren (HOL) 1:09.88
200 m	L. Kachushito (URS) 2:29.54	A. Ottonbrite (CAN) 2:30.38

Butterfly

100 m	M. Meagher (USA) 59.26	M. Meagher (USA) 59.26
200 m	M. Meagher (USA) 2:06.90	M. Meagher (USA) 2:06.90

Individual medley

200 m	T. Caulkins (USA) 2:12.64	T. Caulkins (USA) 2:12.64
400 m	P. Schneider (GDR) 4:36.29	T. Caulkins (USA) 4:39.24

Medley relay

4x100 m	GDR 4:06.67	USA 4:08.34
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Freestyle relay

4x100 m	GDR 3:42.71	USA 3:43.43
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Synchronised swimming

Solo	No record	T. Ruiz (USA)
Duet	No record	USA

Diving is a real art which demands perfect physical condition and rigorous training to give the athlete complete control of his body and automatic follow-through of movements which are performed with extreme rapidity. The quality of a diver's performance cannot be measured in metres. Diving was included as an Olympic sport in 1904.

The different groups of dives are: (1) Forward—take-off with body facing the water; (2) Backward—take-off with body facing the platform; (3) Reverse—take-off facing water,

land facing platform; (4) Inward—take-off facing platform, land facing water; (5) Twist—any take-off with lateral turn during fall; (6) Handstand—handstand begins dive.

The dives are judged using the difficulty of the dive and the beauty of its execution as factors. The places used for diving are (a) the springboard, which is a flexible board, and (b) the high-diving platform, which is rigid.

Results

Men's events

1984 winner

Springboard	G. Louganis (USA)
Platform	G. Louganis (USA)

Women's events

Springboard	S. Bernier (CAN)
Platform	J. Zhou (CHN)

Water Polo is a goal game played in water by hands by teams of swimmers with a ball resembling a football and was included as an Olympic sport in 1900. A team of seven players (including one goalkeeper) tries to score by throwing the ball into the other team's goal.

A match consists of four periods of five minutes each. Ranking is determined by points which are awarded as follows: (1) 2 points for game won, (2) 1 point for game tied, (3) 0 points for game lost. The playing area is 30 m long, 20 m wide and at least 1.80 m deep. The goals are above the surface of the water.

The main fouls in the game are: (a) starting before the referee's signal; (b) starting the ball with two hands (except for the goalkeeper); (c) holding the ball under water when under attack; (d) holding an opponent under water, pulling him, hitting him, or throwing water at him; (e) deliberately impeding an opponent not in possession of the ball, swimming on his back or on his leg. The foul for the goalkeeper is holding or moving the goal. All these fouls are penalised by either a free throw or a penalty throw.

Table Tennis

Table tennis tournament consists of singles and doubles events both for men and women. The competitions are organised on a group basis for the first round. The Players or pairs in each group who are placed highest move on to compete in play-off matches to determine the final places.

The single matches are determined on the basis of best of five sets and doubles the best of three sets.

Table tennis has been included in the Seoul Games as an Olympic sport for the first time.

Tennis

Tennis tournament consists of four events, i.e., men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles and women's doubles. In respect of men's events, the matches are the best of five sets and in respect of women, the matches are the best of three sets. Tie-breaks operate in every set except the final one, where play must continue until one player or pair leads by two clear games.

Lawn Tennis was part of the Olympic programme until 1924 and since that year the game was dropped. However, tennis was a demonstration sport at the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

Volleyball

Volleyball was invented in the United States in 1895 by William Morgan. It is a game played by volleying a large inflated ball over a net. A net separates two teams of six players and the aim of the game is to volley the ball to the opponent's side of the net without holding the ball.

Volleyball matches are played on a rectangular court 18 m long and 9 m wide, divided into two parts by a net 9.50 m long and 1 m wide. The net is 2.43 m from the ground for men and 2.24 m for women. The object of the game is to send the ball, which weighs 270 to 300 grams and has a diameter of 65 cm, from one side of the net to the other and back. Matches are played in five sets of 15 points each. A match must be won by at least 2 points and 15 is the minimum winning score. A match is won as soon as one team has won three games. There can be no drawn matches.

The game begins with a serve. The server throws the ball into the other side of the court with his hand, wrist or any other part of his arm. The opponent side returns the ball over the net with not more than three touches of the ball and so on. The serving team scores when the other side commits a fault in returning the ball. If the serving team commits the fault, the service is changed and no score is made. Each time the service returns to a side the players rotate in a clockwise direction on its side of the court.

The rules of the game permit hitting the ball with any part of the body above the belt but forbid (a) holding the ball or have the same player hit it twice in succession; (b) allowing the ball to touch the ground or to go out of bounds; (c) playing the ball more than three times per side (however, two forwards forming a block to counter a smash are considered a single player); (d) touching the net; (e) leaning on a teammate. Back-court players can only smash from within their zone, which is 3 m from the net. All faults are penalised either by loss of service or scoring one point.

The Olympic Games recognised this sport for the first time in Tokyo in 1964. Since then it has been a very successful addition to the Olympic family of the team sports. Participation in the Olympic tournament is limited to ten men's teams and eight women's teams. Each participating country can enter 12 players.

The men's tournament has qualifying rounds, semi-finals and finals. In the qualifying rounds the ten teams are divided into two groups of the five teams. Each team plays all the other teams in its group. Points are awarded according to the following system: (1) 2 points for a match won, (2) 1 point for a match lost, and (3) 0 points for default.

In the semi-finals the four best teams in each group play against each other in the

following way: A1 against B2, A3 against B4, B1 against A2 and B3 against A4.

In the finals, the teams which are placed fifth in each group play each other for ninth and tenth places. The losers of the A3-B4 and B3-A4 games play each other for seventh and eighth places; the winners of those games play for fifth and sixth places. The losers of A1-B2 and B1-A2 play for third and fourth places, and the winners play for the first and second.

The system used in the women's tournament is the same except that the original groups have only four teams each.

Results

	1984 winner
Men	USA
Women	CHN

Weightlifting

Weightlifting refers to lifting of bar bells as an exercise, in which feats of strength are shown. This sport got a regular schedule for competitions at the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920.

The different weight categories in weightlifting are: (1) flyweight up to 52 kg, (2) bantamweight up to 56 kg, (3) featherweight up to 60 kg, (4) lightweight up to 67.5 kg, (5) middleweight up to 75 kg, (6) light-heavyweight up to 82.5 kg, (7) middle-heavyweight up to 90 kg, (8) heavyweight up to 110 kg, and (4) super heavyweight over 110 kg.

In order to present a balanced Olympic programme, the weightlifters are divided into two groups, Group A which consists of athletes with the best performance; Group B which consists of athletes with the weakest performance. The weightlifters are allowed three tries in each of the methods and the best performance is counted. In case of a tie, the competitor who weighs the least is the winner.

The exercises in weightlifting are snatch and jerk. In snatch, the lifter grips the bar which is in front of him on the floor and pulls it in a single movement to the full extent of both arms over his head. He may split or bend his legs, but the motion must be continuous. Once the weight is in position, he must remain motionless with his feet on the same line. He may not turn his wrists over until the bar has passed the top of his head.

The jerk is executed in two movements, the clean and the jerk. In the first type of movement, the lifter grips the bar and brings it in a single movement to the shoulder while splitting or bending the legs. His feet should be on the same line with the bar resting on his chest. In the second type of movement, with bent legs the lifter straightens and extends his legs and arms, lifting the bar to the full extent of both arms vertically over his head. Then he places his feet on the same line. He has to wait for the signal of the referee to put the bar down.

The competition is held on a platform which is 4 m square. Only disc bar bells are used and the largest disc may not be more than 0.45 m in diameter.

Results

Weight class	Olympic record and result	1984 winner and result
Up to 52 kg	K. Osmanliev (URS) 245 kg	G. Zeng (CHN) 235 kg
Up to 56 kg	D. Nunez (CUB) 275 kg	S. Wu (CHN) 267.5 kg
Up to 60 kg	V. Mazin (URS) 290 kg	W. Chen (CHN) 282.5 kg
Up to 67.5 kg	Y. Rusev (BUL) 342.5 kg	J. Yao (CHN) 320 kg
Up to 75 kg	A. Zlatev (BUL) 360 kg	K-H Radschinsky (FRG) 340 kg
Up to 82.5 kg	Y. Vardanyan (URS) 400 kg	P. Becheru (ROM) 355 kg
Up to 90 kg	N. Vlad (ROM) 392.5 kg	N. Vlad (ROM) 392.5 kg
Up to 100 kg	O. Zaromba (TCH) 395 kg	R. Milser (FRG) 385 kg
Up to 110 kg	L. Tarenenko (URS) 422.5 kg	N. Oberburger (ITA) 390 kg
Over 110 kg	V. Alexeyev and S. Rathmanov (both URS) 440 kg	D. Lukim (AUS) 412.5 kg

Wrestling

Wrestling is an extremely ancient and a natural sport of hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other. The moves used to pull down the opponent are grapples, locks, ripping, etc. Wrestling traditions can be found in all civilisations. The ancient Greeks refined and structured the sport. Hellenic civilisation held wrestling in high esteem and included it in their Olympic Games.

Amateur wrestling, which is the type of wrestling found on the programme of Olympic Games, consists of two relatively recent innovations in style: Greco-Roman and free style wrestling. In Greco-Roman wrestling only holds of the upper part of the body, from the head to the belt, are valid. Use of the legs are forbidden. In free style wrestling, the wrestler may use his legs for holds. He may grasp his opponent on all parts of the body including the legs.

Separate competitions are held for each style. The weight classes in both styles are from up to 48 kg to over 100 kg. The schedule of the tournament is determined by the number of penalty points given to each wrestler. Any wrestler with a total of six penalty points is eliminated. The elimination rounds go on until there are only three competitors left in each class for the finals. In addition to the penalty points, technical points

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are given for the moves performed. They are given during the bouts on the basis of actions performed by the competitors, e.g., applying a correct hold, holding an opponent under control, placing an opponent in danger for a certain period of time, etc. The wrestler who has the most technical points at the end of the bout is declared the winner by points.

Penalty points are awarded as under: (1) 4 points for loss by a fall, (2) 3½ points for loss by more than 10 technical points, (3) 3 points for loss by less than 10 technical points, (4) 2½ points for the match with no valid moves during the bout, (5) 2 points for tie match, (6) 1 point for win by less than 10 technical points, (7) ½ point for win by more than 10 technical points and (8) 0 point for win by fall.

A fall is valid if a wrestler's shoulders touch the mat for a count of three (about one second). Each bout has 3 three-minute rounds with a one minute rest between each round. The bouts are held on a mat which is 12 m square, having a circular contest area 9 m in diameter.

Results

Weight class	1934 winner
Freestyle	
Up to 48 kg	R. Weaver (USA)
(Light flyweight)	
Up to 52 kg	S. Trstena (YUG)
(Flyweight)	
Up to 57 kg	H. Tomiyama (JPN)
(Bantamweight)	
Up to 62 kg	R. Lewis (USA)
(Featherweight)	
Up to 68 kg	I-T You (KOR)

(Lightweight)	
Up to 74 kg	D. Schultz (USA)
(Welterweight)	
Up to 82 kg	M. Schultz (USA)
(Middleweight)	
Up to 90 kg	E. Banach (USA)
(Light heavyweight)	
Up to 100 kg	L. Banach (USA)
(Mid heavyweight)	
Up to 130 kg	B. Baumgartner (USA)
(Heavyweight)	
Greco-Roman	
Up to 48 kg	V. Maenza (ITA)
(Light flyweight)	
Up to 52 kg	A. Miyahara (JPN)
(Flyweight)	
Up to 57 kg	P. Passarelli (FRG)
(Bantamweight)	
Up to 62 kg	W-K Kim (KOR)
(Featherweight)	
Up to 68 kg	V. Lisjak (YUG)
(Lightweight)	
Up to 74 kg	J. Salomaki (FIN)
(Welterweight)	
Up to 82 kg	I. Draica (ROM)
(Middleweight)	
Up to 90 kg	S. Fraser (USA)
(Light heavyweight)	
Up to 100 kg	V. Andrei (ROM)
(Mid heavyweight)	
Up to 130 kg	J. Batnick (USA)
(Heavyweight)	

Yachting

Yachting is the art of sailing in a yacht,

which is a vessel propelled by sails for mechanical power. Yachting has existed since man became aware of the wind and the many possibilities it presented to him. Sails have been used to move boats for thousands of years. Their use was closely linked to the expansion and prosperity of many nations of ancient times.

Yachting was introduced in the schedule of Pans Olympic Games in 1900 and it involves only light yachts. Each country may enter one yacht in each class, for a total of twelve competitors and four substitutes for all yachting events in the Games. The different boat classes are: (1) Soling Class—three-man crew; (2) Tempest Class—two-man crew; (3) Flying Dutchman Class—two-man crew; (4) 470 Class—two-man crew; (5) Finn Class—one-man crew; (6) Tornado Class—two-man crew.

Races are held on equal-legged triangles marked by buoys and according to Olympic rules, i.e., start—1—2—3—1—3—finish, each number corresponding to one buoy. Each class has seven races, the six best counting for classification, which is made according to points.

Table tennis makes its Olympic debut in Seoul as an official sport. Four individual events—men's and women's singles and men's and women's doubles—are scheduled. Tennis has been re-introduced in the 1988 Olympic Games. Against the 21 sports played at the Los Angeles Games, the Seoul Games will have 23 sports.

XXIII Olympic Games

The XXIII Summer Olympic Games, which had opened with a colourful ceremony on July 28, 1984, came to an exciting end at the Los Angeles Coliseum on August 12, 1984. The United States topped in the medals tally having amassed 174 medals (83 gold, 61 silver and 30 bronze). Romania got second position with 53 medals (20 gold, 16 silver and 17 bronze), followed by West Germany with 59 medals (17 gold, 19 silver and 23 bronze) in the third position. China, which was earlier occupying the third position, trailed to fourth position in the final medals tally.

It was America's year at the Games just as it was Russia's year in the XXII Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 when Americans had boycotted. Given the home field advantage, plus the absence of its chief competitor, the United States gunned for a record-breaking, star-spangled explosion of medals during the 23rd Olympic Games.

In the 1980 Games, when the U.S.A. led a boycott of 62 nations, the host Russia earned 80 of 205 gold medals and East Germany was runner-up with 47. Both are among 15 nations who boycotted the Los Angeles leaving the U.S.A. undisputed favourite. There were about 8,000 athletes from 140 countries, both records, and the U.S.A. fielded its largest and strongest team—597 athletes.

The U.S. swimmers were on top of the

world after sweeping 21 gold medals from 29 events in the Olympic programme which produced 10 world records. Roared on by wildly-cheering crowds in the 17,000-seat open-air stadium, the Americans virtually overwhelmed the opposition, though their rivals also provided some great moments, particularly Michael Gross of West Germany

and young Australian Jon Sieben.

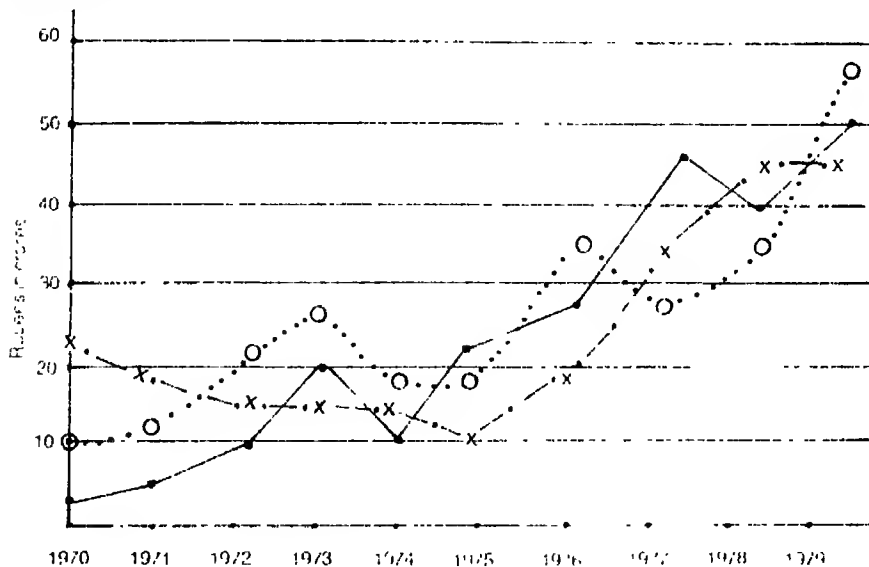
All 10 world marks came in the men's competition and swimmers and coaches insisted that only a handful of the boycotting East Europeans would have threatened the men in Los Angeles. But in the women's events, in which the Americans won 11 of the 14 titles, there were no world records.

Olympic Nicknames

Athlete	Nickname	Year and Noted Gold Medal Event
Paavo Nurmi	The Flying Finn	1928 — 10,000 metre run
Harrison Dillard	Bones	1948 — 100 metre run
Fanny Blankers-Koen	Marvellous Mama	1948 — 80 metre hurdles
Sonja Henie	The Norwegian Doll	1932 — figure skating
Mildred Didrikson	Babe	1932 — 80 metre hurdles
Jesse Owens	Tan Cyclone	1936 — 100 metre run
Emil Zatopek	The Beast of Prague	1952 — 10,000 metre run
Jean-Claude Killy	Le Superman	1968 — Downhill skiing
Thomas Tolan	Eddie	1932 — 200 metre run
William Schneider	Buzz	1980 — Ice Hockey
Joseph White	Jo-Jo	1968 — Basketball
Michael Jordan	Air	1984 — Basketball

Data Analysis And Analytical Reasoning

Directions: The following graph indicates the expenditure on education in Delhi by three different agencies over a period of nine years. Study this graph carefully and answer questions 1—5.



Q. 1. In which year there was maximum increase in the expenditure by the Public and Private sector over the preceding year?

(a) 1973 (b) 1975 (c) 1977 (d) 1979

Q. 2. What was the total expenditure on education by the three agencies in 1979?

(a) More than Rs. 150 crore (b) Less than Rs. 150 crore (c) Rs. 150 crore (d) Less than Rs. 60 crore

Q. 3. The per cent increase in the expenditure by the MCD in 1979 over that in 1975 is

(a) 450 (b) 400 (c) 350 (d) 35

Q. 4. In which years the expenditure by the Public and Private sector was more than the other two agencies?

(a) 1973 and 1975 (b) 1975 and 1977 (c) 1977 and 1979 (d) 1976 and 1979

Q. 5. If the students' enrolment of the Public and Private sector, MCD and Delhi Administration agencies are in the ratio 1 : 3 : 6 in 1979 with total enrolment of 20 lakh students, what is the per capita expenditure by the Delhi Administration in 1979?

(a) More than Rs. 480 (b) Less than Rs. 480 (c) Rs. 480 (d) None of these

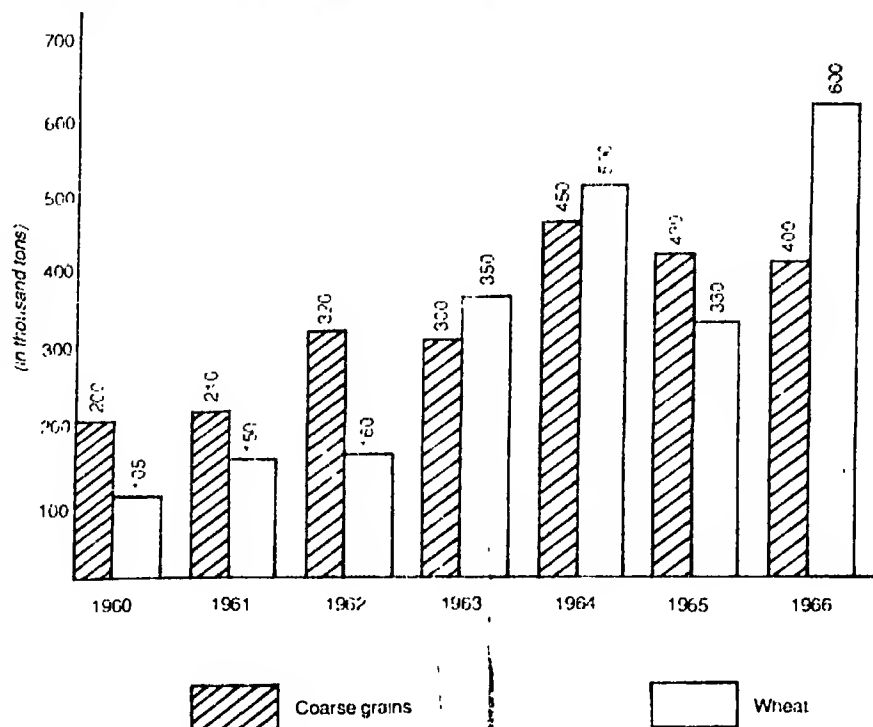
Directions: The following diagram shows the production of coarse grains and wheat over a period of 7 years from 1960 to 1966. Study the diagram carefully and answer questions 6—10.

Q. 6. During which years the production of coarse grains has fallen as compared to the previous year?

(a) 1961, 1962, 1965 (b) 1963, 1965, 1966 (c) 1962, 1963, 1965 (d) 1964, 1965, 1966

Q. 7. In which year the total crop was maximum?

(a) 1963 (b) 1964 (c) 1965 (d) 1966



Q. 8. What is the maximum difference in coarse grains production for any two years?

(a) 200 thousand tonnes (b) 150 thousand tonnes (c) 300 thousand tonnes (d) 250 thousand tonnes

Q. 9. What is the maximum increase in wheat production over the preceding year?

(a) 270 thousand tonnes (b) 350 thousand tonnes (c) 200 thousand tonnes (d) None of these

Q. 10. The average coarse grains production for the seven years is

(a) More than 400 thousand tonnes (b) Between 360 and 400 thousand tonnes (c) Between 260 and 360 thousand tonnes (d) Below 260 thousand tonnes

Directions: The following questions are based on the paragraph given below. Study it carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Little over 40% of the country's population is living below the poverty line. The number of such people is estimated to be 221.5 million. Bihar has 33 million people living below the poverty line — 51.4% of its total population. Uttar Pradesh has 44 million such people constituting 46.5% of its total population. Punjab has the lowest percentage of 11, with 1.4 million people living below the poverty line.

Q. 11. The total population of Bihar is approximately what per cent of the total

population of the country?

(a) 7.9 (b) 9.3 (c) 11.6 (d) 14.8

Q. 12. The number of people living above the poverty line in Uttar Pradesh, is

(a) 49.67 million (b) 50.62 million (c) 51.24 million (d) 52.68 million

Q. 13. The average percentage of the population of three given States living below the poverty line, is

(a) 40.62% (b) 45.7% (c) 42.37% (d) 47%

Q. 14. Number of people in Punjab living below the poverty line is nearly how many times the total population of India?

(a) 1/40 (b) 1/200 (c) 1/250 (d) 1/400

Q. 15. What per cent of the population of India living below the poverty line lives in States other than those given in the above paragraph?

(a) 65% (b) 66.66% (c) 64.6% (d) 62.33%

ANSWERS

1. (c) There were increases in the expenditure by the Public and Private sector during 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1979 over the preceding year. The maximum of these was in 1977 as is evident by the vertical distance between the two points. 2. (a) The total expenditure in 1979 by the three agencies was (45 + 50 + 57 =) Rs. 152 crore which is more than Rs. 150 crore. 3. (c) The expenditure by the M.C.D. in 1975 and 1979 was respectively Rs. 10 crore and Rs. 45 crore. Therefore per cent increase in 1979 over that in 1975 = $\frac{35}{10} \times 100 = 350$. 4. (b) The solid line with dot is above the other two curves in 1975 and 1977 only. 5. (b) The number of students in Delhi Administration schools is $\frac{6}{1+3+6} \times 20 =$ Rs. 12 lakh. The total expenditure in 1979 by the Delhi Administration was Rs. 57 crore. Therefore the per capita expenditure = $\frac{57}{12} =$ Rs. 475. 6. (b) 7. (d) Total crop in 1966 was 1,000 thousand tonnes which is more than in any other year. 8. (d) The minimum coarse grains production was 200 thousand tonnes in 1960 and the maximum coarse grains production was 450 thousand tonnes in 1964. Therefore the maximum difference is 250 thousand tonnes. 9. (a) The increase in wheat production over the preceding year was during 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1966 with an increase of 45, 10, 190, 150, 270 thousand tonnes respectively. The maximum increase is 270 thousand tonnes. 10. (c) The average coarse grains production for the seven years (1960-1966) = $\frac{200+210+320+300+450+420+400}{7} = \frac{2300}{7} = 328\frac{4}{7}$ thousand tonnes. 11. (c) Total population of the country = $\frac{221.5}{40} \times 100$ million = 553.75 million.

Total population of Bihar = $\frac{33}{51.4} \times 100 = 64.20$ million

∴ Required percentage = $\frac{64.2}{553.75} \times 100 = 11.59 = 11.6$ 12. (b)

Number of people living above poverty line in Uttar Pradesh = $\frac{44}{46.5} \times 53.5$ million = 50.62 million. 13. (b) Number of people living below the poverty line in the three given states is = (33 + 44 + 1.4) million = 78.4 million. Total number of people living in the three given states

= $\left(\frac{33}{51.4} + \frac{44}{46.5} + \frac{1.4}{11} \right) \times 100 = 171.55$ million

∴ the required percentage = $\frac{78.4}{3} \times \frac{3}{171.55} \times 100 = 45.7$

14. (d). No. of people living below poverty line in Punjab = 1.4 million. Total population of the country = 553.75 million

∴ Required fraction = $\frac{1.4}{553.75} = 0.00252 = \frac{1}{400}$ 15. (c) Number

of people living below poverty line in other states except the three given = (221.5 - 78.4) million = 143.1 million

∴ required percentage = $\frac{143.1}{221.5} \times 100 = 64.6\%$

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Private Enterprise And Not Public Sector Will Contribute To Faster And Higher Economic Growth In India

Relevancy of GD Test

The Group Discussion Test is now used extensively and advantageously as a selection technique, be it for employment, selection for top management levels, admission to professional courses or selection to key and overseas posts. Besides, it plays a pivotal role in officer selection for the armed forces. The public sector and private sector have also taken to it in a big way to find the right person for the right job. The advantage of this test lies in its simplicity, in its reliability and the facility it affords to compare one candidate with the others when the test is in progress. Over and above these it is less expensive, less time-consuming and can be conducted at any time and place without any equipment or material support. Basically, it is a field test where the candidates can rank-rate themselves at the close of the test and enable the examiner to declare the results instantly.

Presentation

Here we present to our readers a 'live' tape-recorded Group Discussion which took place for executive selection of a major public sector undertaking. The comments of the expert examiners have been specially incorporated at appropriate places, so that the aspirants can understand and appreciate the finer points in their correct perspective. We start with the opening address of the examiner to the group.

"Gentlemen, I have great pleasure to welcome you here for participating in this Group Discussion and wish you all the best of luck. There are eight of you in this group, all appearing for selection to the same post. Your educational qualifications, age levels, experience and general background are by and large the same. Since most of you are coming from different places, it is unlikely that you all will be familiar with one another. Hence, to make identification and recognition easy, each one of you has been assigned a roll number, which, of course, you are displaying on your chest and back. You are seated in the ascending order of your roll numbers in a closed circle formation. Thus each one knows the place of the others in the group and each can hear and observe all others in the group. During the discussion, you are to address each other only by the roll or chest number and names are not to be used even where you

GROUP DISCUSSION

are quite familiar with it. The reason is obvious, you know whom you are addressing but the others may not. Hence, we must stick to the numbers. Next, remember that this is an informal chit-chat or exchange of ideas within the group on a given subject. It is not a parliamentary type debate and we have no speaker, chairman, leader, mover of the motion, seconder, leader of the opposition and so on. In fact there are no hard and fast rules and if you feel the necessity, you can formulate your own. The only limiting factor is time and you are allowed only 25 minutes for discussion. If you have any doubts you can ask me now because I will withdraw from here after announcing the subject for discussion. Please raise your hands, I mean those who have doubts. Well, I see no one has any doubts. Here we go. The subject for discussion reads *(he reads out)* "Private Enterprise And Not Public Sector Will Contribute To Faster And Higher Economic Growth in India".

Now let me turn the blackboard and you will find it written there as well. Okay. Please start and remember you have 25 minutes from now. Good luck. *(The examiner retires to a corner and stays in the background.)*

Progress

As soon as the back of the examiner is turned, the tension is broken, the candidates start relaxing and slow conversations, asides, whispered talks, odd cross-talks, etc. commence. Some talk to their neighbours while a few resort to talking to some seated away. Soon the talks increase, noise grows and confusion prevails with all talking at the same time, each trying to talk louder than the others. At this stage we find No. 2 addressing the group as a whole. His slightly raised voice, reflecting persuasion and friendliness and warmth can be heard by all in the group over the prevailing din and confusion. His confident approach, clear voice, cheerful attitude and sincere attempt win him full support and make everyone pay attention to him.

No. 2: Friends. May I please have your kind attention for a few seconds. *(The general noise and confusion stops and most of the candidates maintain silence awaiting*

to hear further from No. 2. But Nos. 6 and 7 continue to be engaged in some asides with No. 6 doing the talking. Hence No. 2 again specifically addresses them). Hello No. 6 and 7, May I claim your attention also please. I have something to tell you all.

No. 6: *(Displaying obvious irritation)* I say, what is this? Why are you interfering in our discussion? Why do you want us to listen to you now? This is not a lecture. You see we are busy. Myself and No. 7 are discussing the subject and we should be left in peace. We do not want to waste any time on listening to lectures and sermons. *(Turning to his neighbour)* What do you say No. 7?

No. 7: *(Seems confused and not sure of himself)* Obviously, he has been taken by surprise and he does not know and perhaps is unable to make up his mind as what to say. Well, you see, it is all right I mean, I will do what you all want me to do. I agree with you all. I was only listening to No. 6. I am ready to listen to others also.

No. 8: Hello, No. 6. I do not see your point. What precisely is your objection? Why are you getting worked up? No. 2 says he has something to tell us all and he is requesting the group to listen to what he has to say just for a couple of minutes. I, or, shall we say, all the rest of us see no problem. Can you tell us what is yours?

No. 6: Now, now, this is getting to be too much. Am I a witness who is being cross-examined or am I supposed to do Group Discussion? You are welcome to listen to whomsoever you want. That is your problem. But why not leave me alone.

No. 1: Hey, No. 6. There is something radically wrong. Either you are dull like a donkey or obstinate like a mule. On behalf of the group No. 8 told you that we agree to the request of No. 2 and all should listen to him. As soon as No. 2 requested us, we all stopped our conversations and talks. But you persisted with your aside with No. 7. Now we see that No. 7 has no objection to listen to No. 2 also. Therefore, why don't you shut your trap and listen to No. 2?

No. 6: You are nobody to tell me to shut up. I protest and strongly object also your calling me a donkey, mule and what not. I will certainly lodge a written complaint against you to the examiner. Now you better watch your steps.

No. 1: All right, go to hell or drown yourself. But for heaven's sake, don't be a nuisance to us. Why don't you get lost? *(At this stage No. 2 intervenes).*

No. 2: Please friends, I am afraid we are moving away from our goal. You see, we have already lost some precious minutes in

these avoidable arguments. Now, No. 6 please bear with me for a second. My intention is not to interfere with you in any way. It is obvious that I had not explained myself clearly. Please let us all cooperate and make our discussion a success. Just bear with me for a few seconds.

No. 6: (*Grumbling and muttering and showing reluctance*) All right, all right.

No. 2: Friends, as you all would agree, if everyone is talking at one and the same time, there will only be confusion and no one will know who is saying what. That is what has been happening since the examiner left. Are you all with me?

No. 8: Yes, yes. That is correct.

No. 1: You are right, No. 2. What do you suggest we do?

No. 2: I recommend that we take turns and speak one after another. Only one candidate should address the group at one time and give his views on the subject. Let each one also restrict his speech for two minutes only during the first round.

No. 8: Who should start the ball rolling and in what order we should proceed thereafter? May be you can be the opening speaker, No. 2.

No. 2: I am ready to do what the group wants me. I feel it may be a good idea to start with No. 1 and proceed clockwise and wind up the first round with No. 8. In case if No. 8 would like to be the second speaker, then we can proceed anticlockwise, after starting with No. 1. I have no objection at all

to be the last speaker. But we must maintain the order without breaking the chain.

No. 6: Why must we start with No. 1? He was so rude and told me to shut up and called me names. I don't agree.

No. 1: (*Laughing*) Did I say anything wrong. Isn't it better to call a spade a spade?

No. 2: (*Intervening again*) Please, let us not quarrel and deviate from our task. I am sure No. 1 won't mind if someone else were to begin the discussion. I suggested No. 1 as his is the starting number.

No. 1: No, not at all. In fact I am not ready and would like a little time for collecting my ideas. But if No. 6 starts talking all my ideas will evaporate.

No. 4: (*Speaking for the first time*) All right. Let us begin with No. 2 and end up with No. 1. That was the original suggestion of No. 8. Do you all agree?

Others: Yes, yes. Come on, No. 2.

Comments: In this group the activity starts rather slowly. No. 2 breaks the ice, takes the initiative and attempts to launch the group on its task. But he encounters opposition from No. 6. It appears to be the nature of No. 6 to disagree in order to attract attention and gain importance. What is more, No. 6 is not able to think clearly and make up his mind firmly. He implicates No. 7 who is insipid, dull and indecisive. At this stage No. 8 steps in, displaying some initiative and challenges No. 6. But No. 6 persists with his counter arguments and

negative approach. This provokes No. 1 who, losing his temper, comes hard on No. 6. Caught in a quandary, No. 6 threatens to launch a written complaint against No. 1. Before things take an ugly turn, No. 2 intervenes, and proves successful in finally managing the hearing of the entire group. He also outlines the procedure to follow overcoming the obstacles created once again by No. 6. In the final stages, he gets strong support from No. 4. We find Nos. 2, 4, 8 and 1 showing interest in promoting the group task. Nos. 2, 4 and 8 make positive and harmonious contribution. No. 1 despite his good intentions is handicapped by his quick temper. No. 6 proves obstructive while No. 7 remains dull and insipid. Nos. 3 and 5 have not made their presence felt so far.

No. 2: Friends, the subject given for our discussion is an interesting and topical one. In effect it says India must now stop having further public sector units and concentrate only on the growth of private sector enterprises. The rationale for this is the findings that by and large our public sector units have been incurring losses while the private sector enterprises have proved to be productive and profitable. But the moot point to answer is whether the private sector, which is essentially profit-oriented, would come forward to meet all the industrial needs of the country. Experience shows private sector would prefer to invest only in such areas where the returns will be quicker.

Is there enough brush on your toothbrush?



and higher. Thus the tendency has been for private sector to go in for the manufacture of luxury items like colour TV, refrigerators, electronic gadgets, computers and so on. Secondly, most of these are with foreign collaboration and knowhow without transfer of technology to India, leading to perpetual drain of foreign exchange and lasting dependency on others. Yet another factor is that the private sector cannot mobilise enough capital on its own to start many major industries. Again, profit being the chief motive, a private entrepreneur will prefer to start an industry where the infrastructure is already available. He will not like to move into backward, remote and undeveloped areas. Thus there cannot be even an equitable development of all regions. Besides, there are other political considerations. Our aim is to have a socialist society where the gap between the rich and the poor is to be as narrow as possible. Reliance on private sector will go against this socialist goal. Hence, I feel a balanced approach of matching the public sector with the private enterprise is necessary.

Comments: No. 2 is able to speak well and make a strong and favourable impact on the group. He has extensive ideas and reveals good grasp of the subject. His arguments are rational, logical and very convincing. Throughout he successfully held the attention of his audience and motivated them to accept his ideas. He displayed high sense of responsibility, took

the initiative and made sustained efforts to launch the group on its task during the initial stages. Because of his social affability and persuasive ability he could mobilise support, overcome the threats posed by No. 6 and establish himself as the main group coordinator. By displaying patience and tact, he also managed to bring round No. 6 ultimately. In dealing with others, he is flexible, cooperative, friendly and adaptable. With his resourcefulness and knowledge he can find workable solutions to complex problems. In brief, he has emerged as a capable and competent leader who could deliver the desired goods. Selected with top ranking in the group.

No. 3: Well, you see, I really do not know what to say. I thought private sector is good. But it looks as though No. 2 has different ideas. I do not want to go against him. My knowledge being limited, I want to accept his views. But there is doubt in my mind. They all say private sector is efficient. All private companies make profit. Even No. 2 told that public sector is not making profit. You cannot have business without profit. Everyone wants profit. Excuse me, I said what came to my mind. In conclusion, it is better to accept what No. 2 says. That is all.

Comments: This candidate is quite confused. His ideas are hazy and he is unable to make up his mind. His speech is incoherent and delivery weak, halting and slow. He also lacks dynamism, drive and determination. Most of the time he is in two

minds and he does not want to take a plunge. Till he was compelled to speak, he preferred to remain as a spectator in the background, taking no active part in the group proceedings. Lacking in urge and decisiveness, he will not be able to make any worthwhile contribution to group activity and at his present level he would turn out to be more of a drag. Rejected.

No. 4: Gentlemen, I do not support the proposition which says in effect abandon the public sector and go all out for the private sector. This is the American and Western viewpoint, echoed by International institutions like the World Bank. No. 2 has already told us, why we cannot abandon the public sector altogether. The next step would be to give up our planning process and scuttle our Five-Year Plans. As you all know the Five-Year Plan projects are mostly in the public sector. It is only because of the Five-Year Plans we have today become self-reliant in many areas. We have our own steel, cement and fertiliser factories. We have been able to stage the Green Revolution successfully. We have built so many dams with multi-purpose benefits like irrigation, power generation, water conservation, flood control and the like. Even in areas like ship-building, aircraft manufacture, automobile industry, railways, thermal power generation, nuclear power generation, oil exploration, etc., we are ahead of many others. Most of these would not have been attractive to the private

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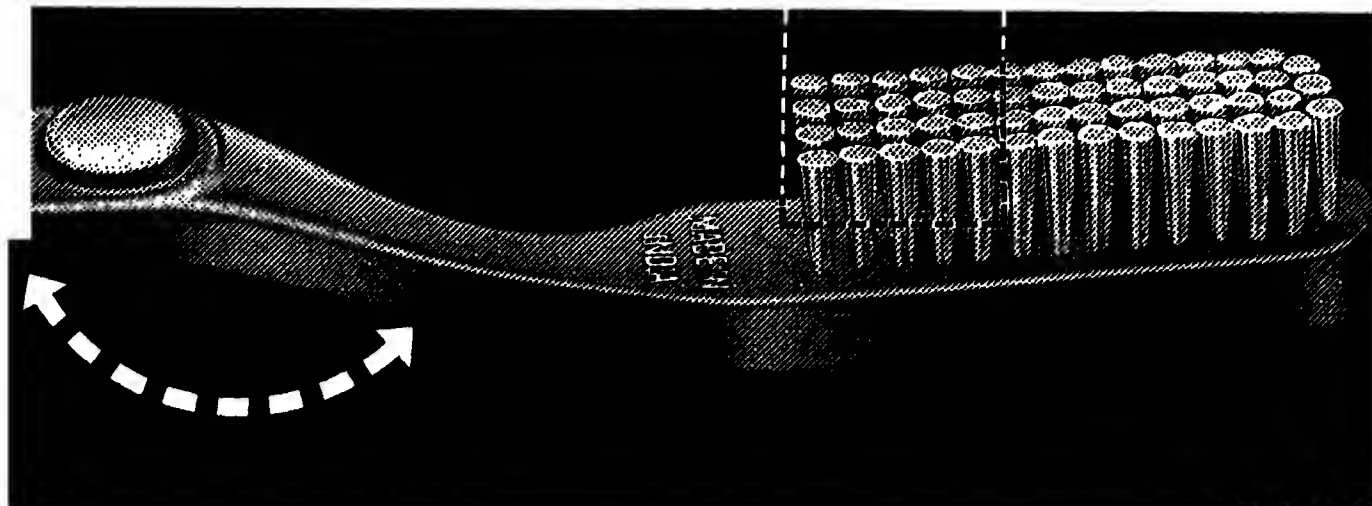


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sector. This does not mean that public sector has done better than the private sector. The operation, methods, management etc. of public sector is not efficient. There is plenty of scope for improvement. We should remove these defects and make public sector as efficient as the private one. One way to do is to allow both to compete on equal footing. It is happening now in the areas of scooters, cars, watches, etc. It will force the public sector units to work efficiently and profitably.

Comments: No. 4 is a forceful and fluent speaker with original ideas. He argues his case well with confidence and conviction. There is sound logic and sensible reasoning as well as purpose and method in his approach and activities. He held the audience in his grip and where necessary he countered the points of No. 2 with firmness. This indicates his self-confidence, courage and originality. He makes full use of his opportunities displaying initiative, pluck and enterprise. He meets new challenges with determination and courage. He has established himself as a strong and powerful leader, on par with No. 2 in the group. *Selected and given equal ranking with No. 2.*

No. 5: Dear friend, I like what No. 4 said and I am in total agreement with him. We must have public sector in democracy. We must have socialism and democracy. Poverty has to be ended. We need public sector to attain our goals. In my view what No. 2 stated is also right. In some areas we can have private sector also. We must advance and make progress. We can do so with Japanese, Russian and British co-operation. Only with Russian help our cosmonaut could make the space voyage. Public sector is, therefore, very important.

Comments: No. 5 has no original contribution to make. He appears to be totally devoid of ideas and speaks incoherently. He has shown neither urge, nor interest nor involvement. He is averse to taking risks and accepting responsibilities. A dull and insipid candidate who wasted all his opportunities. *Rejected.*

No. 6: Friends, I just cannot understand how anyone who claims to have knowledge and education, especially in the field of economics, can conceivably speak in favour of the public sector in India. It is a well-known fact that it is the biggest blunder and monumental mistake. All accept that crores and crores of rupees have been wasted by the public sector. It is a great white elephant. The only purpose the public sector has served is to provide politicians with lot of patronage and power. They can give contracts, jobs and make all the money they want to fight and win the elections. See Japan. See Germany. See also South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore. Take any industrially and economically prosperous country. Where are we and where are they? Where is India? We have hundreds of private sector units. There is no equitable distribution of wealth. It is a myth because we have not made any wealth to distribute.

We have only poverty to distribute. No need to ration poverty and one can have as much as he wants. Because of public sector we are in a pathetic economic situation today. Our salvation lies in going in totally for private sector. You have no choice. It is survival or death. You are welcome to choose and I have had my say and you have been warned.

Comments: This candidate has fixed and rigid ideas and argues with one track mind. He is biased and self-opinionated. His aim is to impress, browbeat and instil fear than to give encouragement, convince others and secure their willing cooperation. The impact he creates is strong but negative. He antagonises and annoys others and incurs their displeasure. He is overcritical and obstinate. His arguments are mere sweeping assertions. He is intolerant and uncooperative. *Not suitable.*

No. 7: Friends, I wish to apologise and seek your forgiveness. The more I hear, the more I get confused. First I thought No. 6 was supporting the public sector, I mean in the beginning when he spoke to me. Now he supports private sector. But No. 2 and 4 favour public sector. I do not know who is right and who is wrong. The best thing is, therefore, to be neutral. Later, I like to support the majority decision. That is the safest. The examiner cannot find fault with the majority decision.

Comments: A mild and mentally very dull candidate, totally lacking in originality, urge and enterprise. He always wishes to play safe and is very averse to taking chances and shouldering responsibilities. He has wasted all the opportunities offered to him. He is a burden to the group and would retard its progress. *Rejected.*

No. 8: Friends, India, after great deliberations has consciously and knowingly chosen the path of mixed economy to achieve industrial growth and prosperity. Today, in my view, there is not much distinction between the public sector and the private sector, so far as financing goes. Practically, all the private sector enterprises borrow heavily from the public sector banks and financial institutions. Thus all the money and capital rightly belongs to the public and the tax payer. The only difference then is in regard to the functioning of the two and in the sharing of the profits. Secondly, it is wrong to assume that all private enterprises have proved profitable. There are many sick mills while the mill owners have accumulated fabulous wealth with bungalows, hill estates, foreign cars and deposits in Swiss banks. On the contrary, there are quite a few efficiently run public sector units like the HMT which are doing well despite stiff competition from the private sector. The crucial point then is not public or private sector label but operating the enterprise most efficiently. There are constraints and lack of managerial skills. These should be removed. If we can run all our enterprises efficiently in both the sectors, our growth will be assured.

Comments: This candidate speaks well with confidence and assurance. He has shown fair amount of original ideas with ability to present them coherently, forcefully and convincingly. He is ready to take risks and shoulder responsibility. His attitude is positive and views are matured. He makes up his mind firmly and utilises his opportunities reasonably well. On the social sphere he is able to hit it off well with others. With his grasp, ideas, industry and keenness to do well, he can be developed into a good resource. *Selected.*

No. 1: Friends, I must say all of you have analysed the topic from all angles and covered all the areas. I only want to submit that we should not be unduly influenced by Western propaganda. One man's food may be another man's poison. What is suited to America, Japan or Germany may not be suited to us. The same would be the case with Russia or China. We have to see what is best for us. One cannot say that all countries which opted for private enterprise have fared well. Pakistan is a glaring example. Secondly, we should not be caught in the net of the multinationals, cartels and monopolies. Above all, we have to become self-reliant. We do not want economic exploitation or blackmail. We should avoid such situations where America refuses to supply fuel and spares for the Tarapur Atomic Plant and it has to be shut down. Right now for aircraft industry we are heavily dependent on the west. Hence, mixed economy with emphasis on self-reliance is the best answer. The progress may not be spectacular. But it will be real and lasting. Can South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore survive an American boycott? The answer is 'no'. But India can stand on its own legs. Pokhran explosion, Kalpakkam atomic station and Rohini project show what we can do on our own. We withstood the 1971 embargo. The task then is to harmonise the public sector with private enterprise.

Comments: No. 1, who started with apparent handicap, has eventually emerged as a force to reckon with in the group. Despite being the last speaker, he was able to expound the subject well and make some important as well as original contribution. He has made a good and firm impact on the group. In the early stages he gave good support to No. 2. He has good potential and *selected.*

Conclusion: Examining the success factors of the selected candidates, the important element necessary can be perceived as the ability to make a strong impact on group members and carry them with you. Knowledge and ability to speak with clarity and conviction counts a lot for success. But they alone are not sufficient. The candidate must have a positive approach. He should display initiative, accept additional responsibilities and utilise the opportunities with pluck and imagination. Ability to get along harmoniously with others is a vital factor for success.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Govind Narayan Pande is a medium complexioned, handsome young man of fair height and lean build with a pleasant countenance and cheerful disposition. The thick growth of his dark hair kept rather long and thin moustache coupled with his sharp features, large eyes and long nose make his appearance impressive and attractive. He is smartly dressed in well-tailored and perfectly fitting clothes. The navy blue denim trousers, white Manila shirt, light blue dotted tie and shining Wellington shoes making him look distinguished. It is obvious that he has a taste for the right dress and has taken care to dress appropriately to suit the formal occasion of the interview and the seasonal weather. Without being over-dressed or casual, he is correctly and comfortably dressed. Proper grooming and the right choice of clothes have enabled him to gain the vital advantage of a favourable first impression. Endowed with reasonably favourable physical features and paying special attention to his bearing and turn-out and also radiating charm, warmth, keenness and enthusiasm, he is successful in cultivating friendship and getting along harmoniously with others. He carries in his hand the latest issue of the *Time* magazine.

At the UPSC library which serves as the waiting hall for candidates awaiting the IAS interview he finds two male candidates talking to each other near the entrance and a solitary lady candidate seated all by herself at the opposite end and reading some book or magazine. Pande's entry into the hall makes them turn their eyes towards him and his handsome appearance and smart dress create a favourable impression on them. Pande first greets warmly the two male candidates standing close to the entrance. His handshake is firm and strong. He next proceeds to introduce himself briefly and crisply.

Pande: Good morning, friends. Please allow me to introduce myself. I am G.N. Pande appearing for the IAS interview here this morning. If I am not mistaken, you both must also be here on the same mission.

Sen: Glad to meet you. I am Sanjay Kumar Sen and our friend here is Om Prakash Puri. Since there is still some time left for the start of the interview, we can perhaps compare notes and exchange ideas about the interview.

Puri: Why you doubt, Mr. Pande, about we two being here for the IAS interview? Obviously, one cannot be here now on any other purpose.

Pande: Well, you are quite right there, Om. But I thought prudent not to be caught

on the wrong foot. Occasionally, a friend of the candidate accompanies here or there as an escort of a member of the fairer sex, okay. Now that reminds me of Miss Apte over there who is seated alone all by herself. Let us go and meet her and if you two agree we all, I mean the four of us, can sit together and have a chat over a cup of tea.

Sen: A good idea. We shall follow your lead.

Pande: Come on. Let us go. (Pande walks over to the place where the lady candidate is seated and the others follow in his footsteps. Pande greets the lady candidate in a polite, pleasant and friendly manner).

Pande: Good morning, Miss Apte. I am Pande and my two friends here are Sanjay Sen and Om Puri. Just like you, we are all here this morning for the IAS interview. Since we found you alone, we thought it would be a good idea to come and say hello to you.

Miss Apte: (Appears pleasantly surprised but happy and interested in the company of fellow interviewees) Good morning to you all. It is very kind and considerate of you to have thought of including me also in your group. By the way, please call me Usha. It will be less formal and I like it that way.

Puri: Excuse me, Miss Usha, I thought you both knew each other well before, I mean Mr. Pande and yourself. He said or rather I got the impression that he is going to introduce a friend of his to us.

Usha: (Smiling) I presume he referred to me earlier by my name and that made you to think he had known me before. Besides, he addressed me also by my name straightaway before we introduced ourselves. No doubt he must have read my name in the list of candidates for today's interview available with the receptionist.

Sen: Okay. He might have noted the name all right. But how he could be sure that it is yourself. It would be a grave blunder to address you by a wrong name. What is more, Mr. Pande gave me the impression of being quite a careful person. In fact, he wanted to be sure that Mr. Puri and myself both were here for the IAS interview, leave alone taking any chances with our name.

Usha: Well let me ask Mr. Pande to unravel this mystery. Come on Mr. Pande. Please explain yourself. Your friends are curious if not furious.

Pande: There is no secret or mystery, Miss Usha. Your looks betray you. Your blue eyes, very fair complexion, light brown hair, delicate build—all proclaim that you hail from Maharashtra, may be from Pune or

Kolhapur. As per the list there is only one lady candidate appearing for the interview this morning. Thus I don't have to rake my brain at all that you are that lady candidate. (He laughs and the others join him with good humour. The tea arrives and they continue the conversation while having the tea.)

Comments: At this preliminary stage, we find the candidate Mr. Pande to be a pleasant and cheerful individual who is keen to mix with strangers. He uses initiative, fully utilises the opportunities presented to him and succeeds in making a favourable impact on those he comes into contact. Mentally alert, he has also an eye for the details. He displays the ability to grasp the essentials and arrive at valid conclusions. He has the urge and interest to make the grade and has taken good care to dress and groom himself suitably for the occasion. His self-confidence and pleasing manners are his other noticeable assets.

Puri: Miss Usha, I saw you concentrating on some book all the time. Has it got something to do with the interview? If so, I would like to have a look at it please.

Sen: No, that won't do. Where is the time to read now? Instead I would like Usha to give us some tips for the interview, particularly those she must have gathered from her book. That would make things easy and all of us could benefit.

Usha: I am so sorry, but I am afraid you are rather mistaken. You see, I was only reading some light fiction to keep me occupied. I am so glad that you all joined me and gave me nice company. You see, it could be quite boring to sit all alone doing nothing for quite a while when you are waiting to be called in for the interview. By the way, Mr. Pande do you think that one can meaningfully prepare for the IAS interview by reading the books or even otherwise.

Pande: Well, selective reading could definitely be helpful. You will agree, it adds to one's knowledge and knowledge could be put to good use if you are ready to cash on the opportunity and use some initiative. Now, besides reading one can also prepare in other ways. I would even say that one should.

Puri: I am sorry, I don't quite follow you, Mr. Pande. You see, you don't know what questions the Board would pose to you. They can ask on any subject under the blue sky. They also pose different questions to different candidates. How can one prepare by reading or otherwise in a situation like this?

Pande: (With a smile) You are quite right

in a way and it is rather difficult to master all the subjects. But, that is not expected of us either. That is why I mentioned that selective reading could be of help. Then one can prepare in other ways also.

Sen: The basic problem still remains. When you do not have a syllabus and when you do not know what questions and on what subjects would be posed to you, how can one prepare either by selective reading or otherwise?

Pande: Ushaji, would you like to answer this question?

Usha: Well, let me try any way (*Sho smiles*). You see, though there is no syllabus as in the case of the school or college examination, there is the UPSC prospectus and it tells generally what is expected of the candidate by the Interview Board during the personality test. First of all there are those subjects which the candidate has taken as his optionals for his degree or post-graduation. Then there are the optional subjects he had offered for the IAS written test. The candidate can expect some questions or discussions on these subjects. There are also current national and international events and burning topics of the day. But even then you have a lot to read.

Pande: Thank You. Now, with your permission, let me amplify what our Beharji said, a little more. In the case of your optional or specialised subjects you already have the basic knowledge. When you prepared for the IAS written tests, you must have studied those subjects in depth. Hence I don't think it is necessary to study extensively these subjects. It is enough if you refresh your memory with the help of the notes you might have made for the written examination. Secondly, we also know the general trend. We can make out from the candidates who have undergone this interview that the Board follows a system. For example, they ask some questions about your native State. As we saw earlier they pose questions about your optionals. Then they ask questions on current affairs. The Board also poses some questions on your hobby or extra-curricular activities. Further, if you have travelled abroad or if you have any work or research experience you can expect questions on these aspects. In this way you can identify the areas and subjects on which you can do selective reading or study.

Sen: Well, thanks a lot indeed. Now I agree that one can do some purposive reading even for the interview. By the way, if I am not mistaken, you hinted that one can prepare in other ways also besides reading. Could you please throw some light on these other things?

Pande: First of all, we must meet as many successful IAS people as possible and find out from them about the questions posed to them and how they reacted. Next, we can read what the IAS toppers have to say. The *Competition Success Review* features the views and experiences of the IAS toppers.

You can also read the 'live' or model interviews appearing in *CSR*. Lastly, you can undergo practical training at the Competition Success Institute run by the *CSR*.

Puri: Sen and myself are very lucky indeed. We learnt a lot from Miss Usha and yourself. I think they will be starting the interview now. Okay, any other tips for us.

Pande: (*Smiling*) The best thing is to remain relaxed and be your normal, natural self. No point in putting on airs or a stage performance. This interview is not a question and answer session like the university exams. There may not be anything like the right answer to most of the questions posed. By and large the Board will want your views, opinions, comments, etc. You should express your honest views for what they are worth. The Board won't mind and you won't lose out marks if you admit that you do not know the answer for certain questions. In fact, the Board is more interested in your attitude, approach, reaction and methods than your book knowledge. Thus you should be able to do well.

Sen: Wonderful. You have taken a big load off my mind and I feel so light and confident. Well, here is the messenger summoning you for the interview. Wish you the very best. (*Mr. Pande takes leave of his friends and after wishing them all good luck in return he proceeds to the interview room with full confidence and enthusiasm. Before going in, he gently taps on the door to secure formal permission. On approaching the Chairman and Members, he comes to a smart halt, stands to attention and greets the Board in a cheerful, clear and audible voice.*)

Comments: This candidate has grasped correctly the essentials of the interview. He realises that the personality test is not a mere question and answer session. He is aware that the Board would judge the candidate's personality characteristics from his comments, views, responses, ideas and the like. He has been able to help his friends and create a strong and favourable impact on them.

Pande: (*With a pleasing smile*) Good Morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Pande. Please be seated. (*He points to the chair meant for the candidate.*)

Pande: Thank you, Sir. (*He sits down smartly and with minimum of movements and noise. Thanks to his self-confidence he remains relaxed while awaiting attentively the next observation from the Board.*)

Chairman: I find from your dossiers that you belong to U.P. and studied in Allahabad. Do you know that this town was earlier known by a different name? Besides, Allahabad is famous for several things.

Pande: I believe the city was named Allahabad during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Earlier it was known as 'Prayag'. Even now there is a railway station there with that name. This earlier name itself

indicates the importance of this town. It is famous from the ancient times for the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna, the two major rivers of the northern plains. Besides Sangam, Allahabad is also famous as the home town of the Nehrus. Anand Bhavan, the ancestral home of the Nehrus is now an important national monument.

Chairman: What are the other attractions of Allahabad?

Pande: (*Smiles*) The Allahabad University and the High Court are also extremely famous. The 'Kumbh', the apple-like guavas and the great mosquitoes of Allahabad are also famous. I don't think I have seen so many lawyers in any other city in India as they are in Allahabad.

1st Member: U.P., as you know, is the biggest State in terms of population. Perhaps, this accounts for the abnormally high number of lawyers. In fact there was a proposal even to have another Bench in Western U.P. Like Meerut or Dehradun. Do you favour the idea of having another Bench?

Pande: Sir, I read in a newspaper article that it might take around 30 years to clear the backlog of cases now pending with our courts. This, I presume, is the average. In the case of Allahabad High Court it might take even 50 years to clear the backlog. Hence, in my view, it is advisable to set up four or five more additional benches for U.P. After all, as I mentioned earlier, U.P. is the most populous State in India. Area-wise also it is one of the largest. Of course, the lawyers who are now concentrated in Allahabad will oppose the idea of having several High Court Benches. This is understandable. On the other hand, new entrants to the legal profession from other parts of U.P. need not have to go to Allahabad. What is more, the lawyers in Allahabad will still be able to get good business as law suits are on the increase.

1st Member: Why do you think the law suits are on the increase?

Pande: (*Smiling*) I suppose it is in our nature as Indians to run to the courts for anything and everything. Secondly, the written Constitution of India with provision for Fundamental Rights has greatly increased the scope for litigation. The Parliament as well as the State Legislatures are churning out innumerable legislative enactments and these in turn increase the scope for law suits. Above all, the courts themselves have vastly extended their sphere of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has now declared that any member of the public can bring before it serious violation of the laws in force. Earlier, only the aggrieved parties could file a suit. Lastly, we do not have Administrative Courts as in France and some other European countries to deal with cases relating to Government officials. We follow the British jurisprudence, where the common law allows the citizen to seek the intervention of the court in all matters, whether personal, official or constitutional.

2nd Member: Well, Mr. Pande there is a

controversy in our country as to which of the two, the legislature or the judiciary, should be supreme or have the final say. What is your view? Should judiciary be accepted as supreme?

Pande: You are very right, Sir. The tussle between the legislature and judiciary is indeed a vexed and hotly debated issue. Some time back there was a dispute between the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and High Court there which then was referred to the Supreme Court. In my view the judiciary should not claim supremacy over the legislature. The legislature is there to make the laws and the task of the judiciary is to interpret the laws when called upon to do so. We have basically adopted the British Westminster model where Parliament is supreme. However, in England, they do not have a written Constitution. In our case, we have a written Constitution with Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizens. Hence, the judiciary has been charged with the responsibility of protecting the Constitution and enjoyment of the Fundamental Rights by the citizens. Our Constitution also defines the role of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The executive is accountable to the legislature under the parliamentary system. But the judiciary cannot claim supremacy over the legislature. After all the legislature represents the people and if need be, it should have the final say

2nd Member: You mentioned that the Constitution should be protected. If this is the task of the judiciary, then it is only logical that it should enjoy supremacy.

Pande: I agree that the Constitution should be protected but this is not the sole responsibility of the courts. It is also the responsibility of the legislature, the executive and also of all citizens to ensure that the Constitution is honoured, respected and protected. However, in a democracy the people or the voters are the real masters. The Constitution is meant for the people and not *vice versa*. Since the needs, aspirations and demands of the people might change from generation to generation, the Constitution should be flexible and adaptable to suit the changing needs of the people. Hence, safeguarding the Constitution should not be viewed that it should not be amended, altered or changed. Secondly, no right could be deemed as absolute. Every right imposes a corresponding duty. Hence, there could be reasonable restrictions even in respect of Fundamental Rights. Further, we have embraced socialism as our goal. Socialism and individual liberty, especially right to property, have to be balanced. Thus amendment to the Constitution might be necessary and all amendments cannot be struck down. The judiciary must concede the right of the Parliament to amend the Constitution through the due process laid down.

2nd Member: Is it your contention that even the basic structure of the Constitution can be amended?

Pande: (With a disarming smile) Well, Sir, if you permit me, I would like to pose a counter question. I will ask, what is the basic structure of the Constitution? The Constitution, as such, does not anywhere speak of any basic structure. But in the Keshavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court referred to the basic structure of the Constitution and ruled that the basic structure cannot be amended. But, so far the Court has not spelt out what precisely is the basic structure. Now, can the Court invent something which does not figure in our Constitution? Can the Court define what aspects or articles of the Constitution should be regarded as making up the 'basic structure'. As we know, the Court ruling itself can be altered, modified or reversed by future rulings. This would only imply that the right to amend the Constitution will now be vested with the judiciary and not with the legislature. Then the courts can also claim the right to make all the laws and also interpret them. The legislature could thus be made redundant. Will this be in conformity with democratic principles and norms? As I said before, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary have their assigned roles. Where there is a conflict, the legislature, representing the will of the people, should prevail.

Comments: The candidate has handled

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very delicate, highly controversial and hotly debated issues with commendable tact, resourcefulness and persuasiveness. At the same time he has been sincere to his own convictions and views. He has unreservedly expressed his personal views freely, frankly and boldly without fear or favour. His integrity, courage and moral conviction are praiseworthy and deserve special mention. He speaks fluently and argues his case rationally and logically. He is not afraid to express his original ideas and genuine views on controversial issues but he is not rigid or dogmatic.

3rd Member: There appear to be two conflicting views regarding India's strategy to economic growth. One view favours more if not total nationalisation of key as well as major industries. The other view is completely opposed to nationalisation. Which strategy would you recommend?

Pande: Sir, these two views are essentially based on the performance of Western countries, some capitalist and other communist. America, West Germany and Japan are examples of the success of free enterprise. The Soviet Union signifies the success of state ownership. But these are extreme cases and perhaps the strategies chosen suited the need of the concerned countries. We have to consider what is best for India. The socio-economic goal of India is democratic socialism. In other words, we aim at a socialist society, brought about by democratic means as opposed to totalitarian methods. As we all know private enterprise is profit-oriented. It will not be interested in such ventures where the profit margin is unattractive. But such ventures might be essential for bettering the lot of the poor. Secondly, private enterprise would prefer to locate the industries at such areas which would contribute to greater profit. But the national need is to improve the lot of the backward areas or regions. We have also to provide employment to the rural poor. Lastly, the resources available for investment and development are limited and they have to be channelised in a planned manner according to pre-determined priorities. Thus we have to cater to capital equipment, consumer items, defence requirements, necessities like food, clothing etc., modernisation like use of computers, labour orientation as opposed to automation and conservation of foreign exchange. This would in turn call for licencing, fixing of quotas, price fixation, distribution, etc. Those compulsions dictate that we have to opt for the mixed economy which we have already adopted.

4th Member: But the performance of our mixed economy has been quite disappointing. Our average annual growth rate is much less than 5 per cent. If we had chosen either the free enterprise or the state enterprise without dilution, we would perhaps have fared better.

Pande: May be you are right Sir, but I feel that an annual growth rate of 3 per cent cannot be deemed as a very poor show.

There is a significant difference between the free enterprise countries like West Germany, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, etc., which are supposed to have performed economic miracles. They all received substantial aid from America and in return have to remain the camp followers of the U.S. But our situation is different. We are the leaders of the non-aligned movement. We hardly got any economic aid and in regard to our defence we have to pay through our nose. Further, during the earlier plans we invested in the core sector and the results will become effective only after a long gestation period. In contrast China chose the Russian model and Pakistan with a totalitarian system embraced U.S. aid and free enterprises. However, we have fared far better than both. Nevertheless, I agree that we could have done a lot better. If only we displayed the Japanese discipline, dedication and patriotism India also could have produced a miracle. Instead we have wasted our energy and resources by several diversions. Besides, controls, elections etc. have resulted in corruption, black money, break down of law and order, smuggling, crime and so on. Since democracy is new to us and as it has been suddenly imposed from the top with no roots at all in the native soil, one has to accept such limitations and gradually overcome them as the democratic system takes root. Thus, overall, I would say we have not fared that badly. In fact I would say we have achieved a lot despite our wars with Pakistan and China, the Middle East oil crisis and America's strong dislike for our non-aligned approach, etc.

Comments: The grasp of the candidate is excellent. He goes to the root of the matter directly and highlights all major issues with knowledge and skill. His opinions are merit-oriented and frank. He does not hesitate to express dissenting views but presents his arguments with convincing reasons and logic. He is sure of his ground, his comments are clear-cut and decisive and he reveals determination and self-reliance.

5th Member: According to the experts, if Iraq or Iran had the nuclear bomb, it would already have been dropped on the adversary and the world itself might have been destroyed by a nuclear holocaust. Since Pakistan and India have similar antagonism to each other, don't you feel that both should subscribe to NPT and give up the nuclear option?

Pande: (With a pleasant smile) I wonder, Sir, whether the comparison between Iran and Iraq on the one hand and Pakistan and India on the other is a valid one. Personally, I do not think so. Iran and Iraq are fundamentalist and authoritarian countries. At least India definitely is not, though one may have reservations about Pakistan. India is secular as well as democratic. We definitely have no territorial ambitions. We also do not want our sacred land to be forcibly occupied by others. We are committed to Panchsheel which prohibits

the use of force to settle international as well as bilateral disputes. Every nation is fully aware of the implications of using nuclear weapons in a war. Above all, the Super Powers are fully alive to this danger. Therefore, Iran and Iraq, in my view, would not have resorted to dropping of nuclear bombs if they had it. As for subscribing to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, India is all for it but opposes the present discrimination. The NPT allows the Big Five to conduct nuclear explosions and pile up nuclear arsenal. It denies this privilege to all other nations. On the other hand, India demands total ban on nuclear weapons and no country should be excepted, big or small. The Big Five have not advanced any convincing reason as to why they alone should enjoy the prerogative of producing and possessing nuclear weapons. Further, even after subscribing to NPT, Pakistan will continue with its nuclear armament programme, whether by hook or by crook. India is a democracy and if it has to honour its treaty obligations, it will be at a disadvantage vis-a-vis Pakistan. As it is India is exposed to Chinese nuclear threats. If it signs the NPT, then it will also be exposed to nuclear blackmail from Pakistan. India's approach is, therefore, the correct one and if it sticks to its morally valid principle, I feel, ultimately its proposal for total nuclear ban will be accepted and the Big Five will also abandon their present nuclear path.

Comments: It is seen that the candidate is very well versed with major issues of international interest. He is able to examine a very complicated and highly complex and involved topic in the international arena with remarkable competence and facility. Despite the emotional aspects involved, he is able to remain detached and objective. Another important characteristic is his disarming and tactful directness in confronting the issue squarely without hemming, hedging or dodging. He is ready to accept the challenges and shoulder responsibilities with supreme confidence.

Summing Up

This candidate, Mr. Pande is a smart and alert individual who displays a great deal of urge, enthusiasm, self-confidence and determination. He possesses sound knowledge of the subjects of his study as well as current affairs and proves analytical, discerning and objective. He has an eye for details and takes pains to study a problem in depth, assimilate the essentials and arrive at valid conclusions. He expresses himself fluently and argues his case in a coherent, forceful and convincing manner. He enjoys an inquiring attitude, displays initiative and enterprise and makes full use of the opportunities available to him. Socially flexible and endearing and dynamically decisive and psychologically optimistic, this candidate has the required potentials to make a successful leader. Selected with distinction.

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

CAG : Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CRR : Cash Reserve Ratio
INA : Iraqi News Agency
IRNA : Iranian News Agency
NRSA : National Remote Sensing Agency
SAARC : South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SIPRI : Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SWAPO : South-West African People's Organisation
TNV : Tripura National Volunteers
UNIIMOG : United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Appointments

Delhi L-G : Mr. Romesh Bhandari, a former Foreign Secretary, was on August 3, 1988 appointed Lieut.-Governor of Delhi.

Karnataka CM : Mr. S. R. Bommai, a Minister in the outgoing Cabinet of Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, has been appointed Chief Minister of Karnataka succeeding Mr. Hegde, who resigned following charges of phone-tapping.

Chief Vigilance Commissioner : Mr. C. G. Somaiah, Home Secretary, has been appointed Chief Vigilance Commissioner on August 31, 1988.

Envoy to U.K. : Mr. Maharajkrishna Rasgotra took over as Indian High Commissioner to Britain on September 1, 1988 in place of Dr. P. C. Alexander, now Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Burmese President : The Burmese Attorney-General, Mr. Maung Meung, has been appointed Chairman of Burma. He is the country's first civilian leader in 26 years and replaces Mr. Sein Lwin, who resigned as President and Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party on August 12 after five days of nation-wide mass demonstrations against his rule.

Maldives President : The Maldives Parliament on August 16, 1988 nominated Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom for a third successive term as President.

Arab Yemeni PM : Mr. Abdel Aziz Abdel Shani was on July 29, 1988 reappointed Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

Thai PM : King Bhumidol Adulyadej of Thailand has appointed former Maj. Gen. Chatichai Choonhavan as the first elected Prime Minister since 1976 when M. R. Seni Premoj Government was overthrown by a coup. Gen. Chatichai has succeeded Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda.

Pakistan President : Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman of the Pakistani Senate and



is a close confidant of the late Gen Zia-ul-Haq, has been appointed President of Pakistan.

ICAO Chief : Dr. Shivinder Singh Sidhu of India has been appointed Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organisation for a three-year term beginning August 1, 1988. He has succeeded Mr. Yves Lamar of France who has been in office since 1976.

Pak Envoy to India : Mr. Niaz A. Naik, Pakistan's former Foreign Secretary and currently Ambassador to France, has been selected the country's new Ambassador to India. He succeeds Dr. Humayun Khan who has taken over as Pakistan's Foreign Secretary.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Teachers' Day : Teachers' Day was observed on September 5, 1988. The day also marked the 100th birth anniversary of India's great educationist and former President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

On that day, the year-long birth centenary celebrations of Dr. Radhakrishnan also commenced.

Independence Day : The 42nd anniversary of India's independence was observed on August 15, 1988.

World Literacy Day : The World Literacy Day was observed on September 8, 1988. It is also called International Literacy Day.

Hiroshima Day : The 43rd anniversary of the dropping of the world's first atom bomb on Hiroshima in Japan (on August 6, 1946) was observed on August 6, 1988. The second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki,

also in Japan, on August 9, 1946.

Filmstar and MP, Sunil Dutt and 15 other Indian peace marchers attended the solemn commemoration ceremony for atomic bomb victims at the Hiroshima Peace Park on August 6.

Quit India Anniversary : Glowing tributes were paid on August 9, 1988 to the martyrs of the Quit India movement and leaders of the freedom struggle on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

"Bangebandhu" Death Anniversary : "Bangebandhu", Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding leader of Bangladesh, was fondly remembered on the 13th anniversary of his assassination on August 15, 1988.

Commissions and Committees

Finance panel report : The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended increased resource transfer of Rs. 13,662 crore to the States for 1989-90, the last year of the Seventh Plan.

In its first report presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, on September 2, 1988, the Commission said it had kept a balance between the needs of the States and the capacity and commitment of the Central Government. However, the total volume of resource transfer to the States recommended was higher than they were receiving in the current financial year, the report said.

The Commission has estimated that the revenue deficit of the Centre after tax devolution and grants-in-aid to the States in 1989-90 would be Rs. 7,994 crore, which is 1.92 per cent of the estimated gross domestic product. On the States account, the revenue gap of deficit States is estimated at Rs. 1,443 crore. However, some States would have a total surplus of Rs. 2,229.5 crore.

The Finance Minister said the recommendations of the Finance Commission regarding devolution of income tax, Union excise duties, additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax, grants in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares, financing of relief expenditure, and debt relief have been accepted.

With regard to grants-in-aid, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission with the provision that the recommendation relating to grants-in-aid for meeting the requirements of the revenue component of the State Plan may be kept in view by the Planning Commission, while finalising the funding arrangements for

Annual Plans of the States for 1989-90

The other recommendation of the Commission not relating to immediate devolution would be considered separately hereafter.

The States are likely to receive a total sum of Rs 2,400.38 crore in 1989-90 as their share of the net income tax receipts according to the report. The States' share will be 85 per cent of the total income collections while the Union Territories would get a share of 1.04 per cent according to the report.

The Commission has suggested the continuance of the Eighth Finance Commission's Union excise duty devolution formula of 40 per cent net proceeds for distribution to the States with some modifications. It has also recommended setting aside 5 per cent of the total collections of Union excise duties for the deficit States.

Out of the basic excise duties, the States will get Rs 6,408.80 crore. Deficit States will get an additional Rs 801.10 crore. Under the additional excise duties, the States' share will be Rs 14,980.36 crore.

The States' share out of the tax on Railway passenger fares will be Rs 95 crore. Thus under the share of taxes and duties, the estimated transfer to the States in 1989-90 will be Rs 11,785.64 crore.

The scheme of financing of relief expenditure as recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission will continue. The total margin money fixed for the States is Rs 339 crore against Rs 240.75 crore provided by the previous Commission.

The Commission has recommended moratorium on interest payments and the repayments of principal due in 1989-90 in respect of Central loans given to the States in 1986-87 and 1987-88 by way of additional Plan assistance towards approved relief expenditure over and above 5 per cent of the Annual Plan on account of unprecedented drought during those years.

The Commission is headed by Mr N. K. P. Salve, Congress (I) MP. The other members of the Commission are Mr Justice Abdus Sattar Qureshi of the Gujarat High Court, Dr Raja J. Chelliah, Planning Commission Member, and Mr Lalthanhawla, former Mizoram Chief Minister. Mr Mahesh Prasad is the Member-Secretary.

Newspaper Wage Boards : The wage boards headed by Mr Justice U. N. Bachawat have on August 30, 1988 announced their "tentative proposals" for wage revision for journalist and non-journalist employees in newspapers and news agencies.

A major feature of the proposal is the clubbing of the income of newspaper chains for classification purposes. Newspapers have been classified into 10 categories and news agencies into six on the basis of gross revenue. Newspapers with a gross revenue of Rs 75 crore and above have been placed in class one and those with below Rs 25

lakh in class 10. Similarly, news agencies with gross annual revenue of Rs 25 crore and above and below Rs 1 crore will fall in class one and class six, respectively.

The new pay scales are proposed with retrospective effect from January 1 this year for all news agencies and newspapers with gross revenue of more than Rs 2 crore (class six). They will be effective from January 1, 1989 for small newspapers.

Economic

India's per capita income : The per capita income of India at current prices was Rs 2,974 in 1986-87, according to the latest available estimate.

The per capita income of the world is \$ 2,570 (about Rs 31,431), according to the latest UN document, *National Accounts Statistics, 1985*, published by the United Nations in 1988.

LIC bonus : The Life Insurance Corporation has increased the bonus on its policies. The new bonus rates are Rs 77.50 per thousand sum assured per annum for whole life policies and Rs 62 per thousand sum assured per annum for endowment policies. The corresponding bonus rates last year were Rs 72.50 and Rs 58.

Poverty Line : Persons living below the poverty line in the country up to March 1985 were 271 million, constituting 37.4 per cent of the aggregate population, the Lok Sabha was informed on August 3, 1988.

Education and Employment

More all-India services favoured : The recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State relations that the All India Services should be further strengthened and more such services be created was endorsed by the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament of the Home Ministry at a meeting in New Delhi on September 1, 1988. They also found themselves in agreement with the Commission's suggestion that there should be regular consultations on the management of All India Services between the Union and the State Governments.

While some members of the Consultative Committee cautioned against arbitrary and ad hoc transfer which they felt will demoralise the services, some others suggested that officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be given preference to serve in their home States.

The Commission's suggestion to create more All India Services in the fields of engineering, medical and health, and education was also endorsed by some members.

The Home Minister, Mr. B. J. Singh, who presided over the meeting, appreciated the sentiments expressed by the members on strengthening of All India Services and said

that healthy growth of Centre-State relations depended on mutual cooperation.

Special bid to attract SC, ST candidates : The Staff Selection Commission, which recruits 55 per cent of the Central Government's annual intake of workforce has launched special efforts to attract Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and physically handicapped candidates so that they could fill the job quotas reserved for them in various departments.

The SSC will launch this year a special campaign to make enough recruitments from the deaf and blind candidates so as to fill all the vacancies reserved for them.

The Government rules provide 15 per cent reservation of jobs for Scheduled Castes, 7.50 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 3 per cent for the physically handicapped.

Nearly 15 lakh applicants appear for examinations conducted by the SSC at its 136 examination centres throughout the country every year. The Government recruits 15,000 to 20,000 candidates selected by the SSC.

Although the selected candidates fill non-technical and non-gazetted posts in the Government, they form an important component in the Government administrative machinery on behalf of the Government. While policies are framed at higher levels, these employees are really connected with their implementation.

Honours and Awards

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding : India has on August 11, 1988 bestowed one of its most prestigious honours, the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1987, on the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arranged a



truce between Iran and Iraq in August 1988 and earlier had helped the Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar becomes the second UN Secretary-General after Mr. U. Thant to be chosen for the Nehru award, which is given annually since 1965 for outstanding contribution to international understanding, goodwill and friendship.

among peoples and nations.

Administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, the Award carries an amount of Rs. 15 lakh in cash (convertible in foreign currency) and a citation which is presented at a special ceremony.

The selection is made by a jury which consists of seven eminent Indians, including the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of India, who are permanent ex-officio members. The members of the present jury are Dr. S. D. Sharma (Chairman), Justice R. S. Pathak, Justice P. C. Jain, Prof. N. S. Bose, Mr. Sham Lal, Mr. G. Parthasarathi, Mrs. Pupal Jayakar and Mr. Lalit Mansingh (Secretary).

Nishan-e-Pakistan : The former Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, has been conferred Pakistan's highest civil award "Nishan-e-Pakistan". The award was announced by the Pakistani President, Gen Zia-ul Haq, on August 14, 1988, three days before his death in a plane crash. This is the first time an Indian is being honoured with this award by Pakistan.

The award has been given in "recognition of Mr. Desai's commitment and services to the promotion of ties between the two countries." Pakistan considers the 1977-79 Janata rule as best period in Indo-Pak relations.

Magsaysay Awards : The 1988 Ramon Magsaysay awards were announced in August 1988. The following are the recipients :

Award for Government Service : The Philippine Immigration Commissioner, Ms Miriam Defensor Santiago.

Award for Public Service : The Orthodox Japanese farmer, Mr. Masanobu Fukuoka

Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Art : Sri Lankan playwright, Prof. Veditantirige Sarachchandra.

Award for Community Leadership : Mr. Mohammad Yeasin, a former tea shop owner who formed the most successful cooperative in Bangladesh.

Award for International Understanding : A group founded by the King of Thailand for its work in weaning Thai tribesmen away from opium poppy farming.

The award, named after the Philippine President, Ramon Magsaysay, who died in a plane crash in 1957, was established to honour him by "giving recognition to persons in Asia who exemplify his greatness of spirit, integrity and devotion to liberty." Asia's version of the Nobel prize, the Magsaysay award is given out annually to Asians or Asia-based individuals and institutions. The award brings a cash prize of \$ 30,000 in each of five categories.

Third World Prize : The Third World Academy of Science prize in mathematics for 1987 has been awarded to Prof. M. S. Narasimhan of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay. The prize has been given to Prof. Narasimhan for his distinguished contribution to many areas of

mathematics, including geometry analysis and representation theory.

Shram Awards : The Government has on August 14, 1988 announced the Prime Minister's Shram awards for 1988 to 15 workmen in recognition of their outstanding contribution to production and exemplary zeal and enthusiasm in the discharge of their duties.

The Shram Bhushan award carries a citation and Rs. 50,000, the Shram Vir award a citation and Rs. 30,000 and the Shram Shri/Shram Devi award a citation and Rs. 20,000.

Modi Award : Prof. Satish Dhawan, former Chairman of the Space Commission, has been selected for the first G. M. Modi award of Rs 1 lakh for his "outstanding contribution to innovative science in space technology."

Inventions and Discoveries

Traces of lost civilisation discovered : Evidence of a three thousand-year-old buried civilisation has been found in the obscure Hatikire village in Birbhum district by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology of the Visva Bharati University in August 1988

Chemical and metallographic studies carried out on a few iron objects found from the site have suggested that the settlers had acquired the skill of manufacturing steel. A variety of pottery, besides a wheel-turned cableware, were also discovered

The four-acre mound, excavated from four strategic sites, suggested rice cultivation. The settlers appeared to have reared cattle and hunted wild boar and other animals.

An examination of the dwelling houses revealed that they used modest huts having mud-reed screens and rammed mud floors.

Ancient Buddhist inscriptions found : Recent discoveries of inscriptions from the Buddhist site at Lalitgiri in Orissa suggest a possible cultural sequence on Lalitgiri up to the pre-Christian era. While the discoveries take back the antiquity of the Lalitgiri Buddhist site up to the Kushan age, some of the sculptures found from the site indicate the cultural link with the art of Mathura where the images of Buddha were developed during the first century.

Relics of Harappan era discovered : Terracotta pottery and copper ornaments of the Harappan period have been unearthed from Karvi village in Ahmedabad district. The relics, which had been buried for over 4,000 years, were in excellent shape.

Hi-tech phones to reach man on the street : Britain is leading the world in the development of the next generation of cordless telephones, which will use digital signals and be cheaper than present mobile sets. These mobile telephones will be within the reach of even modest domestic budgets.

The technology is called CT2, which stands for second-generation cordless telephones. These are similar in many ways to the cordless phones now used by more opulent householders to keep them in touch with the outside world when they are in the garden or the bath. But there is one important difference that puts the technology—in which Britain has a world lead—in a position to create a huge market.

The key difference is that the radio signals used to connect the handset to the base station, which is connected to the public network, are digital, rather than analogue as in conventional cordless phones. That conveys two specific properties: one is that each handset can have a unique coded identity so it can be used outside the home; the second is that the quality of the signal and, therefore, of the sound heard by the user, is as good if not better than conventional British Telecom or Mercury telephones

Space Research

Mars to move closer to earth : Mars will move to about 57 million km from earth in September 1988, the closest it has been in 17 years, and dozens of "Mars watches" have been planned to view the red planet named for the Roman god of war

The planet will come closest to earth on September 22, but the best time to see it will be the few nights after that, said Dr Norman Wains, an astronomy professor at South Suburban College in Chicago.

Peak solar activity by 1989-end : Solar activity is increasing at a tremendous rate and could reach a peak by the end of next year, according to researchers at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

When the sun is more active, it discharges more cosmic rays, some of which reach the earth. Scientists fear that the peak of solar activity could pose a serious radiation hazard to astronauts and even to air passengers at high altitudes.

Disruptions in radio communications, power lines and telephone cables and an increased solar wind—the stream of charged particles from the sun—could disturb the paths of artificial satellites in orbit around the earth, causing them to re-enter the atmosphere prematurely.

Solar activity varies over a regular cycle of about eleven years. The most visible manifestations of this activity are a number of dark spots on the surface of the sun. Because of this, the changing activity is called the sunspot cycle and the level of activity is measured in terms of the sunspot numbers.

The sun follows a looping orbit around the centre of mass, which is sometimes near the heart of the sun and sometimes outside its surface. Records show that there is a clear correspondence between the rate of change of the sun's angular momentum and the annual mean of sunspot numbers.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Second Masters Athletic Meet : Shiny Vorghese of Railways broke Razia Sheikh's national record by throwing the javelin 51.88 metres at the second Masters athletic meet at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on August 29, 1988. Razia, who set the national mark of 50.38 at the SAF Games at Calcutta last year, reached 50.84 for the silver.

In the women's 100 metres, Shiny Abraham claimed the gold and Vandana Rao the silver.

Vijay Pal Singh was pushed to the silver status by little known M. A. Eldo of Kerala at the pole vault, while Iqbal Singh and Avtar Singh eclipsed Balwinder Singh in shot put.

Shamdar Batuknath Misra won the men's javelin for the third time in a row from a field which contained national record holder Samam Singh and Ompal Singh.

National Open Athletics Meet : Railways cornered glory on the concluding day of the 27th National Open athletics meet at the Amarena Stadium in Kanpur on August 21, 1988. Their athletes won nine out of 15 finals and bagged both the men's and women's team titles.

Railways accumulated 131 points to top the men's section, while Services came second with 109 points and the Police took the third spot with a tally of 54.5 points.

In the women's section, it was a totally



Vijay Nilamoni Khalko



Geet Sethi

one-sided affair as Railways romped home with a total of 125.4 points, leaving second-placed Tamil Nadu far behind at 44.5 points. Karnataka, with 31 points, took third place.

At the individual level, the day belonged to Railways' Vijay Nilamoni Khalko and T. Solamuthu of Services. Both of them won their second golds of the meet.

Another hero of the last day was S. B. Mishra of LIC. He established a new meet record in the men's javelin, while Bihar's Mercy Kuttan won the women's 400 metres event, beating most of the top stars, including Shiny Abraham.

The 400 metres heats saw an upset during the New Delhi Asian Games, relegated favourite Shiny Abraham to the second spot. Kuttan clocked an impressive 54.6 seconds.

In the men's 400 metres race, the gold was claimed by Vijaya Kumaran of Services who clocked 48.7 seconds.

Zurich Grand Prix Athletics Meet : Olympic champion Carl Lewis of United States beat world champion and world record holder Ben Johnson of Canada into third place in the 100 metres, and Harry 'Butch' Reynolds broke the 20-year-old 400 metres world record with a time of 43.29 seconds to highlight Weltklasse IAAF Grand Prix track and field meet in Zurich on August 17, 1988.

Other notable successes included American Johnny Gray, who won the 800 metres in the year's fastest time of one minute 42.66 seconds and Romania's Paula Ivan, who won the women's 1,500 metres in a season best of 3:56.24. Holland's Elly van Hulst snatched victory from American Mary Slaney in the women's 3,000 with another season's fastest, 8:33.98.

BILLIARDS

Oscar International Pro-Am Billiards Tournament : Amidst high drama and nerve wrecking tension, Geet Sethi scrapped past Bob Close of England 7-6 to win the Oscar International Pro-Am billiards tournament in New Delhi on August 7, 1988.

World amateur champion, Geet Sethi won 151-68, 139-151, 151-66, 151-82, 103-150, 151-20, 34-151, 112-151, 150-96, 147-150, 151-25, 38-151, 151-58.

The victory fetched Sethi Rs. 75,000 while veteran Close received Rs. 50,000. This was the highest prize money awarded in the history of the game in the country.

BADMINTON

World Cup : Chinese world champions Yang Yang and Han Aiping snatched the World singles titles from compatriots in Bangkok on September 4, 1988.

Yang added this title to the world crown he took last year by whipping title holder Zhao Jianhua 15-6, 15-6 in a 44-minute battle. The women's title also changed hands with Han beating Li Lingwei 5-11, 11-6, 11-0 in just five minutes more.

China Open Badminton Championship : Defending champion Zhao Jianhua beat rising Indonesian Argy Wiranata 15-10, 15-8 in the men's final in the China Open badminton championship in Shanghai on August 28, 1988, leading the host nation to four titles.

The women's singles title went to Li Lingwei, the current World Cup holder, who beat compatriot Huang Hua 11-1, 7-11, 11-9.

The Chinese players also won the men and women's doubles but were prevented from a clean sweep of all five titles by South

Koreans Park Joo-Bong and Chung Myung-Hee, who beat World champions Wang Pengren and Shi Fangqing 15-6, 15-5 in the mixed final.

Hong Kong Open Badminton Tournament : Indonesian Ick Sugiarto beat arch-rival Yang Yang for the first time in his career to end China's stranglehold on the Hong Kong Open badminton tournament in Hong Kong on August 21, 1988.

Sugiarto won his second successive Grand Prix tournament with 7-15, 15-1, 15-11 victory over the top seed in the men's singles final.

In the women's singles, reigning world champion Han Aiping of China succumbed to the youthful talent of second seeded South Korean Lee Young Suk 11-8, 1-11, 8-11.

It was second time this year that Han has been defeated by Lee. In the All-England championships, Han lost in the quarter-finals to the Korean.

CRICKET

Texaco Cup : England overcame dogged Sri Lankan resistance to beat the tourists by five wickets in Texaco Cup one-day cricket international at the Oval on September 4, 1988.

Hick completes 2000 runs : Graeme Hick became the first player to complete 2,000 first class runs in English cricket season, on August 16, 1988 when he hit 159 for Worcestershire in their five-wicket win over Glamorgan.

The victory lifted Worcestershire to the top of the County championship table by three points over previous leaders Kent.

Vengsarkar world's best bat, Hirwani among top 5 : Test leg-spinner Narinder Hirwani finds himself rated among Winston Benjamin and Malcolm Marshall—the world's top five in the bowler's ratings—while Dilip Vengsarkar tops the batting along with Australian skipper Allan Border.

West Indies seam bowler Winston Benjamin has blasted his way into the world top five in the bowlers' rating, following his recent impressive performances against England.

The 23-year-old Antiguan climbs three places to fourth in the list, still headed by record-breaking team-mate Malcolm Marshall.

England-Sri Lanka Tests : England, without a win in 18 Test matches, ended this dismal run at Lord's on August 30, 1988 but still made heavy weather of beating Sri Lanka by seven wickets.

Chasing 97, England was 73 for no wicket with 37 minutes left of the morning session of the fifth and final day. But it then slipped to 82 for three and at lunch the scores were level. Tim Robinson having failed to score from the last three balls before the interval.

It was England's first Test win at home for three years and its first at Lord's for five.

England-West Indies Tests : Opener Desmond Haynes scored a resolute 77 not out to steer the West Indies to an eight-wicket win over England in the fifth and final

Test at the Oval on August 8, 1988 and a comprehensive 4-0 series victory.

Only a draw in the first Test prevented the West Indies series whitewash for the third time in a row, but they have beaten England 14 out of the last 15 times the teams have met.

Graham Gooch, the England captain, and Malcolm Marshall were declared men of the series.

Gavaskar to lead Rest of the World : Sunil Gavaskar, the former Indian Test captain, will lead the Rest of the World cricket team against the winner of the third Asia Cup tournament to be played in Bangladesh from October 27 to November 5, 1988.

HOCKEY

India-Pakistan Tests : Pakistan beat India 3-2 in the sixth and final hockey Test in Karachi on August 11, 1988 and drew the series level at 2-2.

Since India had won the last two of the three series played between the two countries, they keep the rubber.

TENNIS

Nibisco Grand Prix : Frouth-seeded Milan Srejber of Czechoslovakia defeated Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-2, 7-6 in the \$ 123,400 Nynex Open to capture his first Nabisco Grand Prix tennis title on August 28, 1988.

Srejber pushed his total earnings for the year to over \$ 100,000. Ramesh, a semi-finalist in last year's tournament, ran his total to nearly \$ 95,000.

ATP Championship : Mats Wilander came very close to defeat but staged a gusty comeback to defeat fellow Swede Stefan Edberg 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5) and win the final of the ATP men's tennis championship in Mason (Ohio) on August 21, 1988.

Canadian Open Tournament : Defending champion Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his fifth Player's International Canadian Open tennis tournament title with a stormy 7-6, 6-2 victory over Kevin Curren.

SWIMMING

Unique feat by Arti : Sixteen-year-old Arti Pradhan became the first woman to cross the Strait of Gibraltar. Arti, a 11th standard student, swam the 34-km distance in seven hours, 17 minutes on August 29, 1988. Arti had last year swam across the English Channel.

Shenoy swims Gibraltar : Taranath Shenoy became the first deaf and dumb swimmer in the world to swim the 34 km Strait of Gibraltar from Tarifa to Ceuta.

Undeterred by strong winds and temperatures as low as 15 to 16 degrees Celsius in a sea infested with sharks, Shenoy struck his way across to Ceuta on August 4 in five hours and ten minutes.

Shenoy is the second Indian to cross this Strait, the first being the renowned Mihir Sen who had done it in eight hours and one minute in 1966.

Manhattan Island Marathon Swim : Australian Shelley Paylor-Smith won the Manhattan Island marathon swim for the

third straight year on August 28, 1988, swimming 28.5 miles around the island in 7 hours, 27 minutes and 44 seconds.

Anita Sood, 23, of Bombay, was second in 7:41.05 and Karen Farnsworth, 32, of New York, was third in 7:45.27.

Indian boy swims Channel : Twelve-year-old Bombay schoolboy, Akhijeet A. Rau,



became the youngest Asian to swim the English Channel, accomplishing the feat on August 6, 1988 with a timing of 14 hours and 30 minutes. He took seven minutes less than the timing achieved by Marcus Hooper of England, who holds a world record when he swam the Channel in 1979.

VOLLEYBALL

Asian Junior Volleyball Championship : Japanese boys and girls placed themselves first in the finals of the Asian junior volleyball championship in Jakarta on August 23, 1988 by beating strong teams from South Korea and China.

The Japanese boys repeated their feat of two years ago when they beat South Korea at the last Asian championships. Japan took the match 15-12, 15-9, 14-16, 15-10.

Taking the third place was China, who beat fourth-placed Indonesia.

The Japanese girls, in revenge against the Chinese who had beaten them at the final two years ago, took the match 15-12, 15-5, 6-15, 15-6. The third place in the girls' division was taken by South Korea.

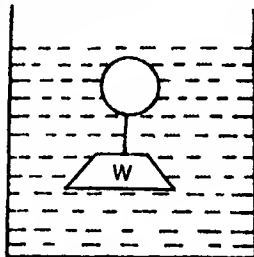
Objective General Knowledge

Civil Services Preliminary Examination, June 1988

Q. 76. A recently developed technique for monitoring foetal growth uses

- (a) X-rays (b) Microwaves (c) Ultrasonics (d) Ultraviolet rays

Q. 77. A balloon filled with air is weighed (W) so that it just floats in water as shown in the figure. When it is further pushed a short distance in water, it will



- (a) Sink to the bottom (b) Stay at the depth where it stands submerged (c) Come back to its original position (d) Sink down a little further but will not reach the bottom

Q. 78. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (a) Islam | Koran |
| (b) Hinduism | Veda |
| (c) Shintoism | Analekts |
| (d) Judaism | Torah |

Q. 79. The major ingredient of leather is

- (a) Collagen (b) Polymer (c) Carbohydrate (d) Nucleic acid

Q. 80. Sea water is saltier than rain water because

- (a) Sea beds have salt producing mines (b) Rivers wash away salts from earth and pour them into sea (c) The air around sea is saltish (d) Sea animals are salt producing

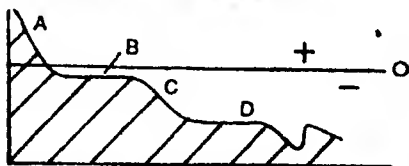
Q. 81. A free-floating astronaut 'A' pushes another free-floating astronaut 'B' in space. The mass of 'A' is greater than that of 'B'. The force exerted by astronaut 'A' on astronaut 'B' will be

- (a) Equal to zero (b) Equal to the force exerted by 'B' on 'A' (c) Greater than the force exerted by 'B' on 'A' (d) Less than the force exerted by 'B' on 'A'

Q. 82. Who amongst the following was not sent to Sri Lanka for the propagation of Buddhism?

- (a) Rashtriya (b) Bhadrabara (c) Uttiya (d) Sona

Q. 83. Consider the diagram below:



Letters A, B, C and D in the diagram represent sequential arrangement of basic

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topographical features along a coast. Identify the correct sequence from the codes given below:

- (a) Land, continental shelf, continental slope, deep sea plain (b) Land, continental slope, continental shelf, deep sea plain (c) Mountain, sea coast, continental slope, deep sea plain (d) Hill, continental slope, ocean deep, deep sea plain.

Q. 84. On the Moon, astronauts inflate a rubber balloon with hydrogen gas and release it at a height of 2 metres. The balloon will

- (a) Fall down (b) Go upwards (c) Remain at the height of 2 metres (d) First go up and finally come down

Q. 85. Akbar found the Din-i-Ilahi primarily to

- (a) Put an end to differences between the Hindus and the Muslims (b) Establish a national religion which would be acceptable to the Muslims and the Hindus (c) Ensure racial and communal harmony (d) Found a religious club

Q. 86. If S denotes sound energy, E denotes electrical energy and M denotes magnetic energy, the correct representation of recording and reproduction in an audio tape recorder is

- (a) E → S → M → S (b) S → E → M → E → S (c) E → M → E → S (d) S → M → E → M → S

Q. 87. Apart from Tamil Nadu (Neyveli), lignite is found at

- (a) Gujarat (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Orissa

Q. 88. Who among the following has the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament and to be a member of any Parliamentary Committee in India but is not entitled to vote?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner (b) The Comptroller and Auditor-General (c) The Chairman of the Finance Commission (d) The Attorney-General

Q. 89. The places Alwaye, Koyna and Korba have

- (a) Thermal stations (b) Oil refineries (c) Hydro stations (d) Aluminium industries

Q. 90. The principal cause of soil damage in Punjab and Haryana is

- (a) Salinity and water-logging (b)

Deforestation (c) Ravine erosion (d) Over-grazing

Q. 91. The phenomenon of mirage is due to

- (a) Increased absorption of light by air at higher temperature (b) Change in refractive index of air with change in temperature (c) Total internal reflection (d) Decreased absorption of light by air at higher temperature

Q. 92. The Mausoleum of Sher Shah is at

- (a) Rohtas (b) Agra (c) Sasaram (d) Lahore

Q. 93. Which one of the following states doesn't produce a substantial quantity of cardamom?

- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

Q. 94. The Lingayat movement owes its origin to

- (a) Vidyaranya (b) Purandharadasa (c) Appar (d) Basava

Q. 95. Which one of the following is not an affiliate of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Agricultural Refinance Corporation (b) Deposit Insurance Corporation (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (d) Unit Trust of India

Q. 96. Fog is common around Newfoundland coast because

- (a) Icebergs melt around the coast (b) Warm and cold currents meet (c) The rainfall is heavy (d) High tides cause storms

Q. 97. Albuquerque captured Goa from the ruler of

- (a) Bijapur (b) Golkonda (c) Ahmednagar (d) Vijayanagar

Q. 98. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true of bonded labour?

- (1) It is forced employment in consideration of an advance or interest payment

- (2) It is employment arising out of any customary or social or hereditary obligation or by reason of birth in any caste or community involved in pledging labour

- (3) It is for any economic consideration involving loss of freedom of contract leading to forced employment

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

Q. 99. The British rulers introduced a new system of education in India chiefly because they wanted to

- (a) Provide a class of office workers for the company (b) Promote the work of Christian missionaries (c) Create an awareness of scientific and technical developments (d) Generate the capacity for self-government

Q. 100. The limit beyond which stars suffer internal collapse is called

- (a) Chandrasekhar limit (b) Eddington limit (c) Hoyle limit (d) Fowler limit

Q. 101. Which one of the following was the most immediate factor for the spread of Swadeshi and Boycott agitation during the first decade of the present century?

- (a) Curzon's attempt to control the Universities (b) Curzon's design to curtail the sphere of local self-government (c) Curzon's partition of Bengal (d) Curzon's plan to curb the growing popularity of the Indian National Congress

Q. 102. Which of the following are under the purview of Industrial Development Bank of India?

- (1) Unit Trust of India
(2) Life Insurance Corporation of India
(3) Export-Import Bank

- (4) State Finance Corporation of India

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

Q. 103. Water hyacinth is related to

- (a) Lemna (b) Pistia (c) Eichhornia (d) None of these

Q. 104. One of the elements mentioned as the strategy for industrial development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan is to usher in 'sunrise industries'. 'Sunrise industries' refers to those industries which have

- (a) High growth potential and relevance to our needs (b) High employment potential (c) Capacity to face international competition (d) High import substitution potential

Q. 105. The earliest evidence of a Jewish community settling in India is provided by a charter of a

- (a) Chola king (b) Pandya king (c) Chera king (d) Vijayanagara king

Q. 106. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Holt Mahalvari settlement
Mackenzie in Northern India
(b) Lord Subsidiary system
Cornwallis
(c) Lord Ripon Local Self-Government
(d) Thomas Ryotwari
Munro settlement

Q. 107. Mechanization of agriculture will lead to

- (1) Higher per unit cost of operation
(2) Higher per unit productivity
(3) Higher dose of employment
(4) Higher utilisation of resources

Select the correct answer from codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 108. The Oscar award winning film 'Platoon' was based on

- (a) Iran-Iraq war (b) Falkland war (c) Vietnam war (d) Israel war

Q. 109. Which of the following statements are true of the Congress Socialist Party?

- (1) It was a forum for various kinds of Socialists in India.

(2) It was a rival organisation of Indian National Congress.

(3) It championed the cause of workers and peasants

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only

Q. 110. If there were no atmosphere, what would be the colour of sky?

- (a) White (b) Black (c) Blue (d) Red

Q. 111. The 'Char Minar' is in

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Ahmednagar (c) Ahmadabad (d) Fatehpur Sikri

Q. 112. In which of the following industries in India are the maximum number of workers employed?

- (a) Jute (b) Sugar (c) Textiles (d) Iron and Steel

Q. 113. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Rig Veda | 1. Musical hymns |
| B. Yajur Veda | 2. Hymns and rituals |
| C. Sama Veda | 3. Charms and spells |
| D. Atharva Veda | 4. Hymns and prayers |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Q. 114. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. Karsondas Mulji | 1. Tatvabodhini Patrika |
| B. Dadabhai Naoroji | 2. Satya Prakash |
| C. Debendranath Tagore | 3. Fight for legal status to Parsi women |
| D. Henry Vivian Derozio | 4. Peasant Movement |
| | 5. Did not believe in existence of god |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| (b) 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

Q. 115. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Amaravati | 1. Hoysalas |
| B. Aihole | 2. Cholas |
| C. Thanjavur | 3. Satavahanas |
| D. Halebid | 4. Chalukyas |
| | 5. Pandyas |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

Q. 116. Match:

- | List 1 (Leaders) | List 2 (views on the Cripps Mission's proposals in 1942) |
|------------------|--|
| (A) Nehru | (1) Post-dated cheque |
| (B) Ambedkar | (2) The autocratic powers of Viceroy would remain |
| (C) Gandhi | (3) It will do the greatest harm to the depre- |

sed classes

(D) Sapru & Jayakar (4) The creation of more than one Union will be disastrous

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

Q. 117. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Outub Minar | 1. Mohamed Adil Shah |
| B. Gol Gumbaj | 2. Iltutmish |
| C. Buland Darwaza | 3. Aurangzeb |
| D. Moti Masjid | 4. Jahangir |
| | 5. Akbar |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |

Q. 118. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Morley-Minto Reforms | 1. Dyarchy in the Provinces |
| B. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms | 2. Provincial Autonomy |
| C. Reform Act of 1935 | 3. Introduction of separate electorate |
| D. Cripps' Proposals | 4. Provision for establishment of a Constituent Assembly |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Q. 119. Match:

- | List 1 (Lakes) | List 2 (States) |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. Wular | 1. Rajasthan |
| B. Chilka | 2. Orissa |
| C. Loktak | 3. Manipur |
| D. Nakki | 4. Jammu and Kashmir |
| | 5. Madhya Pradesh |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 |

Q. 120. Match:

- | List 1 | List 2 |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Madan Mohan Malviya | 1. Ghadr Movement |
| B. Sohan Singh Bhakna | 2. Swatantra Party |
| C. Annie Besant | 3. Hindu Mahasabha |
| D. Rajagopalachari | 4. Theosophical Society of India |

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

(d) 3 2 4 1

Q. 121. Match:

List 1

List 2

- A. Maharashtra 1 Alluvial
B. Karnataka 2 Lateritic
C. Uttar Pradesh 3 Rod
D. Assam 4 Black

A B C D

- (a) 4 2 1 3
(b) 4 3 1 2
(c) 3 1 4 2
(d) 2 3 4 1

Q. 122. Match:

List 1

List 2

(Industry)

(Places)

- A Pottery 1 Firozabad
B Glass bangles 2 Trivandrum
C Wooden carvings 3 Bhagalpur
D. Silk 4. Mirzapur

A B C D

- (a) 4 1 2 3
(b) 3 4 2 1
(c) 2 1 3 4
(d) 4 2 1 3

Q. 123. Match:

List 1

List 2

(Artiste)

(Instrument)

- A Ali Akbar Khan 1 Flute
B. Yohudi Manuhin 2. Sarod
C. Ravi Shankar 3. Sitar
D. H P Chaurasia 4. Santoor
5. Violin

A B C D

- (a) 4 3 1 5
(b) 1 2 4 3
(c) 2 3 4 1
(d) 2 5 3 1

The following items (124-131) consist of two statements, one labelled the 'Assertion A' and the other labelled the 'Reason R'. You have to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and the Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers from the codes given below.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

Q. 124. Assertion (A): In the ancient period of Indian history urbanisation was followed by pastoral life

Reason (R): The Harappan Culture was an urban one

Q. 125. Assertion (A): Earthworms are useful to man

Reason (R): Earthworms help in nitrogen fixation in plants

Q. 126. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution closely follows the British parliamentary model

Reason (R): In India the Upper House of the Parliament has judicial powers

Q. 127. Assertion (A): The Zamindari Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis

Reason (R): The British desired to create

a landed class in India for support

Q. 128. Assertion (A): A dry cell cannot be recharged

Reason (R): The chemical reaction in a dry cell is reversible

Q. 129. Assertion (A): Detergents can easily remove oil and dirt from soiled garments

Reason (R): Detergents increase the surface tension of water

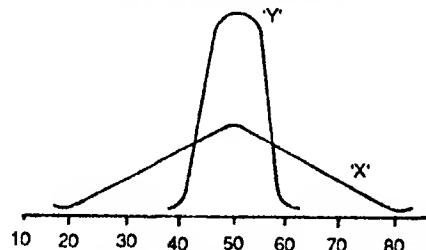
Q. 130. Assertion (A): In the 19th century, India became a victim of colonialism

Reason (R): Industrial Revolution resulted in the need for more and more markets

Q. 131. Assertion (A): Red phosphorus is preferred to white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches

Reason (R): Red phosphorus is non-poisonous in nature

Q. 132. Two distributions 'X' and 'Y' of the same area and mean are plotted below:



From the above diagram it can be concluded that

- (a) 'X' has greater dispersion than 'Y'
(b) 'Y' has greater dispersion than 'X'
(c) Both 'X' and 'Y' have equal dispersion
(d) The dispersions cannot be compared

Q. 133. Diet is the name of the Parliament in

- (a) U.K. (b) U.S.A. (c) India (d) Japan

Q. 134. If there were no organic life on the Earth, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere will

- (a) Remain unchanged (b) Be approximately hundred per cent (c) Be almost nil (d) Be approximately fifty per cent

Q. 135. Consider the following table on climatic data:

	Temperature (°C)		Rainfall (mm)	
	January	July	January	July
A	11	10	475	515
B	2	22	5	155
C	14	31	21	186
D	10	30	35	1

Which data in the above table appears to be pertaining to Delhi?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Q. 136. Acid rain is caused by pollution of environment by

- (a) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen
(b) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
(c) Ozone and carbon dioxide (d) Nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide

Q. 137. Which one of the following is a breed of cattle famous for high milk yield as well as draught capacity?

- (a) The Kankrey (b) The Tharparker
(c) The Haryana breed (d) The Rathi breed

Q. 138. Ice skating can be used to demonstrate that when ice is under pressure, its

- (a) Melting point is lowered (b) Melting point is raised (c) Melting point remains unchanged (d) Coefficient of friction with metal is reduced

Q. 139. Which of the following are features of Mughal Style of architecture?

- (1) Curvilinear roof (2) Flat roof (3) Domes (4) Arches

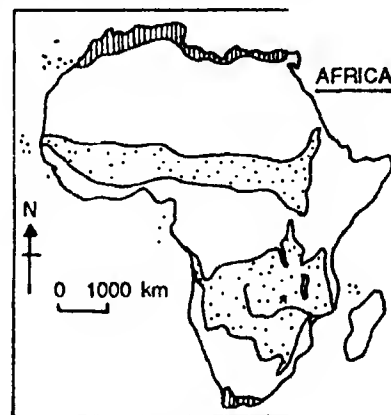
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Q. 140. Which of the following is not an element of the bone?

- (a) Calcium (b) Phosphorus (c) Carbon (d) Oxygen

Study the following map and answer questions 141-143:



Q. 141. The climate in the shaded area of the map is of

- (a) Cold temperate oceanic type
(b) Mediterranean type (c) Monsoon type
(d) Temperate Grassland type

Q. 142. The vegetation of the area dotted on the map is

- (a) Pampas (b) Prairies (c) Savanna
(d) Veld

Q. 143. The river (R) shown on the map is

- (a) Niger (b) Orange (c) Congo
(d) Zambezi

Q. 144. Regional Rural Banks are designed to work in which one of the following ideals?

- (a) Work on basics of commercial Banks
(b) Help the targetted groups (c) Keep lending rates lower than cooperative institutions (d) Work on innovative and adaptive ideals

Q. 145. Which one of the following commodities has the highest production in India?

- (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Tobacco (d) Gram

Q. 146. Even when our foodgrain production has increased from 50 to 150 million tonnes during the last three decades, the progress has been quite unsatisfactory on agricultural development front because

- (a) Only the production of a few items has gone up largely (b) Only the production of

(Continued on page 98)

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

Great Revolt

In the last issue we had discussed the events which led to the great revolt by the Indian masses, the men in uniform and the rulers of the princely states against the East India Company's rule. The Britishers did not tolerate the insubordination or indiscipline and started taking action against the sepoys which included stripping of their uniforms, handcuffing them and sending them to jails. But the sepoys did not give vent to their anguish. The country was ablaze with the fire of revolution.

The revolt which started from Meerut spread to other towns in U.P. too. The call of the freedom march to Delhi from different quarters where the revolt took place against the rule of the Company was "Down with the British Raj" and "Victory for Bahadur Shah". Emperor Bahadur Shah, who reluctantly agreed for the stewardship of the revolution because of lack of treasury, troops, arms and ammunition, was given great honour by the Hindus and Muslims.

And thus began the mighty revolution led by the de jure sovereign of Hindustan. The main thrust was the Hindu-Muslim unity and achievement of full freedom of the country. Prominent revolutionary leaders who took part in the great revolt were Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope and Azimulla Khan. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi also assumed the command. She declared independence of Jhansi from the yoke of the Company's rule. It was a scene of massacre of the Britishers, burning of their bungalows and hoisting of the green flag of Emperor Bahadur Shah.

In Bihar the flame of revolution was ignited by the eighty-year-old Raja Kanwar Singh of Jagdishpur. In Punjab, too, the sepoys revolted against the British rule.

Main events

The Britishers were not expected to be idle spectators to these momentous developments. Lord Canning immediately called for troops from Madras, Bombay and Rangoon and despatched a big force to Banaras under the command of General Neill. He also ordered General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief at Simla to march upon Delhi. Anson left Ambala on May 25, 1857 at the head of a large army consisting of the English and Sikh soldiers. It was indeed unfortunate that the Sikh *raj*s as well as the people of Punjab did not actively

participate in the great revolt of 1857 and lent their support to the British *raj* in India. This was largely because of mischievous propaganda made by Sir John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of Punjab, that the Mughal Government at Delhi had always been anti-Sikh community and Bahadur Shah had ordered the indiscriminate massacre of Sikhs all over India. He also floated loans on behalf of the Company at the lucrative rate of six per cent interest which attracted huge investments. This also helped to make the rich people feel a big stake in continuance of the British *raj* in India. On his part Emperor Bahadur Shah left no stone unturned in winning over the Sikh chiefs to the cause of the revolution. He sent to them his special envoy Tajuddin with personal letters but they gave him no response.

The British forces which had started from Ambala on May 25, 1857 under the command of General Anson to march upon Delhi, could not make much headway. General Anson died on account of an attack of cholera at Karnal on May 27, 1857. He was succeeded by Sir Henry Barnard. There were two fierce encounters between the British forces and the revolutionaries near Hindon and Bundelay Ki Serai but none of the two sides could claim to have won the day. The revolutionary forces were at an advantage to the extent that they would launch an attack on the enemy in the day and would retire back at night to the walled city. They were also getting support from the new contingents coming every day to Delhi from different quarters wherever the revolt took place against the rule of the Company and the sepoys started on their journey to Delhi to pay their homage to the Emperor and support the cause of the revolution. The Britishers had in their turn the support of the Gorkhas and Sikhs in addition to their own strength. The great offensives by the revolutionaries on the British force on June 17 and 20, 1857 completely shattered the plans of Commander-in-Chief Bernard who unfortunately breathed his last on July 5, 1857 on account of cholera.

The arrival of Subedar Bakht Khan at Delhi with a large army of 14,000 infantry, three regiments of cavalry with sizeable loads of arms and ammunition and a big purse of rupees four lakh gave a new momentum to the revolutionary command. Bakht Khan was an able military leader and an outstanding administrator as well as a

strict disciplinarian. The Emperor had already heard of his extraordinary military talent and organisational capabilities. He was, therefore, pleased to appoint him as the head of both the army command and civil administration. He also conferred upon him the title of *Sahib-i-Alam Bahadur* (Lord Governor General). The new leader reorganised the entire administration and launched massive onslaughts on the enemy, repeating it almost daily. The revolutionary attack on the English forces on July 9 and 14, 1857 caused heavy casualties in the enemy camp which led to the resignation of General Reid on July 15, 1857 on grounds of illness.

The next general to lead the British forces in India was General Wilson. He assumed the responsibility of the command at a very critical hour when the morale of the British soldiers was extremely low due to disastrous raids upon them by the revolutionaries. Fortunes, however, changed for the better for the Britishers when General Nicholson arrived at Delhi with an army of 5,000 Sikhs and Gorkhas, 3,500 Britishers and 2,500 Kashmiri soldiers. Coupled with this, the failure of Bakht Khan to launch successfully his planned attack on the British forces at Najafgarh on August 25, 1857 and the intrusion of the foreign spies in the royal household through Mirza Elahi Baksh, a close relation of the Emperor, encouraged the British Commander to start new offensive. From September 7 to 13, 1857, the British forces made repeated attacks upon the capital but were unable to make any headway except a few cracks in the city wall after losing hundreds of lives. On September 14, 1857, General Wilson planned another assault by dividing his forces under five divisions, each placed under the best military commanders—General Nicholson, Colonel Campbell, Brigadier Jones, Major Reid and Brigadier Longfield. The revolutionaries fought with great valour and blood was shed as freely as water. Every inch of advance by the British forces, was keenly contested. Facing heavy firing, Nicholson climbed upon the ramparts to declare the British victory. He was grievously wounded which ultimately took his life only a few days later. The Kashmir Gate was blown up and the English forces entered the city. It was still not an easy task as the people fought the enemy gallantly at every house, lane or street the Britishers tried to enter upon. It was only after a week or so that the British

forces were fully able to capture and control the capital.

In the meanwhile, Bakht Khan decided to leave Delhi and fight against the enemy from some other place. He felt that the country was still ablaze with the fire of revolution and there was absolutely no cause for dejection. He, therefore, requested the Emperor to accompany him and continue to guide the revolutionary struggle. Unfortunately, the Britishers came to know of his plans. They knew well that as long as Bahadur Shah was alive and led the revolutionaries, they would never be able to crush the revolt. They, therefore, made use of the services of the treacherous Elahi Baksh to prevail upon the Emperor to reject the proposals of Bakht Khan and help them to take him into their custody. Elahi Baksh played his part well for which the Government rewarded him and his descendants with a monthly pension of Rs. 1,200 paid up to 1930. The Emperor declined to accompany Bakht Khan and by doing so, he sealed his own destiny as well as the destiny of the country. Captain Hudson lost no time to take him into custody along with Begum Zinat Mahal and Prince Jawan Bakht from Humayun tomb and lodged them in confinement in the Red Fort. He also caught hold of three royal princes Mirza Mughal, Mirza Akhtar Sultan and Mirza Abubakar with the help of Elahi Baksh, stripped them of their clothes and shot them dead. His animal passion for revenge was still unquenched. He cut-off their heads from their bodies and presented them to the Emperor with the remark, "Here is the Company's *Nazar* (tribute) to you which had not been presented for years."

Bahadur Shah was later tried by a military commission. The trial lasted from January 27 to March 9, 1858. The principal charge against him was that being a subject of the British Government, he proclaimed himself as sovereign of India and waged war against the Government. Juristically speaking, Bahadur Shah was the *de jure* sovereign and the East India Company the *de facto*. Ironically, the *de facto* deposed the *de jure* and sentenced him to life imprisonment. They heaped upon him onerous humiliations from making him live in squalor to be tortured to a peep show by the European visitors to Delhi. Considering his stay at Red Fort as a potential danger to the security of state, the Government deported him in captivity to Rangoon in October 1858, where he died in 1862. His poetry, however, kept alive his memories and the plaintive *ghazals* of the King proved as equally effective weapons in the national struggle for freedom as the onslaughts of the revolutionaries on the Britishers.

The victors who entered Delhi after an exhausting struggle of about four months were thirsty both for the blood of the people as well as their possessions. An era of mass massacre and total plunder ensued. Neither Hindus nor Muslims were spared. They killed every person whosoever

they found because he had helped the revolutionaries. Nobody's life was safe. Lamenting over the mass slaughter of people perpetrated by the British, the famous Urdu poet Ghalib wrote mournfully, "Here there is a vast ocean of blood before me. God only knows what more I have still to behold." The soldiers also plundered and snatched whatever and wherever they could find. Every house was searched. There were also house-diggings to get hold of the hidden treasures. Places of worship were defiled. The principal mosques like Jama Masjid and Fatehpuri Masjid were occupied as the barracks for the soldiers. The entire population was driven out of the city. For disposal of the moveable evacuee property, the Government established the Prize Agencies. They collected the moveables from every house and auctioned them.

After the fall of Delhi, the Britishers made their plans for suppression of the revolt at other places. Lord Canning had already made Allahabad as his emergency headquarters. Havelock captured Kanpur from Nana Sahib after two fierce battles by the end of July 1857, as a result of which the latter left Bithoor with his treasury and the remnant forces. Havelock now started for Lucknow, barely 45 miles from Kanpur, but could not reach there for many days because of fierce resistance *en route* from the revolutionaries until the recapture of Bithoor by Nana Sahib compelled him to retreat back on August 12, 1857. There was another encounter between Nana Sahib and the British forces but without any decisive result. Havelock again started for Lucknow on September 20, 1857 accompanied by the veteran British Generals Neill, Outram and Cooper. He reached Alambagh on the outskirts of Lucknow on September 23, 1857 where he had to fight a pitched battle with the revolutionaries lasting 36 hours in which hundreds of soldiers were killed. Havelock had, therefore, to abandon his plans to capture Lucknow and reached the Residency with utmost suffering because of the heroic resistance to him by the people at every inch of his journey. At Khas Bazar, a stray bullet from the revolutionaries killed General Neill on the spot.

Having reached the Residency, Havelock found that instead of rendering assistance to the besieged, he had himself become a captive for months until a large British force led by Sir Collin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief, along with Generals Grant and Greathead reached Lucknow in November 1857. It was only after a fierce fight for nine days from November 14 to 23, 1857 that the thrust of the revolutionary forces on the Residency could be broken and two forces of Campbell and Havelock were united. General Havelock breathed his last the very next day. Before Campbell could do anything further to capture Lucknow from the revolutionaries, he received the disturbing news that Tanya Tope had captured Kanpur for the revolutionaries.

That compelled him to go back to Kanpur. The revolutionaries kept ablaze the fire of revolution at Lucknow under the stewardship of Moulvi Ahmed Shah of Fyzabad. He was a resident of Madras and had come to the northern India only a few months before the advent of the revolution. He soon became an ardent supporter of the revolution and was very popular among the people. The Britishers considered him as one of their most formidable foes for whose treacherous murder they had later to pay a reward of Rs. 50,000 to Raja Jagan Nath Singh of Pawan.

The task before Sir Collin Campbell at Kanpur proved to be very formidable. The forces of Tanya Tope and Nana Sahib fought vigorously for a week on the banks of Ganges against the British forces from December 1 to 6, 1857 before Campbell could recapture Kanpur from them. The Britishers had, therefore, to make extensive preparations for war before they could embark upon another offensive against the revolutionaries at Lucknow. Campbell again started for Lucknow with a large force comprising of 17,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry and an artillery of 134 guns assisted by General Jang Bahadur at the head of a contingent of 9,000 Gorkha soldiers. He reached Lucknow on March 11, 1858. The revolutionaries against whom he had to fight had also a big force of 30,000 regular sepoys and 50,000 armed volunteers. Barricades were erected at every nook and corner and heavy guns were affixed at every barricade. Begum Hazrat Mahal personally led the attack against the enemy. But after a fierce fighting for days, the British forces were able to make their entry into Lucknow on March 14, 1858. Moulvi Ahmed Shah left the city along with Begum Hazrat Mahal and the minor Nawab Birjees Kadar to continue the struggle. Moulvi Ahmed Shah along with other revolutionary leaders, Nana Sahib and Bahadur Shah was, however, able to bring trouble to the Britishers by attacking them at various places like Bari, Ruiya and Shahjahanpur till last breath of his life.

(Continued from page 22)

EMERGENCY POWERS

The President is empowered to declare three different types of emergency. He may declare an emergency either in any part or the whole of India, if he is satisfied that there is a threat of war or external aggression or armed rebellion threatening the security of the country. Further, he is empowered to declare an emergency in case of a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in any State of the Union. He may also declare, in case of a financial breakdown, a financial emergency. (As there is a separate article dealing with these powers and their implications, it is not proposed to deal with the subject in detail here.)

Do Increasing Scarcities During The Last Forty Years Prove That We Are Going In The Wrong Direction ?



Rajiv Sreshta

"The old order changeth yielding place to new."
—Tennyson

Considering scarcities alone cannot provide the *litmus test* to prove whether or not we have gone in the wrong direction in the last forty years. It is not only myopic but unfair to assess success or failure on one count. One should have a sense of history and a sense of totality to talk about forty years in a nation's life since its independence.

Western economists have complimented Indian planners and said that for planning go to New Delhi, but for execution go to Tokyo. Scarcities, if any, are not *because of planning but inspite of it*. The scarcities are not real, these are man-made, and occur at the wholesale and retail levels. Blackmarketing is known to have plagued even patriotic Israel and Japan. This social malaise exists in most countries inspite of legislation.

'Increasing scarcities' is a misnomer and the term 'increasing inflation' would be more apt. Inflation, again, is a global feature and has been showing increasing trend over the years. It is the price that has to be paid for progress.

India has a mixed economy, consisting of the Public and Private sectors to ensure all-round growth including fulfilment of the country's social objectives. While some public sector units have incurred losses, the public sector in its totality has emerged successful, contributed to profit and growth, invested huge funds in socially-oriented areas like irrigation, hydro-electricity, housing—areas which the private sector would never have entered because of low profitability.

CONTEST ESSAYS

It was a correct decision, to have both the public and private sectors to ensure a balanced and all-round growth, growth that would not ignore the weaker sections. A few public sector units in the red should not provoke one to jump to the conclusion that we have been going in the wrong direction.

Alongside a strong agro-base, the emphasis has been on steady industrial growth with infrastructural support designed to achieve self-sufficiency.

Over the years, there has been more and more Indianisation of industry, by restricting the control of shares by multinationals to less than fifty per cent. Non-resident Indians are being given concessions and incentives to invest funds in Indian market.

To cope with the challenges of the twenty first century, India has entered the field of high technology. Computers, micro-processors, introduced in Railways and industries, have started yielding dividends by way of improved customer services.

The increasing self-sufficiency of Indian economy has given it the dignity essential to a sovereign independent state, confidently rubbing shoulders with developed countries.

Before independence, nearly everything was imported. Now these are exported. Even advanced Czechoslovakia is considering buying the Indian built Maruti cars and vans.

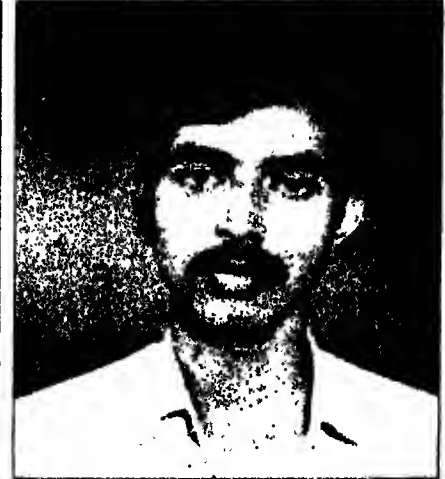
India has now reached the take-off stage from where it can make its entry into the twenty first century with confidence and poise. The emerging picture shows that we have gone in the right direction.

II

Vipul Srivastava

Yes, would be the discerning and honest answer. Although just few decades of a young nation like India are not long enough to give a final verdict about its performance in terms of success or failure, yet only these years are reflective of the trend—to help gauge which way the wind is blowing. And, in retrospect, when we glance back through the last forty years, the ultimate reaction is not that of euphoria but one replete with pessimism. An unbiased stock of the situation, where the ever-growing scarcities have discounted whatever little progress which has been made, confirms the fear that not all is well with India.

The big question is scarcity of what? But



the more discerning question would be scarcity of what not? Well in order to get a truer picture, the term 'scarcity' must be given a wider dimension, that is, it should not only take into consideration the aspect of basic needs of food, shelter and clothes but also that of employment opportunities, schooling facilities, medical amenities, power resources, infra-structure availability etc. to speak only of a few of the more important aspects which go a long way in making an economy progressive.

To start with the basic needs of fooding, lodging and clothing where do we stand? Isn't it shameful that even after forty years of independence, about 40% of our population lives below poverty line unable to make their both ends meet Government keeps on harping on the same string that, thanks to Green Revolution, India is now self-sufficient in food. Well, even if we subscribe to this claim, we are confronted with a paradoxical situation when we find to our horror that our penury-stricken millions do not have enough purchasing power to buy it. Does it not tantamount to scarcity in guise? The second main need of a human being that is shelter, presents even bleaker scenario. About one-fourth of our population do not have proper shelter and are forced to lead an ignominious life in the hell like slums or on dirty footpaths. The bitter fact that we have not been able to provide even basic needs to a large size of our population really bares all our claims of being a fast developing economy. The ever increasing population has brought in manifold problems along with it, the most burning being the scarcity of job opportunities which only develop the feelings of frustration among the youth of the nation, the more revolting ones of whom take to anti-social activities.

And the situation in other areas also presents a sorry scene. For example scarcity of medical facilities, drinking water facilities, power and electricity etc. really militate against the veracity of the assertion that we are moving in the right direction. The scarcity of education is yet another stumbling block to the progress of our nation. Today, forty years after independence, six out of every ten Indians, three out of four women, still cannot read or write.

Where do all these lead to?

The list of scarcities does not end here. The exports undoubtedly have increased during the last forty years but only at the cost of internal consumers at home. Is it not ironical to create artificial and deliberate scarcity for consumers at home (for example sugar) while exporting the same at lower prices?

The essence of all this is that, in the last forty years our plan makers have failed to assign the priorities of the nation with adequate insight. The meteoric rise of Japan, the land of rising 'yons' whose war-shattered economy was even worse than that of India forty years ago clearly proves that Indian approach has been lacklustre and myopic. This is nobody's case that no progress has been made but the ever increasing scarcities of all kinds for the better part of our population and the fact that we are far from being self-sufficient in all the fields, give us a warning signal that perhaps we are heading towards wrong direction and that the 'commanding heights in our economy' as envisaged by our planners soon after independence, is largely a myth.

Prize Winners in Essay Contest—401

First Prize Winner :

Rajiv Sroshita
510/219, P.O. New Hyderabad
Lucknow, U.P.

Second Prize Winner :

Vipul Srivastava
C29/61-1, Vidya Niwas
Maldahia, Varanasi-2

Other Commendable Contributors:

Miss Jyoti Kaul, Ludhiana; Sanjay Narayan, Muzaffarpur; Miss Virangana Shankar, New Delhi; SGT (U/T) Devashish Basu, Belgaum; Miss Madhavoe Inamdar, Bombay; Miss S.M. Sandya, Trichy; Mohammed Zaheer, Bellary; Miss Rajni Singh, Kanpur; Vinay Narayan Paranjape, Bhopal; Praveen B. Gawali, Kolhapur; K. Subramanya, Madras; Rahul Raman, Muzaffarpur; Sanjeev Deb, Nasik Road Camp; Sanjay Kumar Pandey, Beawar; Miss Rachna, New Delhi; Md. Jahlil, Jamshedpur; Debasis Nath, Calcutta; Manish Mamtani, Baroda; P.K. Viswanath, Trichur; G. Sankara Narayana, Kanpur; Jay K. Chauhan, Pune; Sudipto De, New Delhi; Miss N. Madhumathi, Kottivakkam.

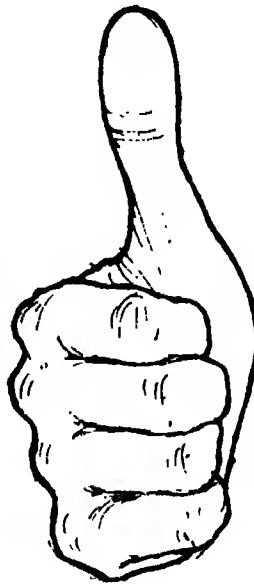
(Continued from page 20)

signal, often used to infer that a man is homosexual.

For overseas travellers, the safest rule to obey is, 'When in Rome, do as the Romans do'. This can help avoid any possible embarrassing circumstances.

The thumb-up gesture

In Britain, Australia and New Zealand the thumb-up gesture has three meanings; it is commonly used by hitch-hikers who are thumbing a lift, it is an OK signal, and when the thumb is jerked sharply upwards it becomes an insult signal, meaning 'up yours' or 'sit on this' in some countries,



'No worries'

such as Greece, its main meaning is 'get stuffed', so you can imagine the dilemma of the Australian hitch-hiker using this gesture in that country! When Italians count from

one to five, they use this gesture to mean 'one' and the index finger then becomes 'two', whereas most Australians, Americans and English people count 'one' on the index finger and two on the middle finger. In this case the thumb will represent the number 'five'.

The thumb is also used, in combination with other gestures, as a power and superiority signal or in situations where people try to get us 'under their thumb'.

The V sign

This sign is popular throughout Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain and carries an 'up yours' interpretation. Winston Churchill popularised the V for victory sign during World War II, but his two-fingered version was done with the palm facing out, whereas the palm faces towards the speaker for the obscene insult version. In most parts of Europe, however, the palm facing in version still means 'victory' so that an Englishman who uses it to tell a European to 'get stuffed' could leave the European wondering about what victory the Englishman meant. This signal also means the number two in many parts of Europe, and if the insulted European were a bartender, his response could be to give an Englishman or an Australian two mugs of beer.

These examples show that cultural misinterpretation of gestures can produce embarrassing results and that a person's cultural background should always be considered before jumping to conclusions about his or her body language or gestures. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, our discussion should be considered culturally specific, that is, generally pertaining to adult, white middle class people raised in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, North America and other places where English is the primary language.



'Up yours!'

Test Of English Language

National Defence Academy Examination, May 1988

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you have two short passages. After each passage you will find three questions based on the passage. First, read Passage I, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the next passage. Examples 'A' and 'B' are solved for you.

Passage I

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

A. The author's main point is that

(a) different forms of life are found on earth

(b) different levels of existence are possible in nature

(c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings

(d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

B. One of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position

(a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal

(b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace

(c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups

(d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation: The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is to be marked as correct answer for Example A. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer for Example B. Now attempt Q. 1—6:

Passage II

Many students decide that they can never go further in Maths when they fail to score marks. Such failures are sudden and frightening. One thing that contributes to

the student's handicap is the myth that some people have a 'mathematical mind', while others do not. We are also victims of the belief that if we haven't learnt something so far, it is probably because we can't. Actually mathematical ideas that are difficult at the age of seven or eight are much easier to comprehend a few years later, if we give them a try.

Q. 1. According to the passage

(e) only intelligent students can score well in Maths (b) all can understand mathematical ideas (c) adults can understand Maths better than children do (d) if one doesn't learn Maths when one is a student one will never learn it

Q. 2. That some people have a 'mathematical mind' is

(a) a general truth (b) applicable to some students (c) a fact proved by mathematicians (d) a false belief

Q. 3. From the passage one gets the impression that

(e) Maths is a difficult subject (b) Maths is an easy subject (c) only those who are clever can learn it (d) all can understand mathematical ideas if they try to

Passage III

Sarah was the daughter of poor parents, and was left an orphan at an early age. She earned her living by going out to families as assistant dressmaker, at a shilling a day; but she thought of higher things than dressmaking. She felt deeply for the wretchedness of the depraved life which the prisoners led in the English jails, and spent much of her time in trying to reclaim them. She read the scriptures to them, and endeavoured to lead them to the society whose laws they had violated. By attending to this prison work, her dressmaking business fell off.

Q. 4. Sarah earned her own living because

(a) her parents had died (b) she was poor (c) she was fond of dressmaking (d) her parents did not help her

Q. 5. What higher things did Sarah think of?

(e) Dressmaking (b) Dirtiness in the English jails (c) Miserable life of prisoners (d) Earning her living

Q. 6. Sarah spent a lot of her time in

(e) going out to families for dressmaking (b) reforming prisoners (c) earning her own living (d) cleaning jails

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions : Each of the following questions consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in

the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences.

Example :

S₁ : There was a boy named Jack

S₆ : At last she turned him out of the house

(P) So the mother asked him to find work

(Q) They were very poor

(R) He lived with his mother

(S) But Jack refused to work

The proper sequence should be

(e) RQPS (b) PQRS (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ

The correct answer to this question is to be marked as (a). Now attempt Q. 7—12 :

Q. 7. S₁ : A recent sample survey of British youth reveals five major problems they are most concerned about

S₆ : The survey showed that while the sex of those polled had no influence on the response, the occupation of the parents and where they lived did

(P) Unemployment was rated very high by those who lived in areas where unemployment rate was at the highest

(Q) But at an international level, famine and poverty replaced unemployment as the main issue.

(R) These are followed by crime and violence

(S) The first three are unemployment, nuclear war and world poverty

The correct sequence should be

(a) SPQR (b) SRPQ (c) PQSR (d) SQPR

Q. 8. S₁ : Printing is a device for multiplying what is written by making copies of it

S₆ : Collection of books and magazine in libraries is the outcome of printing

(P) Little metal letters, called types, are arranged in such a way as to form the words that you want to print

(Q) These letters are then inked over and sheets of paper are pressed down tight upon them

(R) The inked letters leave their marks upon the paper, and these marks are printed works

(S) As many copies can be made of what is printed as there are sheets of paper

The correct sequence should be

(a) SQRP (b) PQRS (c) QRSP (d) RPSQ

Q. 9. S₁ : It was late at night that I found myself in an emergency

S₆ : I hurriedly put on my clothes and cycled off to fetch the obstetrician

(P) It was a blessing for all of us that Dr. Naveen had set up practice in our town

(Q) That night it was a pleasant surprise to discover that my bicycle was fit for riding

after all

(R) My wife was about to deliver her first child and Dr Naveen was the only qualified obstetrician in my town who could help

(S) Before he arrived we had to go all the way to Kolar to get a doctor if there was an emergency

The correct sequence should be

(a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ (c) PRSQ (d) SQRP

Q. 10. S₁ : For over thirty years Daisy has been a voluntary helper at the Tata hospital

S₆ : 'Talk to me', he pleaded. 'Come and see me more often.'

(P) Next morning, she rushed to the hospital and although she wouldn't normally have thought of talking to a strange man, began chatting with him

(Q) Every time she closed her eyes, she saw the man's ravaged face

(R) Daisy could not sleep that night

(S) It all began in 1952 when she saw a man, with half of his face eaten away by cancer, lying on the pavement outside the hospital

The correct sequence should be

(a) PRQS (b) SQRP (c) SPRQ (d) SRQP

Q. 11. S₁ : While I was walking along the road the other day I happened to see a small brown leather purse on the pavement

S₆ : Before I left, the inspector made a note of my name and address

(P) There was nothing inside it except some small change and a photograph

(Q) I picked it up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name

(R) I handed it to the inspector-in-charge

(S) I put the photograph back and took the purse to the police station

The correct sequence should be

(a) PSQR (b) SQRP (c) QPSR (d) QPRS

Q. 12. S₁ : It was already late when we set out for the next town

S₆ : I asked my friend to drive more slowly

(P) As we climbed higher, rain began to fall, making it difficult to see the road

(Q) Darkness fell soon after we left the village

(R) There we felt sure that we would find a bed for the night

(S) According to the map, it was about fifteen miles away on the other side of the hills

The correct sequence should be

(a) QPSR (b) PQRS (c) SRQP (d) RPQS

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions : In this section 7 sentences are given. Each sentence has three parts, indicated by a, b and c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in one of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. If you find an error in any of the parts (a, b, c), that is your response. If a sentence has no error, mark 'd' as answer. Errors may belong to grammar, usage or idiom.

Examples C and D have been solved for you.

C. (a) My friend and myself / (b) study together / (c) during holidays / (d) No error

D. (a) The rice from Dehradun is / (b) more

superior / (c) to that of Saharanpur / (d) No error

Solution : The correct answer for C is letter 'd' because the sentence has no mistake. The correct answer for D is letter 'b' because the mistake in the sentence is in the part carrying the letter 'b'. Now attempt Q. 13—19 :

Q. 13. (a) 'Can you help me ?' / said the student to the librarian. (b) 'I cannot find the book / I am looking for.' (c) 'You want which book ?' / asked the librarian / (d) No error

Q. 14. The owner of the big shop (a) In the corner of the street / in a misleading statement to the police said that / (b) he was robbed of an amount / of Rs. 20 lakhs by a robber / (c) whose face was hidden by a black mask and who was as tall as a lamp post / (d) No error

Q. 15. South Korea's (a) National Tobacco / Corporation began selling / (b) cigarette packets / yesterday bearing the pictures of / (c) missing children / in the hope that the public can locate them / (d) No error

Q. 16. (a) Tom's mischievous behaviour / (b) provoked his enemy / to such an extent that he was / (c) bent on to kill him / (d) No error

Q. 17. (a) The professor was delivering / lectures to his students / (b) on the art of reading / when he pointed out that too great a / (c) variety of studies are likely / to distort the mind / (d) No error

Q. 18. (a) The political leader coming from Haryana / (b) was telling in a private talk / that the people of Haryana were / (c) more hard-working than Bihar / (d) No error

Q. 19. (a) One hardly realises one's fault / (b) till such time as it is / (c) brought to one's notice / (d) No error

VOCABULARY

Directions : In this section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are italicised. You may also find only a group of words which is italicised. For each italicised part, four words / phrases are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicised part. Example 'E' is solved for you.

E. His style is quite *transparent*.

(a) verbose (b) involved (c) lucid (d) witty

Explanation : In item 'E' the word 'lucid' is nearest in meaning to the word 'transparent'. So (c) is the correct answer. Now attempt Q. 20—26:

Q. 20. My *colleagues* gave me a farewell party.

(a) companions (b) people similarly employed (c) mates (d) friends living in the neighbourhood

Q. 21. For most part of the day we *moved about aimlessly*

(a) loitered (b) loafed (c) strolled (d) ran

Q. 22. On seeing the dog the rabbit bolted for its *burrow*

(a) nest (b) hole (c) cover (d) den

Q. 23. The *place where dead bodies are kept in a hospital* was searched by the police

(a) A mortuary (b) An aviary (c) A dispensary (d) A distillery

Q. 24. Our old neighbour has lost all his teeth. He now wears very expensive *dentures*

(a) teeth (b) dentifrice (c) plate of artificial teeth (d) set of golden teeth

Q. 25. Your examination marks are rather *disappointing*; I hoped you would do better.

(a) shocking (b) surprising (c) dejecting (d) discouraging

Q. 26. His *obsequious* behaviour is not liked by his friends

(a) terrible (b) successful (c) humble (d) able

Directions : In this section each item consists of a word or a phrase which is italicised in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicised word or phrase. Example 'F' has been solved for you.

F. Lucy is a *smart* girl

(a) lazy (b) active (c) indecent (d) casual

Explanation : The word which is nearest opposite in meaning to the italicised word 'smart' is 'lazy'. So your answer is (a). Now attempt Q. 27—32 :

Q. 27. People the world over have been protesting against the *indiscriminate* killings that the Government of Peter Botha of South Africa prides itself on.

(a) systematic (b) discreet (c) brutal (d) vengeful

Q. 28. When man is born free, why should he suffer *servility*? This question stares mankind in its face especially with reference to what is happening in South Africa.

(a) affluence (b) diffidence (c) dependency (d) assertiveness

Q. 29. *Crestfallen*, he returned and shut himself up in his room. He had never faced such humiliation in the whole of his life.

(a) vainglorious (b) indignant (c) triumphant (d) disturbed

Q. 30. Ramesh is very *industrious*

(a) vivacious (b) enthusiastic (c) indolent (d) laborious

Q. 31. Our land is very *fertile*

(a) barren (b) smooth (c) extensive (d) dry

Q. 32. My brother is a *cautious* driver

(a) careless (b) rash (c) slow (d) dull

SELECTING WORDS

Directions : In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c), one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., a, b, or c, relating to this word. Examples G and H have been solved for you.

G. The [(a) boy (b) horse (c) dog] was in the school in Simla

H. [(a) She (b) It (c) He] was homesick

Explanation : Out of the list given in item G, only, 'boy' is the correct answer. Usually a boy, and not a horse or a dog, attends

School So 'a' is to be marked as correct answer for G. A boy is usually referred to as 'he' so for item H, the letter 'c' is the correct answer. Notice that to solve the first item (G) you have to read the rest of the sentence and then see what fits best. Now attempt Q. 33—38

One cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He was walking very carefully because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one more letter to deliver. This was for an 33 (a) ancient (b) important (c) old lady who lived at the 34 [(a) foot (b) top (c) end] of the hill. Everyone called 35 [(a) her (b) the woman (c) the lady] 'grandmother'. She had lived alone 36 [(a) even (b) ever (c) about] since her daughter had emigrated to Australia many years before. She 37 (a) always (b) rarely (c) frequently used to write the postman for a cup of tea whenever he took her a letter and 38 [(a) tell (b) suggest (c) inform] him about her two grand children in Australia, whom she had never seen.

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions: In this Section you will find a number of sentences, parts of which are italicised. Compare the italicised parts of each sentence with the expressions (a), (b), (c), and (d) given in the list below. Choose the expression which is an improvement upon the italicised part. If none of the three expressions improve the sentence, mark your answer as (d). Examples K and L have been solved for you.

K. Brinjals are *dead cheap* these days.

(a) dirt cheap (b) dead sheet (c) dust cheap (d) No improvement

L. Ramkrishna *availed* himself of all the leave to his credit.

(a) availed to (b) availed of (c) availed (d) No improvement

Explanation: In item 'K', the correct sentence should read 'Brinjals are dirt cheap'. (a) is, therefore, the best improvement. Item 'L' is a correct sentence. None of the alternatives suggested improve the italicised part. (d) is, therefore, the correct answer. Errors may be in grammar, vocabulary, usage or idiom. There may be a necessary word missing, or there may be a word which should be removed. Now attempt Q. 39—44

Q. 39. When Kalidas returned to his house after achieving much fame his wife received him with open hands.

(a) arms (b) eyes (c) heart (d) No improvement

Q. 40. I must find *somebody* for you to play tennis with.

(a) anybody (b) everybody (c) nobody (d) No improvement

Q. 41. *Neither of them are experts in the subject*.

(a) None of them are experts in the subject (b) None of them is expert in the subject (c) Neither of them is an expert in

the subject (d) No improvement

Q. 42. *Whether the concept of longevity will help mankind* or prove to be a weapon of its destruction is debatable.

(a) if only the concepts of longevity will help (b) if the concepts of longevity would help (c) whether the concept of longevity would (d) No improvement

Q. 43. Though Ramesh's books are significant in the field of literature, Ramesh *cannot scarcely be considered* the equal of such masters as Jai Shankar Prasad and Tulsi Das.

(a) can scarcely be considered (b) cannot hardly be considered (c) cannot scarcely be considered to be (d) No improvement

Q. 44. Though his house is only at a *string's throw* from my house we do not see each other very often.

(a) arm's length (b) pebble's throw (c) stone's throw (d) No improvement

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: In each of the Q. 45—50, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence.

Example:

M. (P) The effect (Q) is very bad (R) on children (S) of cinema.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PSRQ (b) SPQR (c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: The proper way of writing the sentence is 'The effect of cinema on children is very bad'. This is indicated by the sequence PSRQ. So (a) is the correct answer. Now attempt Q. 45—50

Q. 45. Ramu (P) when he was (Q) at college last year (R) could not pay (S) his tuition fees.

The correct sequence should be

(a) RSPQ (b) PQRS (c) RQPS (d) QRSP

Q. 46. (P) Anger, like jealousy is considered (Q) to be an evil passion whose onslaught (R) as the Indian Monsoon (S) on the human heart is as unpredictable.

The correct sequence should be

(a) SRQP (b) PSRQ (c) QRSP (d) PQSR

Q. 47. (P) Talent is the capacity of (Q) that depends on application and industry, (R) such as writing a criticism making a speech, studying the law (S) doing anything.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PSQR (b) QPRS (c) SRQP (d) PQRS

Q. 48. When the rain stopped, (P) for the night (Q) we set out (R) where we had planned to stay (S) for the next camp.

The correct sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) QPRS (c) QSRP (d) QRSP

Q. 49. (P) that the best part of every man's education (Q) Sir Walter Scott said (R) he gives himself (S) is that which

The correct sequence should be

(a) QPSR (b) PQSR (c) QRSP (d) RSPQ

Q. 50. A couple of hours (P) dressed in the proper dress of the period (Q) than we

can learn from a whole week's reading of a historical text book (R) can teach us far more (S) spend in the company of historical personages.

The correct sequence should be

(a) SRQP (b) PRQS (c) RQSP (d) SPRQ

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (c)

13. (c) "Which book do you want?"

14. (b) he was robbed of an amount

15. (b) packets of cigarettes. Note this habit of contracting phrases has become an international malady and has almost become accepted. But note the distinct difference between "a bottle of rum" and "a rum bottle", or "a box of matches" and "a match box". In the two sets of examples, "a bottle of rum" and "a box of matches" refer to the containers as well as to the contents, whereas "a rum bottle" or "a match box" refers to the container only which might well be empty. Similarly "students of English" is not the same as "English students" (compare it with "Indian students of English") though I have heard educated Britishers saying the latter while meaning the former.

16. (c) bent on killing him. Note the sentence would also have been correct had it been "determined to kill him".

17. (c) a variety of studies is likely. The verb "is" is linked to "variety" and not to the plural word "studies". Similarly "An army of volunteers was deployed to control the crowd." Here "army" is a collective singular though "volunteers" is plural.

18. (c) more hard working than the people of Bihar. Note this is another ambiguous contraction. Even part (b) is not good English. Whenever "telling" is used as it has been used in the given sentence, it is always good to place next to it the related noun or pronoun e.g., "The political leader was telling us in a private talk", or "He was telling me that" or "She was telling the people that".

19. (b) "till it is" or "till such time when it is"

20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (b)

23. (a) Note (a) should properly be "the mortuary" since the sentence begins with the definite article "the".

24. (c) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (a)

28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (a)

32. (b) 33. (c)

34. (b) Note the postman was pushing his bicycle "up the hill".

35. (c) Note use of (a) if spoken, may make the word "grandmother" ambiguous. Therefore "c" is safer though it makes the word "lady" unnecessarily repetitive.

36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (a)

40. (d) 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (a)

44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (a)

48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (d)

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Know Your Facts

● Which is the highest mountain in Japan ?

—Brij Mohan Vaid, Kurukshetra

Mount Fuji which is 3,776 metres high and is volcanic.

● Why do we see rainbows ?

—R. V. Ansari, Chapra (Bihar)

When sunlight passes through raindrops it is slightly bent. Sunlight is a mixture of colours. The raindrops bend some colours more than others, so they are separated out to make the colours of the rainbow.

Light rays travel in a straight line, but they do change direction when they pass through substances of different density, for example from air to water. Have you noticed that if you look down at a drinking straw in a glass of water it appears bent? This bending is called refraction. Raindrops refract sunlight.

Sunlight has to pass through raindrops at a low angle for the colours to show as a semi-circular bow. This is why you see rainbows most often after showers in the early morning or late evening, and not at mid-day. From an aircraft or a mountain top you can sometimes see a rainbow below you as a complete circle.

● Which is world's northernmost town?

—Yogesh Mankad, Nagpur

Ny Alesund, Spitsbergen in Norway.

● Which is the main earthquake belt in India ?

—Yashwant Rawat, Roorkee

The main earthquake belt runs along the Himalayan ranges and southwest to the swamps of the Rann of Kutch.

● What causes men to go bald more often than women ?

—Syed Faheem, Barauni

Men are more likely to go bald because of three factors: the secretion of normal male hormones, heredity and advancing age, according to Dr. John F. Romano, a dermatologist at the Cornell Medical Centre in New York. Dr. Romano said when male sex hormones, such as testosterone break down in the body, their by-products cause hair follicles to degenerate and inhibit the formation of new hair. Because of a sex-limited, dominant hereditary trait, some men have a genetic predisposition towards balding. Their hair follicles are more susceptible to the breakdown of the hormones. With age, the condition becomes more manifest, Dr. Romano said. Doctors are almost certain of the link between baldness and male hormones because of studies performed in the Middle East during the 1940s that revealed a complete lack of baldness in males that had been castrated before puberty—the time when males begin to produce large amounts of hormones. According to Dr. Romano women produce much smaller amounts of male hormones.

● What is the treatise of 5th century AD author Aryabhata? What subjects does it explain ?

—N. Vijayakumar, Tenali

It is *Aryabhatiya*. It explains astronomy and mathematics.

● Why is Akbar called the father of nationalism ?

—Y. Edwin, Bellary (Karnataka)

Akbar, the great Mughal emperor, has been described as "Father of Indian nationalism" by Jawaharlal Nehru. He made special efforts to promote secularism and strengthen religious and social bonds. He tried to bring a religious fusion and to lay secular foundation as a state policy to ensure communal harmony and peace.

India has always remained a multi-religious country and during the time of Akbar, the structure of our society was on the same pattern as it exists today. Akbar realised that a large empire could not be held together by sheer force and was quick to recognise the merit of a tolerant religious policy and made sustained efforts in this direction. This earned him the goodwill and cooperation of vast sections of society professing different faiths and enabled him to turn the principality he had inherited into a mightiest empire. Akbar, though not much educated, was a highly intelligent person.

He was convinced that a sure way to strengthen secularism was to achieve religious fusion to the fullest extent possible. He was himself to be the torch-bearer of fundamental unity of various faiths which differed on the surface. He took pains to acquire basic knowledge of various religions. Though a Muslim and living in a bigoted age where practices of other tenets could lead to a revolt of theologians, he made bold to wear Hindu tilak on his forehead and appear in public. He practised sun worship. He went to the extent of observing a fast on such occasions as Shivratri and served meals to Hindu sadhus.

Akbar was highly perceptive and possessed an incisive mind. Jainism too attracted him and he acquired his first lessons in Jainism from Guru Har Vijay Suri. The content of compassion in the cult of Jainism affected the chords of his heart most and he was affirmed once again that there is no religion which did not preach love and affection.

He came under the spell of Jesuit teachers also and some of his courtiers were taken aback when they were accorded a royal treatment by Akbar. Teaching of Christ equally touched his mind and it is a historical fact that he did public reverence to Christ and Virgin Mary while attending a service in a Church.

He personally found out the essentials of the Parsee form of worship and ordered for a fire to be burnt all day and night as in a Zoroastrian temple. He adopted Parsee calendar for observing certain dates and Parsee festivals.

It was an age of inquiry and Akbar's quest for religion led him to evolve a new religion which he called "Din-i-Ilahi" or the "Divine Faith". It was a combination of set of principles drawn from various traditional religions.

Akbar was a far-sighted ruler. In an age perhaps not very congenial for propagation of secular ideals, he took full advantage of his being a ruler and introduced many reforms and took measures to repeal laws discriminating against Hindus. He brought about a change in the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims to make them more similar.

● Why can we see better with two eyes ?

—Ranjan Mishra, Keonjhar (Orissa)

Seeing with one eye gives an idea of flatness but seeing with two different eyes gives the object an idea of solidity.

● Where did the game of croquet originate ?

—Shiv Narayan Singh, Kakrora (Pauri Garhwal)

Croquet is an outdoor game played by knocking wooden balls through a series of wire wickets by means of mallets. Croquet was probably derived from the French game *Jeu de Mail* first mentioned in the 12th century. A game resembling croquet, possibly of foreign origin, was played in Ireland in the 1830s and was introduced to Hampshire 20 years later.

● How does metal expand and contract ?

—Sucha R., Bangalore

When a piece of metal gets hot, it expands (gets bigger) in all directions. When it cools, it contracts. This happens because the tiny atoms inside the metal move apart as the metal gets hot. They move back together as it cools.

When a metal is heated, its atoms vibrate faster. The increased vibration acts against the forces that hold the atoms together and they move apart slightly.

As the metal cools, the vibration slows and the atoms pull themselves together again. The amount of expansion and contraction is small but its force is strong.

Electricity cables hang in a curve for this reason. If they were strung tightly between the pylons, contraction in winter would make the cables snap. Solids other than metals expand and contract too. Bridges have to be made with small gaps to allow for expansion in hot weather.

Test Of Reasoning

Sub-Inspector of Police (Delhi-Police and CBI) Examination, May 1988

Directions : In the following questions, if the letters of the given word are used as many times as one wants to use, which one of the given four words A, B, C or D cannot be formed?

- Q. 1. PRINCIPAL
(a) PAIL (b) PLAIN (c) CRAP (d) PRICE
Q. 2. INTERCORRELATE
(a) ENTER (b) ENTICE (c) ENTRY
(d) ENTIRE
Q. 3. JERUSALEM
(a) EASE (b) SALE (c) MAIL (d) RULE
Q. 4. DUTIFUL
(a) LIFT (b) TILL (c) DUTY (d) FLIT
Q. 5. EVOLUTION
(a) TOOL (b) VOLT (c) VALE (d) LOOT
Q. 6. RAVENOUS
(a) NEVER (b) RIVER (c) ROVER
(d) VENER
Q. 7. UNDERTAKING
(a) DRINKER (b) DENTER (c) TANKER
(d) TRICKER
Q. 8. ARTICULATES
(a) ARTICLE (b) COURTS (c) ELECTRIC
(d) LATER
Q. 9. FALLACIOUS
(a) FILLS (b) FILES (c) FAILS (d) FALLS
Q. 10. ELEMENTARY
(a) LAMENT (b) TERMER (c) LUMEN
(d) MEANLY

Directions : Which sequence of letters when placed at the blanks one after another, will complete the given letter series:

- Q. 11. aa—bb—aa—a bbb—
(a) aabb(b) baba (c) abab(d) bbaa
Q. 12. a—c b a b c —c b—ab—
(a) abab(b) baca (c) caba (d) acab
Q. 13. a—aba—ab—bab—
(a) aabb(b) abab (c) bbaa (d) babb
Q. 14. ab—bcbca—c—bab
(a) ccaa(b) baaa (c) abcc (d) acbc
Q. 15. ab—cbb—ab—cca—ba
(a) acbc(b) bbca (c) aacb (d) ccab
Q. 16. a—cacbc—baca—b
(a) abac(b) cacb (c) babc (d) bcba
Q. 17. a—ca—bc—bcc—bca
(a) aabb(b) bbaa (c) bbab (d) baba
Q. 18. ab—aabb—bb—
(a) baba(b) abbb (c) baaa (d) abab
Q. 19. —bc—bb—abc
(a) babc(b) acac (c) abab (d) aacc
Q. 20. ab—bc—c—ba—c
(a) aaab(b) caab (c) baac (d) cabb

Directions : Which number will come next in the given series?

- Q. 21. 0, 1, 8, 27, 64, ?
(a) 91 (b) 125 (c) 128 (d) 256
Q. 22. 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?
(a) 20 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 23
Q. 23. 5, 14, 27, 44, 65, ?
(a) 88 (b) 90 (c) 109 (d) 130
Q. 24. 1, 4, 10, 22, 46, ?
(a) 48 (b) 68 (c) 82 (d) 94

- Q. 25. 3, 6, 8, 16, 19, ?
(a) 35 (b) 38 (c) 21 (d) 36
Q. 26. 6, 3, 12, 6, 18, ?
(a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 36
Q. 27. 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, ?
(a) 48 (b) 49 (c) 63 (d) 65
Q. 28. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?
(a) 30 (b) 31 (c) 32 (d) 36
Q. 29. 17, 13, 11, 7, 5, 1, ?
(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) -1
Q. 30. 30, 24, 19, 15, 12, ?
(a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) 11

Directions : On the shelf are placed six volumes side by side labelled A, B, C, D, E and F. Three volumes C, B and E have blue covers while the other volumes have red covers. D and F are new volumes while the rest are old volumes. A, C and D are law reports while the rest are Gazetteers. Now answer questions 31—35:

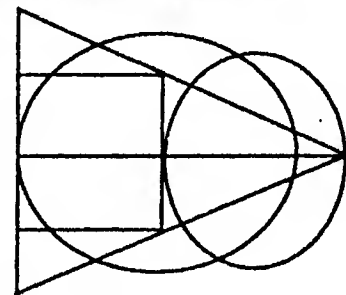
- Q. 31. Which is the red covered new law report volume?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
Q. 32. Which two volumes are old Gazetteers and have blue covers?
(a) B, C (b) B, E (c) B, F (d) E, F
Q. 33. Which volume is new, red covered and a Gazetteer?
(a) B (b) D (c) E (d) F
Q. 34. Which one of the following is the old volume of a Gazetteer?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) F
Q. 35. Which is blue covered, old and a law report volume?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Directions : Mark the correct response :

- Q. 36. Which one is like arid, parched, droughty?
(a) dry (b) draft (c) earth (d) cow
Q. 37. As friend is to friendly so opponent is to
(a) defeat (b) enemy (c) hostile (d) contest
Q. 38. What is related to foot in the same way as a hand is related to wrist?
(a) shoe (b) length (c) ankle (d) leg
Q. 39. What is related to simple in the same way as concrete is related to abstract?
(a) specific (b) complex (c) statement (d) procedure
Q. 40. Who is like grandfather, father, brother?
(a) baby (b) son (c) father-in-law (d) son-in-law
Q. 41. What is related to pint in the same way as an inch is related to centimeter?
(a) gallon (b) weight (c) litre (d) volume
Q. 42. Which one is like yellow, orange and green?
(a) tree (b) grass (c) purple (d) leaf
Q. 43. Which one is like lungs, liver and kidneys?

- (a) testes (b) intestines (c) heart (d) neck
Q. 44. Thermometer is related to degree in the same way as clock is related to
(a) wall (b) tower (c) hour (d) cock
Q. 45. Which one is like lock, shut and fasten?
(a) window (b) door (c) iron (d) block

Directions : The following figure represents a set of persons : the triangle represents educated persons, the square represents policemen, the circle represents road tax payers and the ellipse represents shopkeepers.



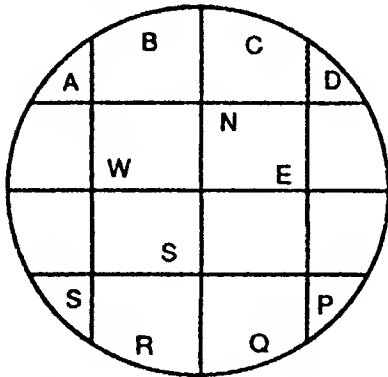
- Q. 46. Looking at the figure we can conclude that
(a) all educated shopkeepers pay road tax
(b) all educated policemen pay road tax
(c) all road tax paying policemen are educated
(d) all road tax paying shopkeepers are educated
Q. 47. On the basis of this figure it can be concluded that
(a) none of the uneducated shopkeepers is a policeman though an uneducated policeman is a shopkeeper
(b) some of the educated shopkeepers are road tax payees even though they discharge duties of a policeman
(c) some of the educated policemen who pay road tax are sharing profits with uneducated shopkeepers
(d) none of the educated shopkeepers is a policeman nor an educated policeman is a shopkeeper
Q. 48. According to this figure we can say that
(a) policemen do not pay road tax
(b) shopkeepers do not pay road tax
(c) some policemen are shopkeepers
(d) some shopkeepers are educated
Q. 49. According to the given figure we can say that
(a) some of the road tax paying policemen are shopkeepers too
(b) some of the educated shopkeepers pay road tax
(c) some of the road tax paying shopkeepers are policemen too
(d) some of the uneducated policemen pay road tax
Q. 50. Looking at the given figure we can say that
(a) some persons who are neither

shopkeepers nor policemen are educated (b) some persons who are either shopkeepers or policemen pay road tax, though uneducated (c) some persons who are either shopkeepers, or policemen pay road tax and are also educated (d) all the above statements are correct

Directions : If α means greater than, β means equal to, θ means not less than, ν means less than, δ means not equal to and η means not greater than, then which one of the following would be a correct or proper inference, given the following :

- Q. 51. $a \alpha 2b$ and $2b \theta r$
 (a) $a \beta r$ (b) $a \nu r$ (c) $a \eta r$ (d) $a \alpha r$
 Q. 52. $p \eta 3q$ and $3q \beta 2r$
 (a) $p \alpha 2r$ (b) $p \theta 2r$ (c) $p \nu 2r$ (d) $p \beta 3r$
 Q. 53. $2x \eta y$ and $x \alpha 0$
 (a) $y \beta 0$ (b) $2x \nu 0$ (c) $0 \nu y$ (d) $y \nu 0$
 Q. 54. $3x \theta 2y$ and $2y \beta 3z$
 (a) $x \delta z$ (b) $3x \theta 3z$ (c) $3x \beta z$ (d) $2y \delta 3x$
 Q. 55. $2x \delta y$ and $y \beta 3z$
 (a) $2x \eta 3z$ (b) $2x \delta 3z$ (c) $3z \eta 3y$
 (d) $y \delta 6x$

Directions : A posse of four policemen A, B, C and D is combing a circular park, divided into sixteen plots. P, Q, R and S are the offenders whom they have to catch after given moves. The figure below shows their positions. Note that the by-lanes are north-south and east-west.



Q. 56. Who two are positioned north-west, south-east ?

- (a) P, A (b) B, R (c) S, D (d) Q, C
 Q. 57. If A, B, C and D were to move clockwise four plots and P, Q, R and S were to move anti-clockwise six plots, then who two would be north-south ?

- (a) P, A (b) Q, B (c) R, D (d) P, C
 Q. 58. If both A, B, C and D and P, Q, R and S move clockwise three plots, then who would be positioned north-east, south-west ?

- (a) A, P (b) C, P (c) D, Q (d) B, R
 Q. 59. If A, B, C and D move clockwise two plots and P, Q, R and S move vertically up two plots then which policeman will be able to catch them ?

- (a) A, R (b) B, S (c) C, P (d) D, Q
 Q. 60. If A, B, C and D were to move anti-clockwise four plots and P, Q, R and S were to move vertically up two plots then who two would be north-south ?

- (a) P, A (b) Q, D (c) R, A (d) S, D

ANSWERS

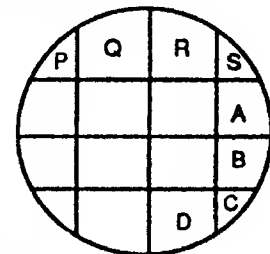
1. (d) : 'E' is not present in the word 'PRINCIPAL'
2. (c) : 'Y' is not present in the word 'INTERCORRELATE'
3. (c) : 'I' is not present in the word 'JERUSALEM'
4. (c) : 'Y' is not present in the word 'DUTIFUL'
5. (c) : 'A' is not present in the word 'EVOLUTION'
6. (b) : 'I' is not present in the word 'RAVENOUS'
7. (d) : 'C' is not present in the word 'TRICKER'
8. (b) : 'O' is not present in the word 'ARTICULATES'
9. (b) : 'E' is not present in the word 'FALLACIOUS'
10. (c) : 'U' is not present in the word 'ELEMENTARY'
11. (d) : $aa/bbbb/aaga/bbbb/aa$
12. (b) : $ab/cba/bc/acb/ca/bac$
13. (c) : $a/b/ab/a/b/ab/a/b/a/b/ab$
14. (a) : $ab/c/bca/bca/cab/ba$
15. (d) : $ab/c/b/bca/ac/cab/ba$
16. (c) : $ab/c/ac/bca/ba/cab/cb$
17. (b) : $a/bc/ab/bca/bc/cab/bca$
18. (c) : $ab/b/a/abb/a/abb/a$
19. (b) : $ab/c/ca/b/bca/abc$
20. (b) : $ab/c/bca/cab/a/bc$
21. (b) : 03, 13, 23, 33, 43, 53
22. (c) : Adding 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 respectively to obtain the next term
23. (b) : Adding 9, 13, 17, 21, 25 respectively to obtain the next term
24. (d) : Adding 3, 6, 12, 24, 48 respectively to obtain the next term
25. (b) : Second term is twice the first term, fourth term is twice the third, sixth term is twice the fifth and so on
26. (a) : Second term is half of the first term, fourth term is half of the third term and sixth term is half of the fifth term
27. (d) : Adding 2, 2², 2³, 2⁴, 2⁵ respectively to obtain the next term
28. (d) : The terms of the given sequence are 12, 22, 32, 42, 52, 62
29. (d) : Subtracting 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2 respectively to obtain the next term
30. (c) : Subtracting 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 respectively to obtain the next term

31—35 :

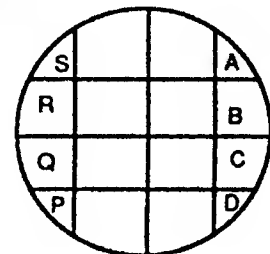
	A	B	C
1.	Red Cover	Blue Cover	Blue Cover
2.	Old Volume	Old Volume	Old Volume
3.	Law Report	Gazetteer	Law Report
	D	E	F
1.	Red Cover	Blue Cover	Red Cover
2.	New Volume	Old Volume	New Volume
3.	Law Report	Gazetteer	Gazetteer

31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (d) 34. (c) 35. (c)
 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (b)
 41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d)
 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (d) 49. (b) 50. (d)
 51. (d) : $A \alpha 2b$ and $2b \theta r$

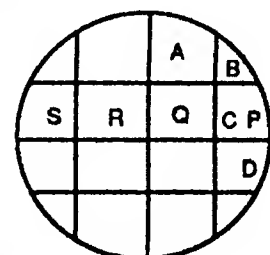
- $\Rightarrow a > 2b$ and $2b < r \Rightarrow a > 2b$ and $2b \geq r$
 $\Rightarrow a > r \Rightarrow a \alpha r$
 52. (c) : $p \eta 3q$ and $3q \beta 2r$
 $\Rightarrow p > 3q$ and $3q = 2r \Rightarrow p > 3q$ and $3q = 2r$
 $\Rightarrow p > 2r \Rightarrow p = 2r$ or $p < 2r$
 $\Rightarrow p \beta 2r$ or $p \nu 2r$
 53. (c) : $2x \eta y$ and $x \alpha 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x > y$ and $x > 0 \Rightarrow 2x > y$ and $x > 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2x \leq y/2$ and $x > 0 \Rightarrow 0 < x \leq y/2$
 $\Rightarrow 0 < y/2 \Rightarrow 0 < y \Rightarrow 0 \nu y$
 54. (b) : $3x \theta 2y$ and $2y \beta 3z$
 $\Rightarrow 3x < 2y$ and $2y = 3z$
 $\Rightarrow 3x < 2y$ and $2y = 3z \Rightarrow 3x < 2z$
 $\Rightarrow 3x < 2z \Rightarrow 3x \theta 3z$
 55. (b) :
 $\Rightarrow 2x \delta y$ and $y \beta 3z \Rightarrow 2x \neq y$ and $y = 3z$
 $\Rightarrow 2x \neq 3z \Rightarrow 2x \delta 3z$
 56. (a) : A is positioned north-west and P is positioned south-east
 57. (c) :



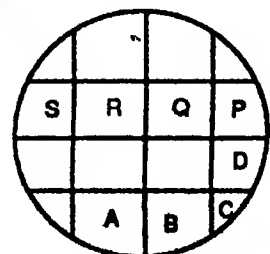
58. (a) :



59. (c) :



60. (c) :



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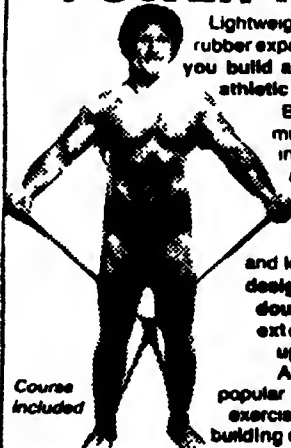


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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Callous —A: soft. B: hardened. C: sensitive. D: religious. E: compact. | (16) Celestial —A: heavenly. B: earthly. C: imaginary. D: supreme. E: vigorous. |
| (2) Calm —A: without rough motion. B: placid. C: tempestuous. D: self-possessed. E: superior. | (17) Cellbate —A: investing. B: married. C: retired. D: commodious. E: dubious. |
| (3) Candid —A: vague. B: secretive. C: experienced. D: anxious. E: shallow. | (18) Centrifugal —A: centripetal. B: ephemeral. C: lasting. D: barometric. E: algebraic. |
| (4) Capacious —A: militant. B: capable of holding much. C: positive. D: voracious. E: confining. | (19) Ceremonial —A: informal. B: conventional. C: formal behaviour. D: delectable. E: polished. |
| (5) Capital —A: prime. B: accumulated wealth or goods. C: excellent. D: trivial. E: bitter. | (20) Cessation —A: premium. B: gravity. C: beginning. D: composition. E: stoppage. |
| (6) Capricious —A: satisfied. B: insured. C: photographic. D: scattered. E: steadfast. | (21) Chaffing —A: achieving. B: serious. C: capitalistic. D: sneering. E: expensive. |
| (7) Captious —A: tolerant. B: capable. C: frivolous. D: winning. E: recollected. | (22) Chaotic —A: wholly disordered. B: formless. C: systematic. D: intriguing. E: pathetic. |
| (8) Captivate —A: seize. B: repel. C: to enthrall. D: subjugate. E: dangerous. | (23) Charitable —A: generous. B: benevolent. C: merciful to others. D: sophisticated. E: selfish. |
| (9) Carni —A: not spiritual. B: spiritual. C: lecherous. D: pertaining to flesh. E: ornamental. | (24) Chaste —A: pure in thought. B: unadorned. C: virtuous. D: immoral. E: elegant. |
| (10) Carnivorous —A: gloomy. B: tangential. C: productive. D: weak. E: vegetarian. | (25) Cherish —A: to treat as dear. B: neglect. C: treasure. D: nurse. E: restrain. |
| (11) Carousal —A: awakening. B: sobriety. C: acceleration. D: direction. E: productive. | (26) Chide —A: to speak in anger. B: to express disapproval. C: praise. D: fret. E: upbraid. |
| (12) Carping —A: acquiescent. B: mean. C: limited. D: farming. E: racing. | (27) Chimerical —A: developing. B: wonderful. C: disappearing. D: economical. E: real. |
| (13) Carte blanche —A: capitalistic. B: investment. C: importance. D: restriction. E: current. | (28) Chivalrous —A: considerate. B: valiant. C: devoted. D: rude. E: polished. |
| (14) Catholic —A: religious. B: pacific. C: narrow-minded. D: weighty. E: funny. | (29) Choleric —A: phlegmatic. B: impatient. C: hot-tempered. D: miserly. E: inspiring. |
| (15) Caustic —A: severely critical. B: mordant. C: pleasing. D: ornamental. E: straight. | (30) Churlish —A: boorish. B: coarse. C: courteous. D: niggardly. E: modest. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) A: soft. | (11) B: sobriety. | (21) B: serious. |
| (2) C: tempestuous. | (12) A: acquiescent. | (22) C: systematic. |
| (3) B: secretive. | (13) D: restriction. | (23) E: selfish. |
| (4) E: confining. | (14) C: narrow-minded. | (24) D: immoral. |
| (5) D: trivial. | (15) C: pleasing. | (25) B: neglect. |
| (6) E: steadfast. | (16) B: earthly. | (26) C: praise. |
| (7) A: tolerant. | (17) B: married. | (27) E: real. |
| (8) B: repel. | (18) A: centripetal. | (28) D: rude. |
| (9) B: spiritual. | (19) A: informal. | (29) A: phlegmatic. |
| (10) E: vegetarian. | (20) C: beginning. | (30) C: courteous. |

Forthcoming Examinations

MANAGEMENT TRAINEES'/PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION BY BANKING SERVICE RECRUITMENT BOARD, DELHI

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi, has invited applications from Indian citizens for appointment as Management Trainees/Probationary Officers in Punjab National Bank, New Bank of India, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Punjab & Sind Bank. The written examination will be held on December 11, 1988 at 21 centres in India.

2. Age Limits : Not below 21 years and not more than 28 years as on July 1, 1988. Candidates must have been born between July 2, 1960 and July 1, 1967 (both days inclusive). Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, ex-servicemen, etc.

3. Educational Qualifications : Degree of a recognised University in any discipline or any equivalent qualification recognised as such by the Government of India.

4. Selection Procedure : All eligible candidates will be called for a written examination which will be objective as well as descriptive. The objective type examination will comprise the following

tests : (i) Test of Reasoning Ability, (ii) Test of Quantitative Aptitude, (iii) Test of English Language, and (iv) Test of General Awareness. The descriptive type examination will comprise of short essays or expositions on the given positions/situations, etc., in English or Hindi.

5. How to Apply : Applications, neatly typed or hand-written in Hindi or English, on a foolscap paper, complete in all respects and in the format as published in the daily newspapers between August 24 and 31, 1988, accompanied by the requisite fee and a recent passport size photograph, duly pasted on the application should be sent in a cover superscribed 'Application for the post of Management Trainees/Probationary Officers' to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board (Delhi), 75-76 (Manisha), Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019.

6. Last Date : September 22, 1988 (6th October, 1988 for candidates staying abroad and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands).

PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION BY BANKING SERVICE RECRUITMENT BOARD, BOMBAY

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Western Group, has invited applications for recruitment of Probationary Officers for the Bank of India and Union Bank of India. The examination will be held on January 15, 1989 at 18 centres in India.

2. Age Limits : Not below 21 years and not above 28 years as on July 1, 1988, i.e., candidates born after July 1, 1967 or before July 2, 1960 are not eligible. Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, repatriates/migrants of Indian origin who migrated from Burma, Sri Lanka, East African countries, East Pakistan, etc. on or after particular dates mentioned in the notification.

3. Educational Qualifications : Degree of a recognised University or any equivalent qualification recognised as such by the Government of India.

4. Selection Procedure : There will be a written examination which will comprise of objective and descriptive papers. The objective type examination will consist of Test of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, Test of English and a paper of General Awareness. Questions will be in bilingual

form, i.e., Hindi as well as English. Descriptive type paper which is a qualifying type only will be in English and Hindi and will consist of an Essay and Precis writing and/or any other questions intended to test the candidate's power of expression and comprehension as can be answered either in Hindi or English.

5. How to Apply : Candidates fulfilling the above eligibility norms should apply in the format given in the advertisement published in the daily newspapers in the third week of August 1988 legibly in their own handwriting or neatly typewritten on a foolscap size paper in English or Hindi. The applications should be sent in envelop superscribed 'Application for the post of Probationary Officer' and sent by ordinary post to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Western Group, Regent Chambers, 11th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay-400021.

6. Last Date : September 24, 1988. In the case of candidates abroad, in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands, the last date of receipt of applications is fifteen days after this date.

power (d) This has been achieved on the basis of huge quantities of imported inputs which cannot be sustained

Q. 147. River Luni drains into

(a) Ganga delta (b) Kerala coast (c) Rahn

of Kutch (d) Godavari delta

Q. 148. The Contra rebels are active in

(a) Nicaragua (b) Paraguay (c) Brazil (d) Argentina

Q. 149. Which of the following rivers has a 'bird's foot' delta ?

(a) The Amazon (b) The Brahmaputra (c) The Mississippi (d) The Nile

Q. 150. Inspection and dissection of a body after death in human beings, as for determination of cause of death is called

(a) Autopsy (b) Autotomy (c) Autoecism (d) Autograft

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 76. (c) | 77. (c) | 78. (c) | 79. (a) |
| 80. (b) | 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (a) |
| 84. (b) | 85. (b) | 86. (b) | 87. (a) |
| 88. (d) | 89. (d) | 90. (a) | 91. (c) |
| 92. (c) | 93. (a) | 94. (d) | 95. (a) |
| 96. (b) | 97. (a) | 98. (c) | 99. (a) |
| 100. (a) | 101. (c) | 102. (b) | 103. (c) |
| 104. (a) | 105. (d) | 106. (b) | 107. (b) |
| 108. (c) | 109. (c) | 110. (b) | 111. (a) |
| 112. (d) | 113. (a) | 114. (a) | 115. (c) |
| 116. (a) | 117. (d) | 118. (b) | 119. (c) |
| 120. (b) | 121. (b) | 122. (a) | 123. (d) |
| 124. (b) | 125. (a) | 126. (c) | 127. (a) |
| 128. (c) | 129. (c) | 130. (d) | 131. (a) |
| 132. (a) | 133. (d) | 134. (a) | 135. (c) |
| 136. (d) | 137. (b) | 138. (a) | 139. (c) |
| 140. (c) | 141. (b) | 142. (c) | 143. (d) |
| 144. (b) | 145. (a) | 146. (a) | 147. (c) |
| 148. (a) | 149. (c) | 150. (a) | |

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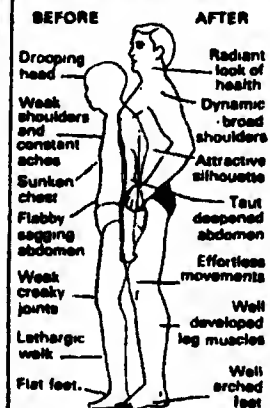
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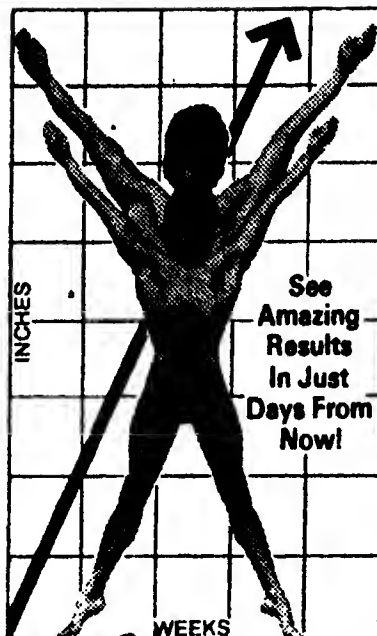
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Letters

REMEMBERING BAPU

On October 2, the nation celebrates the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest man of peace born in this century. India should and does feel proud that there was a noble soul, the apostle of non-violence and peace who belonged to this country. But what is most distressing to note is that the Mahatma is worshipped more than followed in the land of his birth.

How many of us can say honestly with a clear conscience that we have never done anything that would have been looked down upon by the father of the nation? The Mahatma strongly believed in the concept of 'Satyagrah'. But who is following that noble lead? The emphasis is more on rights. The most distressing spectacle for all to see is in our bureaucratic set ups. Things move at a snail's pace. Urgent matters are almost always treated casually. Nothing moves unless strings are pulled or inducements offered. Lethargy and laziness have become two of the most cherished ideals of the administrative machinery. If someone tries to improve matters, the worshippers of status quo confront him with a jungle of red tape which the dynamic official is made to cross. He too gets lost in the jungle.

The Mahatma is remembered but only on his birthday. And that too because the occasion provides an opportunity to come to steal lime-light in the press by professing adherence to the ideals of the Mahatma. The fact is that the nation is fast drifting away from the ideals of the Mahatma.

Ghaziपुर, U.P.

Ubalpur Rahman

ZIA-UL HAQ

It is an amazing case of poetic justice that the U.S. Ambassador should lose his life along with General Zia in a military aircraft gifted by the U.S.A.

The General's zealous campaign for Islamisation was meant primarily as an antidote to democratic urges in different parts of Pakistan. His blessings encouraged the fundamentalist Afghan Mujahideen and Sikh terrorists to continue with their acts of senseless violence. Now, hopefully people in Kashmir, Punjab, Afghanistan, and even Pakistan will be able to lead a less disturbed life. His removal only confirms that old Kung Fu saying that, 'A violent man dies a violent death'. What remains to be seen is whether the seat of the Pakistan government changes from the Army Cantonments to the

headquarters of the most popular political party there.

Calcutta

Ahmed Abbas Maswood

ODE TO 'CSR'

Kudos to CSR for entering its Silver Jubilee year,

Hardly any magazine can stand somewhere near,

All its Success Specials are a boon for the competitors,

Of great utility were the success stories of the IAS toppers,

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All these twenty five years CSR remained on top,

Though many a mag arrived, they were a mere flop,

All it's regular topics lend it an amiable grace,

Which have made CSR always the leader in the race,

The newly introduced 'Improve Your Appearance' is simply great,

One can improve one's personality without any extrarate,

'How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests' is a stupendous feature,

It give useful tips and strength to compete, like a teacher,

CSR Editorial is always a source of confidence to the reader,

Beyond comparison is its aid to every success-seeker,

In a nutshell, CSR is of great help for the young aspirants,

It deserves a big hand for its glorious achievements,

May our beloved CSR prosper more in the long run,

And keep up with its contents that've made it second to none.

Meerut Cantt.

Shashank Shekhar

INTERNAL BRAINDRAIN

Apropos the letter by Rajaballav Kar (CSR, July 1988). Mr. Kar has shown his immaturity of the subject taken into consideration. He has not troubled himself to go into the root cause — as to why the technocrats join administrative services.

The answer is very simple if one glances at the pay structure and promotional avenues of the doctors and scientists vis-a-vis the administrative cadre. As per the Fourth Pay Commission, after 20 years of service, a doctor and a scientist of high

gradings would just not dare to dream beyond Rs. 6,500 and Rs. 5,500 respectively, while an IAS Officer would be drawing approximately Rs. 7,500. This is why the Government invariably fails to attract the best talents to these services, and in many cases even fails to keep the best talents in the country.

The generalists not only get a smaller pay packet and perks, but ultimately they have to look up to the officials in the ministries (composed largely of the IAS cadre) for promotions to the top ranks. Much less than 30 per cent of the technocrats are able to reach the level of Joint Secretary and that also after putting in 25 years of service (which an IAS Officer is assured of reaching in 18 years), and of these only five per cent barely have the chance of moving upwards as there are no further avenues for promotion. With the result, even the best of technical managers at some stage are forced into the trap of an administrative job.

As for housing facilities, again the IAS takes the cake away. In Delhi, an IAS Officer would have to wait at the most for 6 months, while a technocrat of the same rank and pay scale may get his quarter after 10 years. What is more pathetic is that some scientific councils don't even have this facility. It is the inequities of this kind that tempt professionals to jump into the rat race of administrative cadres.

Technocrats are hence, very well justified to rub their brains in the administrative cadre.

Delhi

Nitin

"IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE"

Thanks a lot to CSR for the new feature — "Improve Your Appearance".

Appearance is very important for personality test. So, I hope, many readers of CSR will be benefited by the feature. Wishing a long life to our favourite magazine 'CSR' on the occasion of "Silver Jubilee".

Guwahati (Assam)

Aparupa Barua

OBJECTIVE TYPE TESTS

A big applause to CSR for introducing a new feature on the objective type questions asked in the competitive examinations including Civil Services. It is indeed a great gift to the Civil Services aspirants and yet another feather in CSR's cap.

This feature provides the information not available anywhere else.

New Delhi

Vibha Bagal

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Javier Perez de Cuellar : The long time Peruvian diplomat and Secretary-General of the United Nations has been conferred the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1987. The award carries Rs 15 lakh in cash and a citation. He was elected Secretary General in 1981, replacing Mr Kurt Waldheim. He is currently in his second term.

Graham Gooch : The opening batsman has been appointed England's team captain for next winter's tour of India, fuelling speculation of more political problems for world cricket. He is on a United Nations blacklist because of his past links with



South Africa. It is quite likely that the British selectors were led to believe that since Gooch had played in the Reliance World Cup series sponsored by India and was in fact responsible for India's defeat in the semi-final match in Bombay, India would not create an issue of the English player's elevation as captain for the Indian tour.

Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah : The ruler of the oil rich state of Brunei remains the richest man in the world with estimated assets of \$ 25 billion. He lives in a fully air-conditioned palace of 1,788 rooms and heads the list of the world's 129 richest people. Second on the list is Saudi Arabia's King Fahd with assets of \$ 18 billion.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan : The Chairman of the Pakistan Senate and number two in accordance with the Pakistani order of precedence assumed the reins of Government in Pakistan after the death of Gen Zia ul Haq in a plane crash on August 17, 1988. He was one of the closest confidants of Gen Zia. Soon after Gen Zia seized power in a coup and ousted Z A Bhutto in 1977, he appointed Mr Khan as

Secretary General of the Defence Ministry.

Justice N. N. Goswami : The Delhi High Court judge resigned from the Goswami-Wadhwa Committee, which is probing the alleged police action against Delhi lawyers in January-February this year, in protest against the adverse observations of the Supreme Court on the functioning of the committee. The Supreme Court had quashed the criminal proceedings initiated at the instance of the enquiry committee against Mrs Kiran Bedi, former DCP (North), Delhi and a former Sub-Inspector of Police.

Dr. Sanjay Singh : The Jan Morcha leader and the former U.P. Minister was arrested on September 3, 1988 when he was being interrogated by a team of CBI officials on the charge of conspiracy leading to murder of the national badminton champion Syed Modi in Lucknow on July 28. The widow of Syed Modi, Ameeta Modi was also arrested but later released on bail in connection with the murder case. The CBI officials also interrogated Dr Singh's wife Ganma Singh who had written a letter to her husband objecting to his relations with Mrs. Modi.

Vijaypat Singhania : The 49-year-old Indian millionaire set out on August 18, 1988 on his adventurous mission on board a microlight aircraft in an attempt to fly 6,000 miles from Britain to India in 23 days, breaking a speed record of 34 days set by a British television journalist.

Danforth Quayle : The 41-year-old little-known Senator from Indiana has been chosen by Mr George Bush as his running-



The U.S. Vice-President, Mr. George Bush (right) with Sen. Danforth Quayle

mate to fight for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on November 8, 1988. Mr. George Bush is the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Quayle has always defended aid to Pakistan as a necessary tool of Washington's strategic interest in the

region.

Maung Maung : The former Attorney-General of Burma has succeeded Mr Sein Lwin as President of Burma and Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party. Mr Sein Lwin, who had succeeded Gen Ne Win, resigned on August 12, 1988 following five days of violent anti Government protests demanding his removal that left scores of people dead. The deposed Burmese strongman Gen Ne Win fled Rangoon on August 24 in the face of violent popular unrest and clamour for multi party democracy.

Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq : Pakistan's most controversial and longest serving ruler was killed in the air disaster in Bahawalpur on August 17, 1988. He was buried with full State honours in the lawns adjacent to Faisal Masjid, built at the foot of Margalla Hills in memory of the former ruler of Saudi Arabia, 18 km from Islamabad on August 20. Born at Jullundur and educated at St. Stephens College, Delhi, and the Royal Military Academy, Dehra Dun, Gen Zia was commissioned in May 1945. He fought in the Second World War in Burma, Malaya and Indonesia for the Allies. He had made his country militarily strong by shrewdly exploiting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In a politically unstable country where seven Prime Ministers and eight cabinets ruled in the decade following the partition of the sub-continent, Gen Zia held on unmindful of growing discontent and opposition to him.

Fatehahinrao Pratapahinrao Gaekwad : The erstwhile Maharaja of Baroda and former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India died in Bombay on September 1, 1988. An ardent sports lover, he had earned the sobriquet "Jack of Baroda".

PLACES

Ramstein : Located in West Germany, it was in news when 47 persons died in a disaster when three jets collided during a military air show there on August 28, 1988. The disaster occurred when three Italian Air Force jets collided in aerobatic displays and plunged into spectators watching the air show at a U.S. air base.

Jahanabad : The Naxalite-dominated district of Bihar, it was in the news for the massacre of 11 Harijans at Damuha and Khair Tola villages in this district in August 1988. The massacre had created intense furor and the Prime Minister had also expressed his shock personally and despatched the Home Minister, Mr B. J. Singh, to the scene of the crime to probe the matter first-hand.

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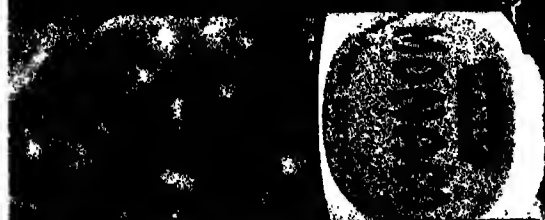
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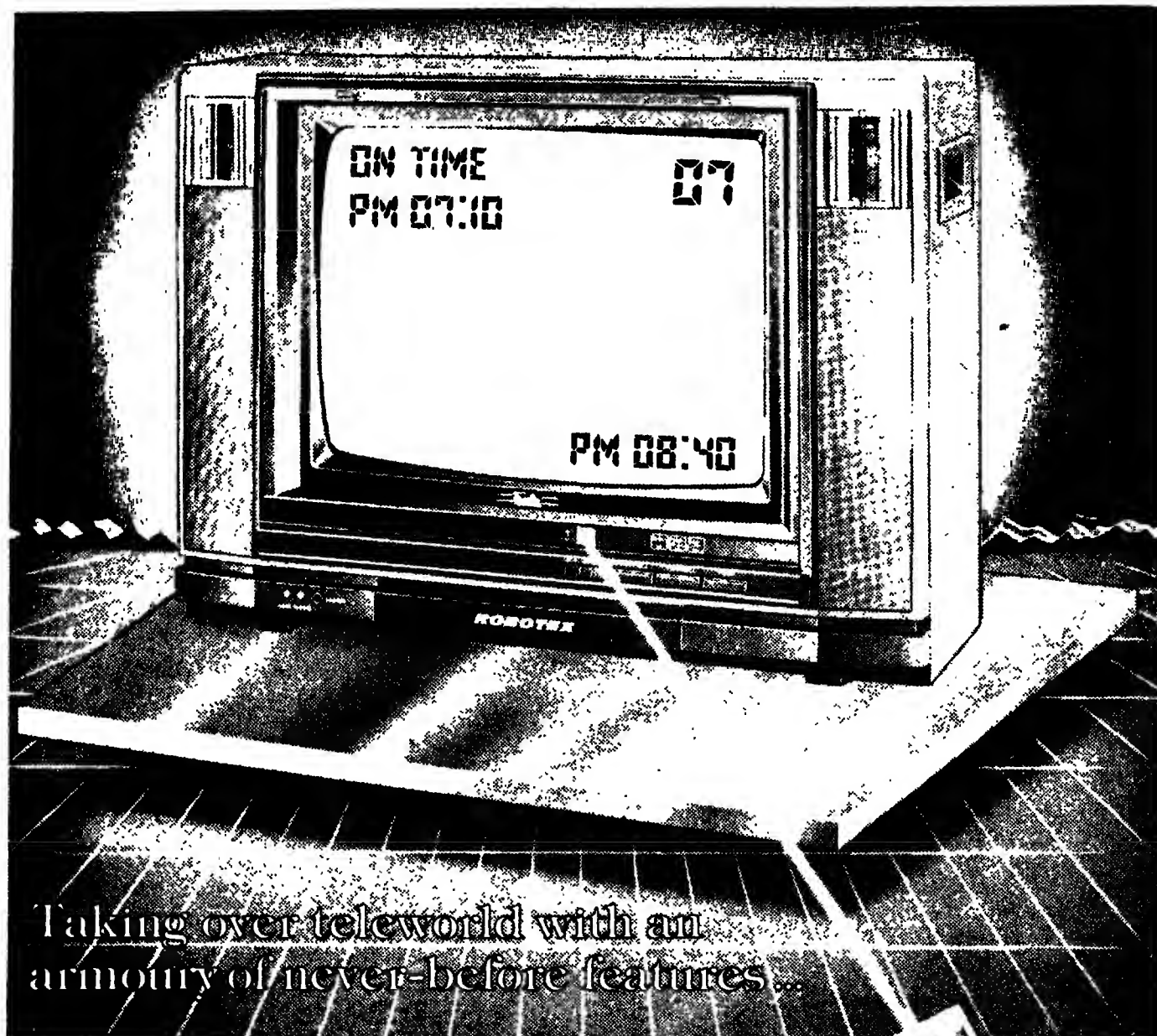
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Genius is an infinite capacity for taking life by the scruff of the neck

—Christopher Quill

If you wish to reach the highest, begin at the lowest.

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Hitch your wagon to a star.

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From Editor With Greetings

THINK SUCCESS AND REAP SUCCESS

'Dear Friend,

Everything will turn out well in the end, but only if you struggle, sacrifice and work hard with determination and singleminded concentration to make it happen. Believe that you will succeed and believe it firmly. You will then do, consciously as well as sub-consciously, what is necessary to bring success about. Confidence in yourself, confidence that you can and will succeed is the key to your success in any undertaking, venture or enterprise. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed and minds are riveted. Thought rules supreme in shaping our actions. Preserve a right mental attitude — the attitude of courage, frankness, optimism and good cheer, and others will automatically rally round you and lend you a helping hand in attaining your coveted goal.

Begin with a strong, persistent, keen desire to the object which you want to achieve. If your desire is weak, momentary or transient, your achievements will also be likewise and there may be no achievements at all. But if you go after your goal with energy, determination, persistence and an ever-present, gnawing, burning, clear-cut, definite desire and you go after your goal with the single-mindedness of a bull dog after a cat, nothing under the sun can stop you from achieving your goal or keep you from success. Remember that only upon the depth of your desire depends the swiftness of your progress towards success. Persistence and dogged determination will guarantee success against all odds. No matter what happens, keep cool and keep trying. Never give up. The hardest man to beat is the one who will not quit or give up. He will conquer the seeming setbacks, find a way to overcome the obstacles and ultimately crown himself with success.

Think and talk success in your work; you will then automatically do the things necessary to bring success about. Your thoughts are the most potent, powerful and basic source of your sure success when they are combined with definiteness of purpose, perseverance and a burning, pulsating, irresistible desire to translate them into action. Whatever your mind can conceive and believe, it can positively achieve. And your mind, in the ultimate analysis, is nothing but a bundle of thoughts. In other words, mind is made of our thoughts. You have to think high to rise, think deep to get what you want. The man who wins is the man who thinks he can. If you think you can win, you are sure to win. Success, thus, starts with your will.

In the words of the great sage, Swami Vivekananda, 'We are responsible for what we are, and whatever we wish ourselves to be we have the power to make ourselves. Whatever you think, that you will be. You can do anything and everything. Faith, faith, faith in ourselves; faith, faith, faith in God; this is the secret of greatness.'

Providing positive steps for your sure success,

*Yours sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva*

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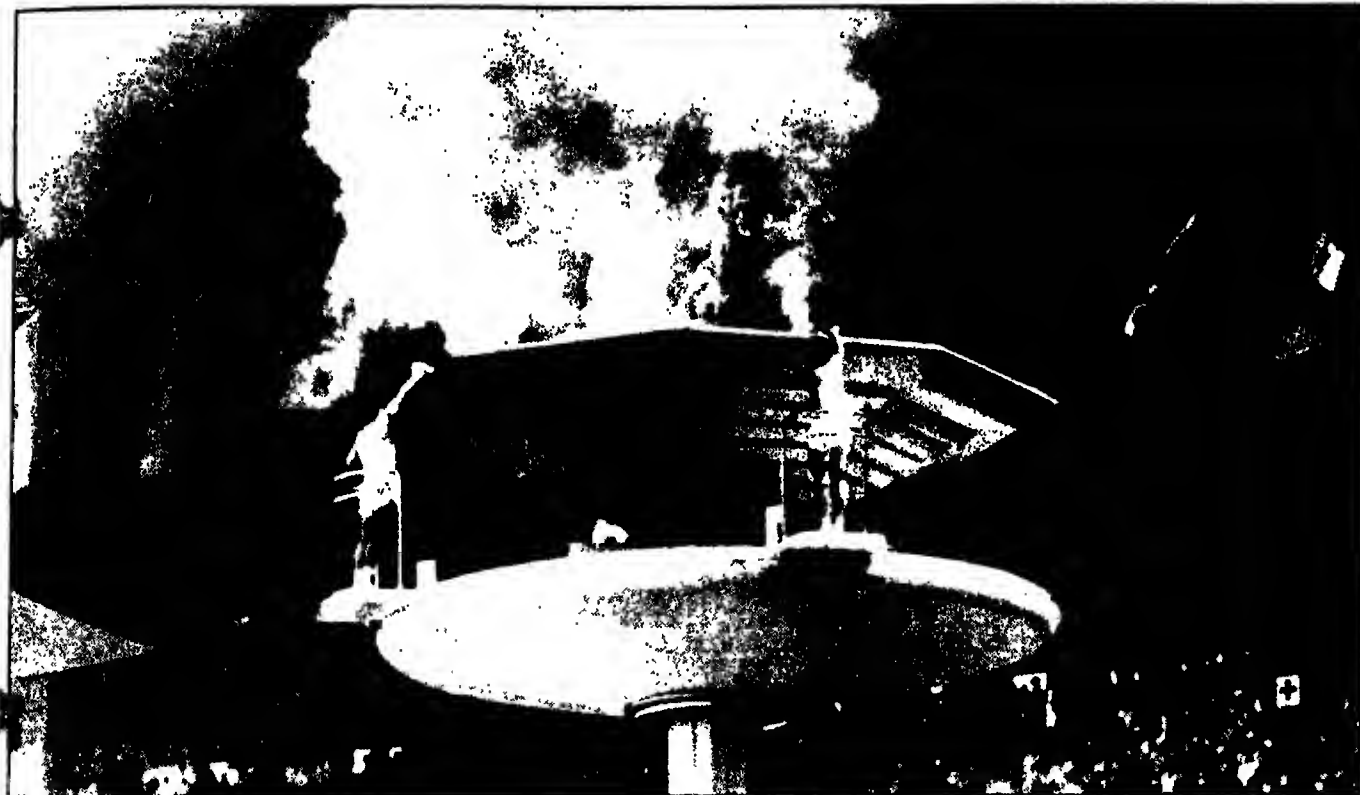
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SEOUL OLYMPICS

Special
Feature



Olympic Flame, which was carried to the Stadium by 76-year old Shen Chug, 1936 Berlin Olympics marathon winner, being lighted by three young South Koreans

A delirious Seoul bade a spectacular adieu to the XXIV Olympic Games in Seoul on October 2, 1988. The celebrations went long into the night. About 2.5 billion television viewers joined a stadium crowd of about 80,000 to thank the athletes of the world for all the golden moments.

Critius, altius, fortius in the language of the Olympiad it meant that wrestlers danced with gymnasts and the country girls of China danced with city kids of West Germany. Tradition holds that six athletes from each country attend the closing ceremony. But athletes from 160 countries came en masse to break that tradition. It was a spectacular show for one hour and 45 minutes which wound up the fierce competition for 237 gold medals at stake.

A light and sound programme transformed the main Olympic Stadium into a fairy land as the biggest-ever sporting show on earth drew to a close. As the elaborate closing ceremony ended, a display of fireworks splattered the sky with

a sparkling of colours.

Hodori, the tiger mascot of the Games, and Cobi, the mascot of the next Barcelona Olympics, linked hands and rose in the air as the curtain rang down on the 16-day extravaganza which brought together 13,000 athletes and officials from a record 160 countries.

"Khamsa hamida" (thank you) and "soo you in Barcelona" were the parting words. The 90-minute closing ceremony commenced with an enjoyable 'sangmo' dance.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) President, Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, declared the Games closed, saying they had embodied the "global ideals of sports".

The Olympic flag was then handed over to Mr Pasqual Maragall, the Mayor of Barcelona, and the Olympic flame was extinguished, leaving the stadium in hushed darkness.

The two-hour ceremony was climaxed by

a show. "See you in Barcelona", flashed the screen and another Olympics, which saw the re-union of the East and the West in sports after 12 years, came to an end.

Although the host country left no stone unturned to ensure the smooth conduct of the Games, they were marked by some unpleasant incidents, the biggest being the Ben Johnson drug scandal.

If the opening ceremony was full of joy and the determination to face the fierce competition that lay ahead, the closing ceremony was marked by bonhomie and the sorrow of parting. The sound of the huge bells symbolised the lingering sorrow of parting.

The athletes, irrespective of their nationalities, joined hands and danced in the true spirit of the Games.

On the eve of the Olympic finale, protesters set fire to a seven-metre-high Olympic welcoming sign in western Seoul. But, since the Games began on September 17, none of the sporadic protests had



Juan Antonio Samaranch

President, International Olympic Committee

gotten close to the main Olympic venues, which were cordoned off by 100,000 police and support troops.

Amid the tight security, South Korea bade a sad, resounding farewell to a summer Olympics in which East-West politics took a back seat to stellar athletic performances and to a spectacular doping scandal. The script for the closing ceremony called for a subdued climax, beginning with the ringing of the emille bell, a Korean national treasure whose haunting sound is meant to symbolise the lingering sorrow of farewell. Unlike the glittering opening, which starred sky divers and roaring jets, the closing show featured traditional Korean dances and sad Korean songs of parting.

For the Soviet Union, the biggest medals winners at Seoul, the Games ended on an unusual note. They won only one gold medal on the final day. But that one was their 55th of the Games. The Soviets wound up with 132 medals overall, 30 more than German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

The United States finished third in the medals sweepstakes with a total of 94 medals. They included 36 golds—one less than G.D.R., a country of 16.7 million that is the size of the U.S. State of Tennessee.

What is more important is that they all participated (along with China, surprise 11th finishers with 5 golds, 11 silver and 12 bronze), for the first time since the Montreal

Olympics 12 years ago. With South Korea next, the eclipse of China and Japan (14th placed, overall) as Asian super powers reads almost like a fairytale.

India's dismal performance at the Seoul games must not detract attention from their main significance. It was a victory for sport. For the first time in 12 years, the world of youth was united, even if not exactly in friendly combat. It was no small feat. These were first Summer Games since 1976 in which the major East and West sports powers confronted each other. The 1980 Moscow Games were hit by a U.S.-led western boycott. The Soviet bloc, with the exception of Romania, stayed away from Los Angeles four years later.

Notwithstanding predictions of doom from the cynics, South Korea has demonstrated extraordinary organising capability in carrying out the Games without any hitch over the 16-day period. From the opening ceremony on September 17 till the closing ceremony on October 2, there were fears about the athletes' security because of the

possibility that North Korea or the radical students of the South would resort to some violent moves or the other to disrupt the Games. However, security for the Games was so water-tight that there was little the opponents could do in executing their plans.

South Korea has also proved to the world its capacity for organising an event of such great magnitude involving nearly 10,000 athletes from 160 countries. This would not have been possible but for South Korea's emergence as one of the world's major industrial powers capable of delivering the most sophisticated goods from radios and tape-recorders to computers and from superior textiles to sleek automobiles.

New heroes emerged to etch their names in sporting history but the Olympian who made the biggest mark on the 1988 Games was one who left without a medal. The doping scandal surrounding Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson overshadowed every record-breaking feat in what was to have been history's biggest and best Olympics. Johnson's astonishing 9.79-second surge



Florence Griffith Joyner crossing the finish line in women's 100 m final

to victory should have been the high point of the Games. Instead it turned into an Olympic nightmare when he was stripped of his gold medal for taking steroids.

Florence Griffith Joyner, in a class of her own in the women's sprints, smashed the 200 metre world record twice within two hours but just failed to match Fanny Blankers-Koen's distinction of winning four athletic gold medals in the 1948 Games.

In the Olympic swimming pool, lofty American Matt Biondi towered over the opposition in every respect but could not quite equal compatriot Mark Spitz's 1972 record of seven gold. However, he was more than happy to leave with five titles and seven medals in all.

Kristin Otto, East Germany's queen of the pool, went one better by becoming the first woman to net six gold medals in one Olympics. But she had to share the limelight with petite American Janet Evans who had more stamina and endurance than her bulkier rivals as she won three long distance gold medals.

Vladimir Salnikov provided perhaps the most nostalgic moment of the Games when he won the 1,500-metre title at the ripe old age of 28, eight years after gaining two gold medals back at home in the Moscow Olympics.

A new generation of Africans brought the track events to life, winning every men's race from the 800 metres upwards. Virtual

unknowns like 10,000-metre winner Brahim Boutaib (Morocco) along with Paul Ereng and Peter Rono of Kenya, victors in the prestigious 800 and 1,500 metres, were among the emerging youngsters to take unexpected gold medals.

Griffith Joyner may have stolen the show in the women's events but her sister-in-law, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, helped to keep it in the family, winning gold medals in the long jump and heptathlon, breaking the world record in the latter for good measure.

Tennis turned to the Olympics after an absence of 64 years, giving millionaire West German Steffi Graf the chance to complete a unique Golden Slam. She added the Olympic title to her sweep of the season's four Grand Slam events. Seoul also saw millionaire Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia gain his first major title.

A smiling Gelinde Bordin, 29, a surveyor who runs for a Verona sports club in his native Italy, overtook Kenya's Douglas Wakihuri with two kilometres left in the race and finished first in 2 hours, 10 minutes, 32 seconds.

The Kenyan world champion added silver to the three gold medals his country won in other distant runs. Ahmed Saleh of Djibouti won the bronze, his country's first ever Olympic medal.

Six vans packed with security agents in orange-and-white Olympic uniforms led the

124 runners over the 42-kilometre marathon course. Up to 36,000 police were deployed along the route, some only a few metres apart.

India had a pathetic showing in Seoul. The second largest country in the world did not find its name in the medals tally which included small nations like Surinam and Costa Rica as also Virgin Island and Antillos. The performance of the Indian hockey team and India's best performer, P. T. Usha, who came whisker close to bagging a bronze at Los Angeles in 1984, was disappointing.

The Soviet Union trounced the United States in the biggest battle of the Seoul Olympics, grabbing the goodwill gold from the over-confident and badly-organised Americans.

In an era where sports and politics are virtually inseparable the noisy public relations machinery of the U.S. Olympic Committee was a poor match to the quite but powerful Soviets, who took a much-needed victory by default.

The Americans' failure to win the hearts of their hosts was apparent when the South Koreans, who depend on U.S. troops for protection from Soviet-backed North Korea, cheered as the Soviets upset the U.S. in men's basketball. The Soviet victory on the South Korean propaganda front came despite some serious disadvantages.

Winners' Performances

ARCHERY

South Korea's young archers won both the women's and men's team competition to grab three of four archery events, while the Indonesian women's squad gave the nation its first Olympic medal in history.

The South Korean women's team comprising high school trio of Kim Soo Nyung, 17, Wang Hee Kyung, 18, and Yun Young Sook, 17, earned 987 points in the final round to lead the eight-team final.

Ace archer Kim won the individual competition gold, Wang took the silver and Yun got the bronze.

Indonesia captured the silver medal, the first Olympic medal in history for the nation, by edging the United States in a playoff as the two finished with 952 points. The Soviet Union finished fourth.

The archery team event was introduced for the first time in the Seoul Olympics.

In the men's game, the host South Koreans also swept the gold medal with 986 points, beating the United States team after a see-saw match.

Korean team-mates Chun In Soc, 23, Lee Han Sup, 22, and Park Sung Soo, 18, beat the renewed United States team by 14 points.

The American archers were the 1976 and 1984 Olympics individual event champion

Darrell Pace, the Los Angeles Olympics individual silver winner Richard McKinney and Jay Barrs, who won men's individual event

ATHLETICS

Italian Gelinde Bordin surged to the Olympic men's marathon title when he took the lead with just under three km left and pulled away to win in 2 hours, 10 minutes and 32 seconds.

The European champion was one of a bunch of six who broke from the remainder of the 124-strong field at the 32 km mark of the 42.195-km race. With four km to run, Bordin was third behind Djibouti's Ahmed Salah and Kenya's world champion Douglas Wakihuri.

But just as he did in the 1986 European Championships, the powerful Italian picked up the pace to overhaul first Wakihuri and then the fading Salah. Wakihuri recovered to take second place in 2:10.47 with Salah third in 2:10.59.

Bordin was the second Italian to cross the first line in an Olympic marathon but the first to win the gold medal. In 1908 in London, Dorando Pietri finished first but had collapsed four times. He was disqualified after an official stopped him going down a fifth time and carried him across the line.

The Seoul Games saw the rise of two

exceptional women track and field athletes—Florence Griffith-Joyner and Jackie Joyner-Kersey. They have robbed the East bloc women a great share of the limelight they have been enjoying at this Olympics.

Even in the past, improvements in women's athletics have mostly come from the Eastern bloc, especially from the Soviets and the East Germans. But the two wonderful Joyners have now set the standards for the rest of the world. If they hadn't, we would probably have seen East Europe's total dominance for the next decade.

Triple gold medallist Florence Griffith-Joyner in full flight, Africa's resurgence as a middle-distance power and four world records were the high spots in athletics.

But the greatest track and field meeting in history will remain forever tarnished by the Ben Johnson drugs scandal. The Canadian world champion set the Olympics alight with his victory over arch-rival Carl Lewis in the men's 100 metres final—long touted as the race of the Games.

He won in a sizzling world record of 9.79 seconds. But three days later, Johnson's disqualification and life ban, following a positive dope test for a steroid, shocked the world and pushed track and field action into the shadows.

Griffith-Joyner shone through the gloom



At the finishing line in 100 m sprint: Ben Johnson with raised hands and Carl Lewis at extreme right

by twice bettering the 200 metres world mark on her way to a hat-trick of titles. With her long, black hair trailing, the elegant 28 year-old left an indelible image on the Games as she scorched to hold in the 100 and 200 metres and 4 x 100 metres relay.

In an attempt to secure a historic fourth, she stopped in to anchor the U.S. 4 x 400 metres relay team but was denied by Olga Bryzgina, world and Olympic champion, who brought the Soviet Union home in a world record time of three minutes 51.8 seconds.

The performance earned Bryzgina her second gold of the Games. Other double champions included the 19-year-old 400 metres sensation, Steve Lewis of the United States, his more illustrious namesake Carl, and Griffith Joyner's sister-in-law Jackie Joyner-Kersey.

Africa swept gold in the men's middle and long distance races to continue the resurgence which began at the past year's World Championships in Rome.

Paul Ereng, Peter Rono, John Ngugi and Julius Kariuki, romped home in the 800, 1,500 and 5,000 metres and the 300 metres steepchase as Kenya enjoyed their most successful Games ever.

Morocco's Brahim Boutais won the 10,000 metres but Italian Gelindo Bordin destroyed African hopes in the men's marathon at the concluding event, by storming back to beat Douglas Wakiihuri of Kenya and Ahmed Saleh of Djibouti in the closing stages.

But, too often, great performances in Seoul's splendid Olympic Stadium went unnoticed by a crowd seemingly unable to appreciate the quality of competition at the almost boycott-free Games.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey, double world champion, improved her own world record as she collected the heptathlon gold and then fought off rivals Heiko Drechsler of East Germany and world record holder Galina Chistyakova of the Soviet Union to win the long jump.

Carl Lewis entered the Games bidding to repeat his Los Angeles sweep of four golds. Johnson appeared to end those hopes on day two with his 100 metres win but after the Canadian's disqualification, Lewis was awarded the gold to become the first man in history to retain the title.

When Lewis successfully defended his long jump crown, his dreams of an unprecedented second quadruple haul hardened towards reality. But training partner Joo DeLoach's 200 metres win and disqualification of the Americans in the opening round of the 4 x 100 metres relay left Lewis with two golds and a silver.

Other big names achieved much less. Said Aouita and Steve Cram—the duelling Moroccan and Briton whose showdown over 800 and 1,500 metres was expected to provide another highlight—were big disappointments.

Cram failed to make the 800 metres final in which Aouita scooped a bronze and then

finished a disappointing fourth behind Rono in the 1,500 metres. Aouita was forced out of the 1,500 metres by injury.

Several defending champions also failed to withstand the onslaught of youth. Ed Moses, 400 metres hurdler of the United States, Daley Thompson, British decathlete and Yuri Sedykh, Soviet hammer thrower, were all denied third gold medals by younger rivals.

The United States ended the track programme with 13 golds with the Soviet Union second only and East Germany third with six.

BASKETBALL

The Seoul Olympics marked the first time since 1976 that the Soviets and Americans competed together in basketball, and the Soviets came away triumphant without the controversy that plagued their win in 1972.

In Munich, the Soviets pulled out a one-point victory over the Americans after the officials put three seconds back on the clock at the end of the game. After that controversial gold medal game, the two Super Powers did not meet head-to-head in Olympic competition until this year.

The Americans avoided the Soviets and won the gold medal in 1976 but then the United States boycotted the 1980 Moscow Games and the Soviets returned the favour in 1984.

In 1988, the Soviets got off to an



Carl Lewis also retained his long jump Olympic title with a leap of 8.72 metres

inauspicious start by losing to Yugoslavia 92-79 in their opener and nearly lost Puerto Rico in an overtime game. "We did not have any easy Games," said Soviet coach Alexander Gomelski. "But the team got better every day." Indeed, they did.

The Soviets made short work of Australia and South Korea and finished the preliminary round in second place behind Yugoslavia at 4-1. The United States, meanwhile, appeared invincible in the preliminary round, winning easily over Egypt, China, Spain and Brazil, who had upset the Americans last year in the Pan Am Games.

The only team to trouble the Americans was their next door neighbours, the Canadians, who narrowly lost 76-70. The US squad, coached by the tough-talking John Thompson, entered the quarter-final round at 5-0, where they made short work of Puerto Rico 94-57.

The Soviets then edged Brazil 110-105 to set up the long-awaited showdown in the semi-finals.

The Americans were over-anxious against the Soviets, however, and trailed from the opening tip-off. The Soviets led 47-37 at half time and that advantage proved to be the difference as the Americans never drew closer than three points before the Soviets slammed the door.

After the moments clash, the Americans took out their frustrations on the Australians to win the bronze medal, while the Soviets overcame a slow start to beat Yugoslavia for the gold.

On the women's side, the United States entered the Olympic tournaments as heavy favourites and did not disappoint. The American women, who had not met the Soviet Union since losing to them in the gold medal Game in 1976, had a "sole gold Seoul gold".

After facing a stiff challenge from Czechoslovakia in their opener, the Americans breezed past Yugoslavia and China to finish the preliminaries atop their group with an unblemished record.

The Soviets had an easy start against

Bulgaria, then narrowly beat South Korea 69-66 and then wore upset by Australia in the final preliminary game to finish in second place.

The United States, who were not expecting to meet the Soviets until the final, had little trouble with their arch-rivals, beating them 102-88.

The Soviets then beat Australia for the bronze and the Americans held off Yugoslavia 77-70 for the gold medal.

The surprise of the tournament on both sides was the Australians, whose men's and women's teams both made the semi-final round.

BOXING

The United States bagged the most medals but felt like a loser as the Olympics boxing tournament rang its final bell on a bitter and hasty note. The Americans denounced bad judging and broadly hinted at payoffs to ring officials involved in U.S. fights.

Americans went home with three golds, three silvers and two bronzes—far below their haul of nine golds at Los Angeles but high above the rest of the field in Seoul.

Most of the US frustration stemmed from the stunning split-decision loss of light-middleweight Mauler Roy Jones to host South Korea's Park Si-Hun, who gave the hosts their second gold, in the most disputed verdict of the longest boxing contest in Olympics history.

A Soviet and a Hungarian judge gave Jones 60-56 scores but an Ugandan had it 59-59 marked in favour of Park while a Moroccan and an Uruguayan scored it 59-58 also for the South Korean.

In an unmistakable vindication for Jones and a blow to the tournament's credibility, boxing jurors and judges named him the best boxer of the tournament—awarding him the Val Barker Cup, handed out since 1936 to the most outstanding fighter of the Games.

In a heated aftermath, U.S. coach Ken Adams claimed he saw a South Korean man showing "pieces of gold" and a wallet to two boxing officials on two separate occasions in the past three days in the common dressing room. He declined to give names but said that one of the officials, a referee or a judge, had worked in the Jones-Park bout and another the super-heavyweight fight between Lennox Lewis of Canada and American Riddick Bowe, who was stopped in the second round.

South Korean officials said they only handed out gold-plated commemorative key chains, but Adams insisted that he saw ingots, not souvenirs. Adams stressed he did not see any money or gold change hands but it was the first open accusation of back-room corruption in the tournament.

Jones stuck and moved around the Korean for most of the fight, peppering him with jabs and hooks and forcing the durable but slow Park to take a standing eight-count.

in the second round Jones was itching to raise his hand in triumph and Park had the look of defeat after the fight as they stood at the centre of the ring, then pandemonium and utter disbelief broke loose as the 3-2 vote was announced.

"I thought I had beat him to the point where I could not get robbed," said a dejected Jones, at 19 the youngest on the American team. "I think that's the end of the line for boxing."

Park, a 24-year-old student who reigns as Asia's light middleweight champion, looked stunned by the verdict and hundreds of Americans in audience booed.

FOOTBALL

The Soviet Union regained the Olympic soccer title after 32 years when they overcame Brazil 2-1 in extra time. At the end of the 120-minute battle, the Brazilians had to settle for a silver medal as at Los Angeles four years ago when they lost to France in the final. For the Soviets, their previous triumph was at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

Romario Farias (30th min) scored for Brazil while Igor Dobrovolsky (62nd, penalty) and substitute Yuri Savichev (104th) notted for the Soviets. Both sides finished with 10 men when Vladimir Tatarchuk and Edmar were sent off during the second half of the 30-minute extra time.

The Russian match-winner came a minute before the first half of extra time. Savichev got possession of the ball in the middle of the Brazilian half. He sped clear of the defenders and lobbed the ball into the net over an advancing goalkeeper Taffarel.

Earlier, in the 75th minute, the game could have turned in Brazil's favour when substitute Joao Paulo was brought down inside the box. But French referee Biguet refused an apparent penalty.

Billed as a clash of styles, the game did not develop and stultify at all in the first half. The Soviets could not get their teamwork going and the Brazilians lacked the poise to breakthrough the massed defence. Later, the Latin Americans displayed their renewed creativity through darting runs and dazzling dribbles but the Russians held out.

The Brazilians missed the experienced midfielders Geovanni and Ademar, both suspended for the final after receiving two yellow cards in the semi-final against West Germany. After half time, the Russians reinforced their midfield and took the initiative in the match.

The Brazilians struck first when Neto's left-footer, from a flag-kick, looped across the goal and beat custodian Kharin. The ball went to Romario at the far post and he deftly tapped it home.

The Russian equaliser resulted when star midfielder Mikhailichenko was brought down by Aloisio inside the box. Dobrovolsky converted the spot-kick for his sixth goal of the tournament. With 10 minutes left for play, Tatarchuk was sent off for flooring



Elena Shushunova of the Soviet Union won the gold medal in the women's all-round gymnastics competition

Joao Paulo and Edmar was sidelined two minutes before the end for hacking down Mikhailichenko.

GYMNASTICS

If the Olympic gymnastics competition proved anything, it was that perfection has become a devalued term and the present scoring system is inadequate to keep pace with the latest refinements and techniques.

The performances of the Soviet men's and women's teams were bordering on the perfect, as were Daniela Silivas' individual apparatus achievements. But set against all the other perfect scores of 10 recorded in Seoul, their achievements would seem to pale into something more commonplace.

That, of course, will always be the problem in a sport in which performances are measured subjectively and points 'awarded' by judges. It is probably time for International Gymnastics Federation to have yet another rethink about how they evaluate routines. They have tried in the past to draw up guidelines designed to restrict the award of 10's but have always failed.

However, that is to take nothing away from the performance in Seoul, notably the

Soviets. The women's team title became a formality once it emerged that Romania's 15-year-old world champion Aurelia Dobre had not fully recovered from a knee operation. With only the calm and collected Daniela Silivas and another 15-year-old revelation, Gabriela Potorac at the top of their form, they could not afford to carry Dobre as a passenger, and had to settle for the silver medal.

When it came to the all-round it was almost a different story as Silivas pushed Shushunova to the limit—only 0.025 points, separating the two. There were whispers that Silivas was robbed of victory by a Soviet judge on the last apparatus, the vault, where she was marked down at 9.8. Shushunova went on to jump twice for 10's and the gold was sealed.

While the devastating Silivas won three gold medals, Shushunova's haul was meagre silver and bronze and she missed out entirely in her two speciality events, the floor and the vault.

Silivas performed like a dream, underlying that her European title in Moscow was no nine-day wonder.

Svetlana Boginskaya, a shy 15-year-old Soviet with an unshakeable determination, was, along with the only gold to evade

Silivas, the vault. Potorac took silver and Silivas bronze.

Boginskaya edged out another former world champion, Oksana Omeilanchik, from the final team line-up and justified her place with an all-round bronze and a silver on the floor to add to her vault title.

The men's team swept all before them in lifting the team title, and Vladimir Artemov emerged as a worthy individual all-round champion, showing that consistency rather than brilliance can often win the day.

Double world champion Dimiry Bilozerchev blew his chance with a single moment's lapse of concentration on the high bar, when he fell on to bar in the optionals, hurting his ribs. It cost him marks and he had to settle for all-round bronze as Valery Lyukin, the European champion, completed the first Soviet clean sweep of the medals with a silver.

Bilozerchev went on to win apparatus golds on rings and pommel horse although he had to share both titles, the rings with Holger Behrendt of East Germany and the horse in a remarkable three-way split in Bulgaria's Lyubomir Geraskov and Zsolt Borakai of Hungary.

Artemov won the parallel bars and shared the high bar with Lyukin. The up-and-coming Sergei Kharkov took the floor routine gold, while the only non-Soviet gold medalist was veteran Chinese star Lou Yun, who won his second successive vault title.

Lou was the only member of the Chinese team to display anything like the form they showed in Los Angeles, and for Li Ning it was a sad swansong as he stumbled his way

HOCKEY

Hockey saw its biggest shake-up at the Seoul Olympics with new champions in both the men's and women's competition. Neither of the game's Asian heavyweights—India and Pakistan—reached the men's semi-finals.



Sean Kerly, Britain's forward scored 8 goals in the competition

The men's tournament was a triumph for Europe. Britain took the gold medal, West Germany the silver and the Netherlands the bronze.

Britain have never looked back since winning a bronze medal at the Los Angeles Olympics after gaining a place only because the Soviet Union boycotted the games. Most of their players collected a silver medal with England at the 1986 World Cup, and now their first Olympic gold since England took the title in 1908 and 1920.

They had three of the competition's outstanding players in goalkeeper Ian Taylor, right-winger Stephen Batchelor and centre-forward Sean Kerly.

Pakistan, the defending champions, and India, eight-times Olympic champions, did show improvement after their dismal 1986 World Cup. Both came close to making the semi-finals, eventually finishing fifth and sixth. They may well feel that they would have done better if the umpires had been less tolerant of physical tackles.

Top goalscorer in the men's tournament with nine goals was Floris Bovelander, the Dutch penalty corner expert. His two in the bronze medal match relegated the top seeds, Australia, to fourth place.

The Australian women, like the British men, improved one place on their seeding to claim their first gold. They improved after some early mishaps and beat the Netherlands.

ROWING

An East German armada conquered the Han river in Olympic rowing but failed to capture the spotlight from the brothers Abbagnale.

Led by their powerful oarswomen, East Germany plundered eight of the 14 gold medals at stake, Italy doing next best with two—thanks to three brothers from Pompell.

For feuding years after winning gold in Los Angeles, Carmine and Giuseppe Abbagnale did it again, leading from start to finish to win the coxed pairs.

Just as famous back home for their quarrels, the 26-year-old Carmine and Giuseppe, 29, let their oars do their talking in Seoul as they bent their backs to hold off a fast-finishing East German pair.

Competing in his first Olympics, Agostino, a 22-year-old accountant, helped Italy to a gold medal in the quadruple sculls with Norway pipping East Germany for the silver.

In the coxless pairs Britain's Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave added the Olympic gold medal to the world title they won in Copenhagen last year.

SWIMMING

The imposing figures of American Matt BlonDI and East Germany's Kristin Otto reigned supreme in the swimming gala. Their

(Continued on page 92)

Medals Tally

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
USSR	55	31	46	132
E. Germany	37	35	30	102
USA	36	31	27	94
S. Korea	12	10	11	33
W. Germany	11	14	15	40
Hungary	11	6	6	23
Bulgaria	10	12	13	35
Romania	7	11	6	24
France	6	4	6	16
Italy	6	4	4	14
China	5	11	12	28
Britain	5	10	9	24
Kenya	5	2	2	9
Japan	4	3	7	14
Australia	3	6	5	14
Yugoslavia	3	4	5	12
Czechoslovakia	3	3	2	8
New Zealand	3	2	8	13
Canada	3	2	5	10
Poland	2	5	9	16
Norway	2	3	0	5
Holland	2	2	5	9
Denmark	2	1	1	4
Brazil	1	2	3	6
Finland	1	1	2	4
Spain	1	1	2	4
Turkey	1	1	0	2
Morocco	1	0	2	3
Austria	1	0	0	1
Portugal	1	0	0	1
Surinam	1	0	0	1
Sweden	0	4	7	11
Switzerland	0	2	2	4
Jamaica	0	2	0	2
Argentina	0	1	1	2
Chile	0	1	0	1
Costa Rica	0	1	0	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	1
Iran	0	1	0	1
N. Antilles	0	1	0	1
Peru	0	1	0	1
Senegal	0	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	2	2
Columbia	0	0	1	1
Djibouti	0	0	1	1
Greece	0	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	0	1	1
Philippines	0	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	1	1

Note: The table includes medal adjustments following disqualifications in athletics, weightlifting and judo.

Athletics: Two bronzes, men's high jump.

Judo: Two bronzes, all weight categories.

Swimming: Two bronzes, women's 50 metre freestyle.

Women's gymnastics: Two bronzes, balance beam.

Men's gymnastics: Three golds, pommel horse; two bronzes, floor exercise; two golds, rings; and two golds, two bronzes, horizontal bar.

India's Poor Performance At Seoul

Though the Indian contingent consisted of about eighty—the over travelling officials included all their efforts fetched the country nothing. Except, of course the hockey team's sixth place which is a great improvement from the 12th and last spot in the London World Cup two years back.

That was nothing but a consolation amidst utter failure all over, failure even on the hockey front because the wish of every Indian is to soo them among the medal winners again. But right from the start when India lost to the Soviet Union it was clear that they had an uphill battle on their hands.

Recovery did come about and splendidly when India beat South Korea on their own soil and then ran through with a big win against Canada. That gave them a wonderful chance of going through to the semi-finals if they could manage a draw against Great Britain in the last league match. Instead, India, adopting the wrong policy of total defence, not only lost but lost badly by three clear goals.

That left them at the third place in the pool and to stay among the top six of the world they had to beat Argentina. India achieved that but not before the pangs of the tie breaker and sudden death and by all reports in the face of some hostile supervision by a Belgian and a Dutch umpire.

That set up a clash with Pakistan for the fifth spot. India duly lost and slid to the sixth place. Pakistan had also gone the way of India, though they had begun thrillingly by winning their first three matches. But successive defeats by Australia and the Netherlands barred their way to the semi-finals.

As to the rest—that is besides hockey—India never had a chance and expectedly enough never achieved anything in such high and exalted company. There were exceptions but those were confined more to gallantry than any extraordinary skill. But there was no lack of sheer drama and it came from the athletes and the officials.

This happened when the relay contingent—all girls—revolted against the suggestion of having the celebrated P.T. Usha in the squad. Being unfit and out of shape yet P.T. Usha and five other girls had been taken to Seoul. Above all, none of them had touched the qualifying mark. Anyway, all of them went. P.T. Usha failed miserably in the 400 metres hurdles but her coach and mentor Nambiar insisted on her inclusion in the relay squad.

The solution was a most scandalous one. A trial in Seoul during the Games. In the

Following are India's performances at the 24th Olympic Games: (Event, Competitor, Performance)

Athletics: Women's 400 m: Mercy Kuttan: Moved into second round as lucky loser. Last in second round heat. Women's 800 m: Shiny Abraham: Sixth in first round heat. Women's 400 m hurdles: P.T. Usha: Seventh in first round heat. Women's 1600 m relay: Mercy, Vandana Rao, Vandana Shanbhag, Shiny Abraham: Last in semi final heat.

Archery: Limba Ram: 39th; Sanjeeva Singh: 40th, Shyamal Meena: 72nd.

Boxing: (Flyweight): Manoj Pingle: Lost in third round after winning second; Sahu Brajdar: Injury forced him out after winning second round, John Williams: Lost second round bout.

Hockey: Sixth

Shooting: Soma Dutta: 30th in air rifle, 23rd in free pistol.

Swimming: (200 m butterfly): Khazan Singh: Fifth out of seven in his heat.

Table Tennis: (Men's singles): Kamlesh Mehta: Fourth in his group; Sujay Ghorpade: Seventh in his group; **Doubles:** Kamlesh/Sujay: Fourth in the group, **Women's:** Niyati Roy: Last in her group.

Tennis: (Men's singles): Vijay Amritraj: Lost in first round; Zeeshan Ali: Lost in second round, **Doubles:** Vijay Amritraj and Anand Amritraj: Lost in second round.

Weightlifting: (52 kg class): G. Muthuswamy: 11th, R. Chandrasekharan: 19th.

Wrestling: (48 kg class): Rajesh Kumar: Ninth, **(52 kg class):** Kuldeep Singh: Ninth; **(57 kg class):** Vinod Kumar: No placing; **(68 kg class):** Satyawar: No placing, **(74 kg class):** Nareesh Kumar: No placing; **(90 kg class):** Subash Verma: No placing; **(100 kg class):** Kartar Singh: No placing.

Yachting (470 class): Farokh Tarapore/Kelly Rao: 17th.

end, Usha ran alone in the 400 metres, failed to bring in a good time and sat on the sidelines. Soon the rest were also there being nowhere near the class of the opposition. The sole athlete to raise a cheer was new star Mercy Kuttan. She had career best time of 53.4 sec in the women's 400 metres heats to qualify for the second round. Exit Mercy Kuttan after that.

In the same category one might put the wrestlers, boxers, tennis players and the table tennis exponents. On the whole all of them did not amount to anything. But almost all of them did put up a good performance or two with pugilists Manoj Pingle and Sahu Brajdar going as far as the third round. The wrestlers also won some earlier bouts but once they came up against the Mongolians their hopes and challenge were snuffed out.

In tennis it was the familiar story of the good old Vijay Amritraj being plucky and gentlemanly in the singles and in company of brother Anand in the doubles. The

brothers did fight gamely but unavailingly which could not be said of the young Zeeshan Ali. The same applied to table tennis with Kamlesh Mehta and Sujay Ghorpade striking form for stray wings in a tournament in which even the top seeds were brought down.

There were archers and the men who took part in yachting and a lone swimmer in Khazan Singh. Like the others their sum total also amounted to nothing. That left the officials and some high powered delegations which had gone to attend the various meetings.

One of the tasks for the delegates was to bring home the 1992 Commonwealth Games. Despite hectic lobbying and canvassing and reliance on the African and Caribbean countries, India did not get the Games which went to Victoria, British Columbia (Canada). In short, India were an utter failure both on and off the field at the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul.

Nuclear Disarmament In Retrospect And Prospect

The twentieth century has been the most bloodstained century in human history, having claimed one hundred million lives in various wars. Fifty-eight million people perished in the two World Wars. Forty millions more died in other conflicts. In the last nine decades, the ravenous machines of war had devoured nearly 100 million people. The appetite of these monstrous machines grows on what they feed. Nuclear war will not mean the death of a hundred million people or even a thousand millions. It will mean the extinction of 4,000 millions, the end of life as we know it on our planet earth. It is true that in the past four decades, parts of the world had experienced an absence of war. But mere absence of war is not durable peace. The balance of nuclear terror rests on the rotation and augmentation of nuclear armories and there could be no iron-clad guarantee against the use of weapons of mass destruction. They have been used in the past. They could be used in the future. And, in this nuclear age the insane logic of mutual assured destruction (MAD) ensures that nothing survives, that none lives to tell the tale, that there is no one left to tell the tale, that there is no one left to understand what went wrong and why.

Outlining this grim scenario, India's Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi unfolded a time-bound, realistic action plan to the June 1988 Special Disarmament Session of the 159-nation UN General Assembly and urged the elimination of all nuclear weapons in the next 22 years, reduction of all conventional forces and the establishment of comprehensive global security system. He proposed the elimination of all nuclear weapons in three stages by 2010, the first stage covering six years from 1988 to 1994, the second another six years from 1995 to 2000 and the final stage taking ten years from 2001 to 2010.

Mr. Gandhi appealed to the international community to immediately undertake negotiations with a view to adopting the action plan to usher in a world order free of nuclear weapons and rooted in non-violence. He asserted there should be a binding commitment to general and complete disarmament without reservation. His action plan encompasses the entire spectrum of nuclear and conventional disarmament. It is more wide-ranging than the six-nation disarmament initiative in which Mr. Gandhi has been actively participating along with leaders of Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania. It requires that the Nuclear Non-

BURNING TOPIC

proliferation Treaty (NPT) which ends in 1995 should be replaced by a new treaty giving legal effect to the binding commitment of nuclear weapon States to eliminate all nuclear weapons by 2010 and of all non-nuclear weapon States not to cross the nuclear weapons threshold. Those nations which are capable of crossing the nuclear threshold must solemnly undertake to restrain themselves. This must be accomplished by strict measures to end all covert and overt assistance to those seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.

India's Prime Minister told the General Assembly that he was putting the plan to the United Nations as a programme to be launched at once. The plan would begin with the elimination of all Soviet and U.S. medium and short-range nuclear missiles in accordance with the INF treaty. He hoped there would be agreement soon between the two Super Powers to reduce strategic nuclear arsenals by fifty per cent. The process must be carried forward to total elimination of all nuclear weapons in existence. He further stressed that all production of nuclear weapons and weapons-grade fissionable material must cease immediately. Also, a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons must be undertaken with immediate effect to set the stage for negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty. In this context he underlined the dangers of extending the nuclear arms race into outer space and called for a moratorium on developing, testing and deploying space weapons systems. That should be followed by an agreement to forestall the militarisation of outer space.

Finally, he called for an international convention to outlaw the threat or use of nuclear weapons. Similarly, a ban on chemical and radiological weapons was also proposed by him, recalling that international law already prohibited the use of biological weapons. He told the Assembly that while nuclear disarmament constituted the centrepiece of each stage of the action plan, it was buttressed by collateral and other measures to further the process of disarmament. Regarding conventional forces, he proposed multilateral discussions on military doctrines with a view to working towards the goal of a purely

defensive orientation for the armed forces of the world. The discussions would include measures to prevent surprise attacks. His proposal for a comprehensive global security system under the U.N. includes institutional steps to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the UN charter.

The key element of this time-bound action plan presented by India's Prime Minister is the three-tier scheme for nuclear disarmament. It stipulates that once the Super Powers have demonstrated their good faith by substantial cuts of the kind now under negotiation between Washington and Moscow, the three other nuclear weapon States, viz. the U.K., France and Communist China, must join the disarmament process. Corresponding to such a commitment, by all these five nuclear weapon States, those nations which are capable of crossing the nuclear threshold should solemnly undertake to restrain themselves. This means that India which has hitherto refused to subscribe to the NPT would be willing to give up its nuclear option as part of a global plan, to reduce and ultimately eliminate in toto, all nuclear weapons. India has repeatedly reiterated that it had no disagreement with NPT's goal of halting the spread of nuclear weapons but objected to an arrangement under which existing nuclear weapon States would continue to maintain and augment their nuclear arsenals while barring the entry of other nations into their exclusive nuclear club.

The salient aspect of Mr. Gandhi's plan which now facilitates India's acceptance of the NPT is that the three categories of States the Super Powers, the other three Big countries of the exclusive nuclear club and the threshold countries like India would accept an obligation of reciprocity in dealing with existing or potential nuclear arsenals. Thus, the responsibility for averting the risks of nuclear holocausts is to be shared by all nations of the world in general and by the States belonging to the three-tiers in particular. To enable the relevant States to discard their nuclear shields without endangering their security the Action Plan calls for a convention, prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. It wants negotiations on this to start as soon as the Super Powers reach their present goal of doing away with half of their existing stockpiles of strategic missiles. This linkage clearly shows that India is ready to accept, along with the

(Continued on page 21)

The Challenge Of Population Explosion

Population Explosion and Nuclear Proliferation are the two major and grave dangers threatening the survival of mankind today. With each passing day both the problems are snowballing because of man's traditional mistrust, ignorance and indecision. In today's context nuclear proliferation and population explosion are closely interlinked and with imagination and understanding, both can be managed for not only ensuring the survival of the human race but also assuring the happiness of man. As early as 200 years ago, the eighteenth century English economist Malthus issued the warning of the approaching doomsday pointing out that population is growing at geometrical proportions while food production is increasing only at arithmetical proportions. The advent of science and technology in the wake of the industrial revolution, it was felt, would avert the disaster and belie the gloomy forecast of Malthus. But we have not reckoned with the baser instincts of man and mankind's mania for suicide.

Thus the world today, is confronted not merely with the problem of population explosion but also with the imminent total destruction by nuclear explosions. Instead of channelling and concentrating all his attention, energy and resources on containing the population explosion, man is diverting, dissipating and wasting them on escalating the nuclear arms race. While the vast wealth and astounding technology at the hands of the Super Powers and developed nations could be gainfully utilised to eradicate poverty, disease and ignorance in the developing and least-developed countries and thus contribute to containing population explosion, they are now diverted to produce more and more destructive and foolproof nuclear warheads, weapons, delivery systems and countering devices as well as counter-counter devices.

In addition, vast sums of money are being spent to manufacture conventional weapons and maintain huge armies. The unfortunate aspect is the diversion of substantial resources from their limited revenues by the developing and least developed nations for purchasing the military hardware produced by the industrialised countries and indulging in disastrous wars among themselves. The Iran-Iraq war which has been raging for over eight years now can be cited as a classic example.

The urgent need in all developing and least developed countries is, therefore, to arrest the mushrooming population explosion by first containing the growth rate

BURNING TOPIC

and then achieving zero population growth. This is all the more important and urgent for very highly as well as densely populated countries like India and China, which between them account for nearly 40 per cent of the total world population. According to a recent UN report on the state of world's population, the growth rate in developing countries declined from the 2.4 per cent per annum in 1965-70 period to 2.0 per cent during 1980-84. If the same trend is maintained, the report forecasts, the world population would stabilise at 10.2 billions and the growth rate would become zero after one hundred and ten years in 2100 AD. The developing and least developed countries are going to be hard put to find the food to feed so many additional billions of mouths.

Contrary to popular belief, poverty, ill-health, infant mortality, unemployment, etc. contribute to high rate of population growth than otherwise. For instance, one should expect starvation deaths, gnawing hunger, malnutrition, high incidence of infant mortality, ill-health and prevalence of epidemic diseases, etc., should result in poor or even negative growth rate because of high death rate. But this is not so. People tend to insure themselves by having large families with dozens of children to cope up with such contingencies and calamities. This is also confirmed by the significant difference in birth rates between the developed countries and the Third World nations; in the former it is 16 per thousand of the population and in the latter 33 per thousand. The birth rate in the poorer and backward countries is, thus, more than double of the industrially advanced nations.

Next, to bringing down the infant mortality rate, the other factors which can contribute substantially to arrest population explosion are better economic and social status for women and providing easy and ready access to family planning information and services. The status of women both socially and economically has been akin to that accorded to cattle or animals or even worse in many of the developing and least developed countries. They are used as dumb machines for reproduction. One of the major factors which account for the low birth rate as well as infant mortality rate in the affluent countries is the high social and economic status enjoyed by their women. The women will then have a say regarding

their marriages and children. They will also bring up their children with proper hygiene. The remarkable success achieved by China in the area of bringing down the population growth rate can be attributed to the comparatively better status accorded to women in that country.

As regards India which voluntarily and enthusiastically embraced family planning and opted for population control, the results during the last 25 years have been rather disappointing. The birth rate fell in the last decade from 41 to 38 per thousand people per year. But then the death rate also fell from 16 to 13 per thousand of the population per year, thus maintaining the steady growth rate of 2.2 per cent. We can achieve faster and more spectacular results if only we can persuade our women rather than the men to go in for sterilisation. Earlier the emphasis was on men because sterilisation in their case was easy. Now in the case of women also, with the laparoscopic technique it has become more easier than men. Secondly, there is a psychological resistance on the part of the men. They are afraid that sterilisation may mean castration and loss of virility and manhood. All efforts made to dispel this totally erroneous and unfounded fear have proved futile in the context of the prevailing illiteracy, ignorance, superstition and religious dogmas in the land.

The population growth not only undermines economic progress by reducing the per capita income but also seriously interferes with the very possibility of future economic growth. At the present rate of increase in population it might become difficult even to maintain the existing poor income and living standards in the years ahead, despite our further Five-Year Plans and higher rate of economic growth. First and foremost, high rate of population growth puts great pressure on land and natural resources, particularly of the non-renewable category. The extent of land that could be brought under cultivation is limited but the effort continues at increasing costs. More and more forests and pasture lands are brought under cultivation giving rise to grave environmental problems. The ecological balance is upset and we are faced with floods or droughts, soil erosion, decreasing water table and finally the turning into deserts of fertile land.

Another undesirable outcome of galloping growth rate in population is linked to extreme and uncontrollable urbanisation. There is a limit so far as the number of people is concerned which any city or town

can accommodate. The congestion in our urban centres creates acute housing, transport, hygiene and other problems resulting in steep increase in crimes, slums and breakdown in law and order. Further, growing population increases unemployment. With educational institutions and universities turning out certificate and degree holders in astronomical proportions the demand for jobs keeps mounting. The number of jobs being created on the present rate of economic growth is no match to the numbers seeking jobs afresh each year. Mounting unemployment results in frustration on the part of the youth who revolt against the system and rise in anger leading to the general unrest, protests in violence which we witness today in India as well as in all other developing countries.

When political stability is thus upset in this manner, there can be no economic growth. On the other hand, there is the grave danger of economy sliding down. The main issue will become not economic development but maintenance, of law and order, preservation of the unity, integrity and independence of the country at any cost. We are confronted with such a situation today in our country.

Population growth remains the cause and effect of low economic development and poverty. It is a vicious circle which it is not easy to break. Population explosion results in poor economic growth and increasing poverty. Retarded economic growth and increasing poverty, in their turn, lead to population explosion. Lack of education, absence of income, poor health, high mortality rate and the like induce people to have more children. This continuing population growth will make economic growth a non-starter. Economic growth can never catch up with population growth. The rate of economic growth will not be able to

match the continuing population explosion in geometrical proportions.

Therefore, family planning to be effective should be combined with social betterment measures like rapid literacy, health and higher income to families. The trend towards urbanisation should be reversed. If the facilities available in cities for better education, health, comfort, communication and employment are provided in the rural areas, the urge to move to cities where housing is a major problem will cease. We should urgently provide all amenities to the villages and these should include schools, colleges, electricity, water supply, roads, transportation, hospitals, entertainments, etc. There should also be equal if not better employment opportunities for the rural folks.

The organised sector like the Government departments, public undertakings and private enterprises are ideally suited to adopt the policy of incentives and disincentives with remarkable success. The carrot is the many concessions and privileges in the office in regard to leave, increments, non-monetary perks, educational facilities for children, medicare, awards, etc., and the stick is the withdrawal of the facilities in case the individual employee goes in for the third child. Legislation to increase the age limits for valid marriages can also help to contain population growth. The use of mass media, particularly audio visual aids like the TV and cinema, should be on a much larger and effective scale to spread the message of family planning and incentives among our masses.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi recently announced that the Government was changing its strategy on population control programmes since it was quite apparent that a new attack on the problem was required. The new programme would not

be the same as those of the past since it had been realised that input costs were going up almost exponentially while the birth rate was, at best, stagnant. Mr. Gandhi said the new programme had already been initiated with a major thrust on the education of women and girls, particularly of the weaker sections. This would have an effect on the population growth as two factors influenced it significantly—education and economic upliftment. The facilities that had to be made available with these would also be looked into by the Government.

Further, the Planning Commission has been asked to look afresh at the incentives for population control offered to the States since the current incentives worked more as disincentives. States with larger population were entitled to more resources which was basically wrong.

The political parties and political leaders in India are mortally scared to tackle the issue of population control with zeal and determination in the context of the emergency experience. They should realise that winning the elections will have no meaning if the country is to collapse due to overpopulation. Secondly, the politicians and bureaucrats should not swindle the money allocated for family planning and produce cooked up figures and statistics. Lastly, monogamy should be strictly enforced in regard to all Indian citizens irrespective of their religious faith and women should be given equal rights on par with men in all spheres. If Islamic countries like Egypt and Turkey can enforce monogamy and accord equality to women, India, which is a secular state can and should do likewise. The need of the hour is bold and pragmatic action and let us hope and pray our educated youth and elite will not fail the country but play their part nobly and courageously.

(Continued from page 19)

entire community of nations including the current members of the exclusive nuclear club, a regime of restraints to promote the cause of nuclear disarmament.

In retrospect, America and its NATO allies, in the context of their known stand favouring nuclear deterrence in one form or the other, are bound to regard Mr. Gandhi's plan as no more than Soviet views by proxy. The NATO nations of Europe are still not reconciled to the removal of medium and short range nuclear missiles from the mainland of Europe. In fact England and France have stated that the INF treaty will not, in any way, affect their own national nuclear arsenals. America also has been harping that it will not give up or compromise on its Star Wars programme. Nevertheless the world seems to be moving, though rather slowly, towards nuclear disarmament, thanks to the new initiatives, vision and dynamism displayed by the present Soviet leader and Communist Party Chief, Mikhail Gorbachev. He has also introduced sweeping and far-reaching reforms towards

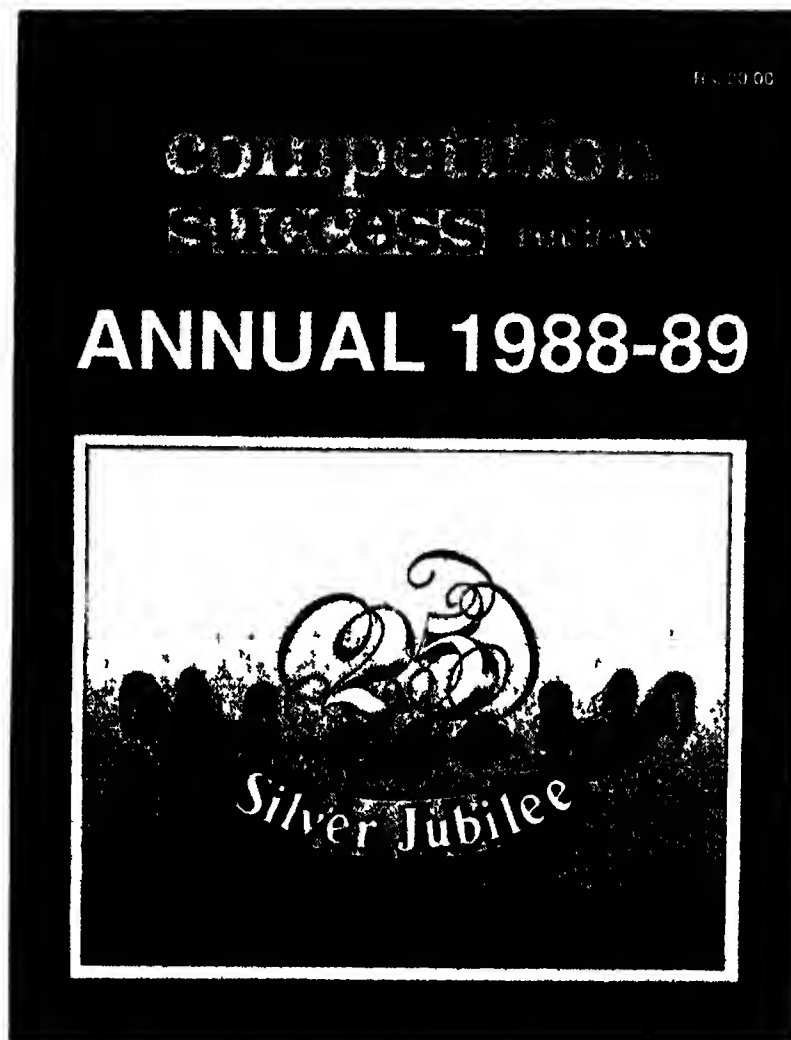
openness within the Soviet Union. When the Islamic nuclear bomb arrives on the scene to which Pakistan is frantically trying to give birth, the Western industrialised countries headed by the U.S.A. will realise the danger to their survival and opt for total nuclear disarmament in panic. At that stage India's Action Plan will be used as a blueprint, if not adopted in its entirety. In the meantime, India along with other friendly countries must continue the efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament with redoubled vigour.

At the same time India should face the reality and be fully alive to the dangers posed by a nuclear Pakistan backed by a nuclear Communist China. Fortunately, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has made India's stand in this regard crystal clear to all who matter. He declared "We do not want to accumulate arms. We do not want to augment our capacity to kill. But the system, like a whirlpool, sucks us into its vortex. We are forced to divert resources from development to defence to respond to the arsenals which are constructed as a sideshow, to great power rivalries. We are

forced to incur huge expenditure on raising the threshold of our defences.

Loft to ourselves, we would not want to touch nuclear weapons. But when tactical considerations, in the passing play of great power rivalries are allowed to take precedence over the imperatives of nuclear non-proliferation, what leeway we are left with?" The time is running out. The nuclear powers should act before it is too late. Twenty-five years ago India's elder statesman Rajaji went to Washington and asked President Edward Kennedy of the U.S.A. to throw all American atomic bombs and nuclear weapons into the sea, unilaterally, so that the Soviets could follow suit on their own. India's stand thus remains consistent right from the beginning on this vital issue of nuclear disarmament. It has not shifted its stand despite its forced entry into the nuclear club through the 1974 Pokhran explosion. Today, the Soviet Union is willing to cooperate and is ready to go more than half-way. Let us hope and pray that wisdom prevails with America and its NATO allies and the world is freed from the nuclear fear.

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INDIA

Rajiv-Ershad meeting

India and Bangladesh have agreed to solve the problem of floods caused by the Ganga and Brahmaputra jointly and set up a task force to suggest measures for flood management and water flows. The agreement is contained in a short communique issued at the end of six hour talks between the two Governments in New Delhi on September 29, 1988.

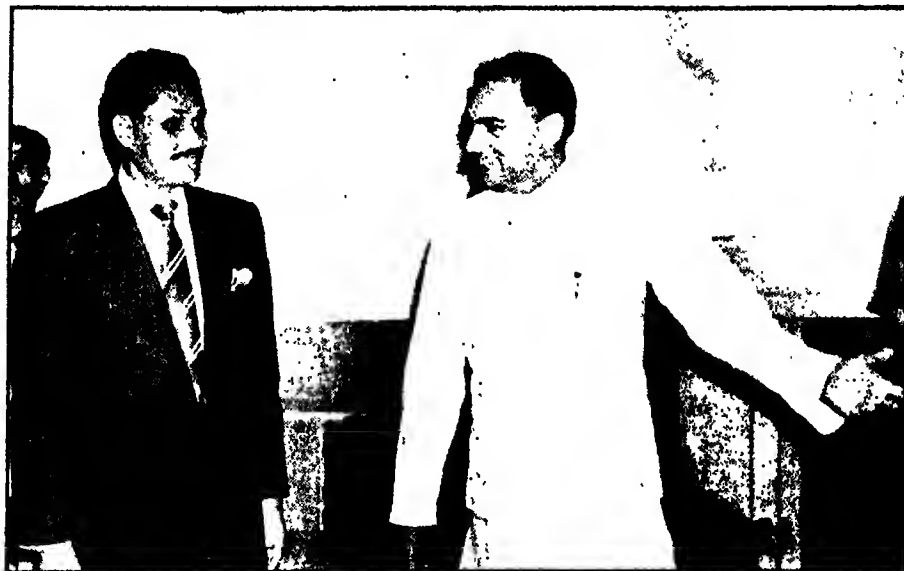
At the talks between the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Bangladesh President, Lt-Gen. H. M. Ershad, the Indian side rejected the Bangladesh suggestion for third country involvement in solving the problem and made it clear that there can be no departure from the policy of bilateralism on such matters.

The task force would be co-chaired by India's Water Resources Secretary, Mr. Naresh Chandra, and Bangladesh's Irrigation and Water Development Secretary, Syed Shamim Ahsan. It will look at both short-term and long-term measures of flood management of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga rivers and utilisation of surplus waters. It will consult existing studies on this subject and report in six months' time. It was later made clear that this would in no way alter the existing arrangement for a Joint Rivers Commission.

Widespread inundation caused by the swollen rivers is a recurring feature in north-eastern India and Bangladesh. Major topographical changes caused by the earthquake of August 15, 1950, one of the world's severest in recorded history, have added to the intensity of floods and erosion in the Brahmaputra system which is shared by the two countries.

The floods in Brahmaputra and its innumerable tributaries rising in the sub-Himalayan ranges in the north-east have been especially severe this year. The toll of human lives has been mounting from year to year but what tends to cause greater misery is the large-scale loss of standing crops. Since most of the arable land both in north-eastern India and Bangladesh lacks any irrigation facility, the destruction of the summer-sown crops by the monsoon floods deprives the people of their only means of sustenance.

While Lt-Gen. Ershad went back with the satisfaction of persuading India to have a new look into flood management, India succeeded in steering Bangladesh away from its efforts to interest other countries in the exercise with both sides now agreeing to



The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, welcomes the Bangladesh President, Mr. H. M. Ershad in New Delhi on September 29, 1988

thrash out the issue bilaterally. It also came up at the meeting that Bangladesh had no new proposal or scheme to offer except talks in general terms which made India's task so much easier in the sense that Bangladesh was reminded that India had indeed made a proposal for flood management as early as in 1978 which was turned down by Bangladesh in 1983.

The main principle of the 1978 proposal was that the Brahmaputra and Meghna system had tremendous surplus water in comparison to the Ganga-Brahmaputra system. It was pointed out that the surplus showed 12 times as much water per unit of cultivable area and 8.5 times as much water per unit of population. It was pointed out that the proposal submitted by India took care of flood control, that the peak flood control levels would go back by one to two metres, there would be water in the lean season and it would take care of the power problem by having a generating capacity from the dams of 8,000 MW. There would also be available eight million hectares of irrigable land in both countries.

The visit of Bangladesh President to Delhi at short notice for a day was at his own instance, apparently because the particularly severe nature of this year's floods in his country has created a fresh awareness that measures to deal with the annual problem brook no delay. The compulsions of geography leave no option other than joint efforts to tackle the problem.

The Joint Rivers Commission, which India and Bangladesh had set up soon after the latter's emergence as an independent nation, has done a lot of studies on the water management problem, but failed to make any mutually acceptable scheme. The task force now set up would take off from where the Commission left off.

Rajiv's China visit

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, proposes to visit China sometime towards the end of the year. He has announced on September 27, 1988 that he would not cede any territory to China during his proposed visit to Beijing. "I think it should be absolutely clear that there is no question of giving away any piece of land to resolve the border dispute," he said.

Talking to the newsmen on his return from Bhutan after a four-day visit, Mr. Gandhi ridiculed Opposition's criticism about his proposed visit. He challenged the Opposition to evolve a policy on China with a proper perspective. The Opposition should give their "China policy" to the Government and the people now that they were getting united, Mr. Gandhi said.

Not that there is any land to be ceded. India has only to wrest the 12,000 square miles of its territory seized in 1962 and evict the Chinese from Arunachal Pradesh where they are sitting pretty, laying claim to it. The Prime Minister's intention is, of course, obvious, which is to make it known that he

does not intend to negotiate a deal on the border which could involve some territorial adjustments.

Mr. Gandhi is conscious of the fact that he is dealing with a country which, even if not given an inch, would take more than a mile. That is why the nation is apt to feel relieved at the assurance that the country will not barter away any part of its territory. Of course, all Indians would support any move towards normalisation of relations with China, but if such normalisation were to be predicted on territorial compromise it would be too high a price to be paid for it.

Nobody expects Sino-Indian relations to return to the old *bhai-bhai* phase, nor would it be advisable. Such phases are particularly dangerous for India because we are essentially sentimental people and tend to get carried away by our emotions. But there are a variety of reasons why better relations with China, leading to a border settlement, are important for China. It is, therefore, right that Mr. Gandhi should go to China. The symbolism of the visit, rather than any specific results it might achieve, will be the most important gain. Firstly, it will signify India's seriousness in achieving an ultimate resolution of the border problem. Secondly, the political thrust Mr. Gandhi and the Chinese leaders can give to a basis—a set of principles, for instance—for settling the most contentious issue between the two countries would be a valuable contribution.

Economy's growth encouraging

Performance of the economy in the first half of 1988-89—April to September—has been highly encouraging judging from available data on production and prices as well as commodity supply situation, according to official sources.

A high level review of the infrastructure has shown that output performance in major areas of power generation, coal, saleable steel, crude, petroleum refinery products and cement registered a 7.7 per cent growth in April-July. Those industries together account for a total weight of 28.8 per cent in the index of industrial production. These industries would have to further improve their performance in the remaining period of the current financial year if they are to attain the target rate of growth.

The overall industrial growth rate, for which figures are available only for April and May was 12.1 as compared to the corresponding period of 1987-88.

The average index for mining rose by 4.6 per cent, manufacturing by 13.6 per cent and electricity generation by 10.7 per cent.

The review has further shown that the performance in regard to coal, crude oil and refinery products should have been better.

The overall power generation has improved because heavy rains this year helped fill hydel reservoirs.

The freight traffic moved by the railways recorded a 37 per cent growth in April-June against a decline of 2.7 per cent in the same period in 1987.

The industrial climate has brightened with the substantial increase in disbursements of financial institutions in the year ended June 1988. This is reflected also in rising movement of prices in the stock markets.

Foreign collaboration approvals also are in a rising trend and in January-July this year 487 approvals were given for foreign technology and financial collaboration as against 404 in January-July 1987.

The rate of inflation has slowed down considerably on the basis of the movements of the wholesale price index which stood at 434.4 during the week ended September 10 this year. The annual rate of inflation was 6.3 per cent on a point to point basis.

In the current financial year from April to September the rate of inflation was only 3.10 per cent against 8.1 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

What is, however, disturbing is that the increase, though seemingly modest, is due almost entirely to rise in foodgrain prices. Food items alone have shown 8.4 per cent increase in prices over the last year's level.

The balance of payments situation remains the major area of concern in the current year as trade figures for April-July showed a higher growth of imports leading to a widening of the trade deficit. The foreign exchange reserves have shown a larger decline of Rs. 2,111 crore on September 16 as compared to a fall of Rs. 1,288 crore in the corresponding period of last year. The fall works out to 30 per cent in rupee terms. The Commerce Ministry is, therefore, making all out efforts to fix higher targets of exports of some major thrust items in order to keep the trade deficit within manageable limits.

Indo-Pak talks on Siachen

The fourth round of Indo-Pakistan talks on the Siachen issue remained deadlocked with Pakistan insisting that India give up possession of the strategically located glacier in Kashmir's Ladakh region. A brief joint statement issued at the end of the two-day talks on September 24, 1988 at the level of Defence Secretaries was silent on any progress having been made to resolve the four-year-old dispute. The last round of talks on this "ticklish issue" was held in Islamabad in May. Earlier talks were held in the beginning of 1986.

The statement also said both sides reiterated their commitment to work for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Siachen issue, in accordance with the Shimla Agreement. The reference to the 1972 Shimla Agreement, which was signed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, is considered significant since this indicates that the new Government in the

post-Zia Pakistan is committed to this agreement. The relevance of the agreement to the dispute is, of course, limited to the extent that the two sides will seek to resolve any issue through bilateral negotiations and not take it to any multilateral forum. The next round will be held in Islamabad in January or February next year.

There was quiet optimism among the Indian and Pakistani officials that the fourth round of talks on the Siachen glacier issue would result in a preliminary agreement that would see an end to the four-year-old conflict taking place in the icy wastes of the eastern Karakoram ranges north-west of Leh. But the only outcome was that the discussions were conducted in a frank and friendly atmosphere. It is understood that no new proposals on extension of the actual line of control in Kashmir to cover the Siachen glacier were put forward by either side. Both sides reiterated their known positions on extending the line: India towards the north and Pakistan towards north-east. There was no deviation at all from these positions, the sources said.

Hardly four years old, the Siachen glacier dispute has spurred India and Pakistan to fight some of the bloodiest battles on this highest battleground in the world. Nestled in the almost impenetrable mountain ranges of the Karakoram, Siachen is one of the most inhospitable regions in the world, where temperature drops down to minus 40 degree Celsius in winter and remains below freezing point in summer. Located at a height of 18,000 ft above the sea level, it is the world's second largest glacier and is 74 km long and 2 to 8 km wide at varying places.

Situated in the north-west of Ladakh, it dominates the Nubra valley and the route going down to Leh. On its west is Pak-occupied Kashmir and on the east Aksaichin. In the north it reaches as far as Indira Col and touches the 4,500 km area ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963.

The root cause of the dispute is the non-demarcation of the line of actual control in this part of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan tried to capture some mountain peaks in the Siachen belt in 1983. The move was forestalled by Indian troops who in April 1984 swiftly occupied the glacier area and important peaks in the Saltoro ridge, west of Siachen. The first major clash took place in June 1984 in which the Indian Army proved its superiority. Since then Pakistan has made repeated attempts to dislodge Indian troops from the Saltoro heights, but to no purpose.

Pakistan's biggest offensive came on September 23, 1987 when it attacked Bilfond La in the south-west of the glacier. India repulsed the attack, killing at least 150 Pakistani troops. In October 1987, another Pakistani attack on the Indian posts was again repulsed.

There are strong reasons for both India and Pakistan to resolve the issue in an amicable fashion. Having tried valiantly and

failed to resolve the situation militarily, the Pakistani side realises that the prolonged non-resolution of the issue would provide India with an occasion for enlarging the area of conflict. India's proposal for a cease-fire with both sides sticking to their present positions has been turned down by Pakistan. Nevertheless, she has not shunned talks for a negotiated settlement. The present round of talks took place in this background.

National Front launched

The seven-party National Front was formally launched at a massive rally on the Marina Beach in Madras on September 17, 1988 with the avowed aim of unseating the Congress (I) at the Centre and in the States. The rally was organised by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

The rally was a colourful and extravagant pageantry consisting of hundreds of floats, a forest of DMK flags, a multitude of banners and placards, and hundreds of buses and lorries carrying party volunteers. It featured 'karagam' and dummy-horse dancers, horse-riders, trumpeters, drummers and several live bands.

The procession, which started from the Anna Arivalayam, the DMK party headquarters in Teynampet, passed along the Gemini flyover, Anna Salai, Walajah Road and Triplicane High Road, terminated on the Marina where the public meeting was addressed by a galaxy of Opposition party leaders.

Opposition stalwarts, including the Chief Ministers of four non-Congress (I) States were on the stage as Front chairman and Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, appealed to the constituents of the Front to achieve greater cohesiveness and cooperation among themselves to "free the country from Congress misrule." Mr. Rama Rao likened the Front to the chariot of the Sun God "Aditya" drawn by seven horses.

Other visiting dignitaries were the Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. S. R. Bommai, the Assam Chief Minister, Mr. P. K. Mahanta, the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, and the Convenor of the Front, Mr. V. P. Singh, besides the DMK President, Mr. M. Karunanidhi. The national leaders included the Janata President, Mr. Ajit Singh, the Telugu Desam leader, Mr. P. Uppendra, the Jan Morcha leaders, Mr. Arun Nehru and Mr. Arif Mohammed Khan, the Akali Dal (L) leader, Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala, Mr. Biju Patnaik (Janata) and Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan (Congress-S).

Defamation Bill withdrawn

Bowing to the unprecedented and concerted popular pressure evidenced across-the-board nationally in the past three weeks, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, announced on September 22, 1988



Mr. M. Karunanidhi, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, Mr. V. P. Singh and Mr. Devi Lal after launching the National Front at Madras on September 17

the Government's decision "not to make the Defamation Bill, 1988 into law." This has effectively met the demand of the Press and the public organisations that the Bill be withdrawn in toto unconditionally.

Opposition leaders and media organisations welcomed the Prime Minister's decision and described it as the triumph of the democratic aspirations of the people of the country. They congratulated the Press for having waged a successful struggle against the intentions of the Government to legislate such a draconian measure.

The Defamation Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 29, when the Opposition benches suggested that it be referred to a select committee of Parliament for consideration, and that the more controversial clauses, mainly clause 13 on criminal imputations, be dropped. The Bill was passed with three minor amendments in the Lok Sabha on August 30 and was to be brought to the Rajya Sabha on September 5.

It brought instantaneous critical reaction from a varied section of opinion, including Congress (I) men and the National Coordination Committee of the Press announced a one-day strike and rally in protest. On September 4, Mr. Gandhi announced in the AICC (I) national seminar that the Bill would not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha on September 5 as scheduled, and that a seven-member ministerial committee had been constituted for a dialogue with the Press.

However, hundreds of journalists, press workers and proprietors marched down Rajpath to the Boat Club in New Delhi on September 5 demanding the withdrawal of the "Black Bill" and pledging to fight against it to the last. The National Coordination Committee of the Press demanded that the Defamation Bill be withdrawn before any

dialogue could be initiated with the Government.

The Government had initially taken a tough stand on the Bill when it was moved in the Lok Sabha. The main speaker from the treasury benches in the Lok Sabha when the Bill was introduced, Mr. J. N. Kaushal had strongly opposed the Opposition demand to have it debated upon in different public forums. "So long as we are in the majority in Parliament, our opinion is the majority opinion," he had said.

In view of the strong objection that the draconian Bill had evoked, the Prime Minister had then deferred the introduction of the Bill, passed in a hurry in the Lok Sabha during the monsoon session, in Rajya Sabha. In the context of the political mileage that the Opposition parties have drawn out of it and the political disadvantage in which the Government was put into, the Government may prefer to let it die a natural death.

By taking this decision, after the Bill had been passed by the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister has shown commendable courage and sagacity. He has also displayed wholesome respect of public opinion, particularly the views of the Press, the bar, civil rights organisations, Opposition parties and the other segments of enlightened people who were being drawn into a countrywide agitation on this question. There is no doubt that this step will strengthen democracy, encouraging dialogue and enhance the prestige of the Government and the Prime Minister.

There is no denying the fact that scurrilous and defamatory writing is resorted to by some newspapers, either to settle their partisan scores or to pander to the hunger of spicy gossip. Often motivated campaigns are carried on relentlessly in the pursuit of *mala fide* objectives and result in

harassment of the victims of unsubstantiated slander. The entire episode has several lessons for the institutions of Indian democracy.

The withdrawal of the Bill does not and should not mean that the Press has earned for itself a licence to indulge in defamatory writing. On the contrary, the withdrawal of the Bill has placed on the Press an enormous responsibility for self-examination and finding ways how it should examine the conduct of public men without offending their rights as citizens. This examination calls for self-regulation although the Press must continue resisting governmental attempts to discipline it.

Rajiv visits Punjab

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited Punjab for a day on September 21, 1988 and there is considerable satisfaction in official and ruling party circles over the outcome of his visit, which is being interpreted as having yielded positive results. The sense of satisfaction is also mixed with relief that the visit passed off uneventfully and the Prime Minister could fulfil all the engagements without any hitch.

The most important aspect of the Prime Minister's visit to Punjab was the very fact that he went there. His long absence from the State had given the impression that he was in a way hiding from the problem, which is hardly the best of signals to send to the nation's most problem-ridden State. Perhaps, it was this long absence which raised expectations to unreasonable levels.

Mr. Gandhi has promised fresh political initiative to end the menace of terrorism in Punjab. Addressing a large public meeting in Jalandhar, Mr. Gandhi said, "When I get back to Delhi, I shall call leaders of various political parties from Punjab and talk to them to find a way out of the present situation." Mr. Gandhi said that all the political parties—the CPI, the Congress (I), the CPI(M) and the BJP—have made sacrifices in their fight against terrorism and separatism in the troubled State.

Mr. Gandhi, who last came to Punjab in September 1985, said, "the Punjab accord could not be fully implemented as the leader, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal with whom we signed, was killed soon after. There were no leaders left with whom we could sort out the problems." He bemoaned that there are not many leaders who could lead the people.

The Prime Minister announced that panchayat elections would be held in the trouble-torn State shortly to determine whether the atmosphere was conducive to holding Assembly elections to usher in a popular Government.

On the eve of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Punjab, the Union Government decided to release the second batch of 138 Jodhpur detainees. The detainees were among the several hundred people arrested during Operation Bluestar in June 1984. A total of

379 among them were charge-sheeted in January 1985 for "waging war against the state." In March this year, the Government withdrew the cases against 45 Jodhpur detainees including five who were absconding. Release of the Jodhpur undertrials was a salient feature of the Punjab Accord, besides transfer of Chandigarh and resolution of the river waters dispute. With the release of the Jodhpur detainees, the Government has thus partly accepted one of the long standing demands of the Akalis, as well as other Opposition parties to help solve the Punjab tangle.

Another significant step was the announcement by the Reserve Bank of many credit relaxations for industries and mills in Punjab to help boost economic development, which must be quite welcome. The Goindwal newsprint mill, for which the foundation stone was laid by the Prime Minister, entailing an investment of Rs. 240 crore and promising the creation of 20,000 additional jobs is, no doubt, a welcome prospect.

The fact that the Punjab problem has an economic content is indisputable and steps towards reducing unemployment and providing a better deal for farmers are imperative. But it is also true that what is at the root of the problem is not the economic hardship of the people alone but the fanaticism of a misled section of Sikh militants. Neither the large-scale killings that have been going on all these years nor the advocacy of Khalistan can be directly linked to the economic problems of the State. Not that the development of the economy does not deserve top priority but the search for a political solution to the main problem is perhaps more important.

President's rule in Mizoram

The State of Mizoram, where a political drama was enacted for eight days which rocked the 18-month-old Government ruled by the Mizo National Front (MNF), headed by the Chief Minister, Mr. Laldenga, was placed under President's rule on September 7, 1988. The 40-member State Assembly was also dissolved. The Presidential proclamation to this effect was issued by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, invoking Article 356 of the Indian Constitution.

Mizoram thus became the second State in the north-east, Nagaland being the first, to come under President's rule within a month. The Assembly in Nagaland was also dissolved. Mizoram is the fourth State to have come under President's rule in the recent days.

The decision to impose President's rule was taken by the Union Cabinet on the basis of the report received from the State Governor, Mr. Hiteswar Saikia. The Governor narrated the sequence of events,

beginning with eight MLAs quitting the ruling party. The Speaker, Mr. J. Thanguama, it was stated, did not proceed with an open mind to deal with the question whether or not the action of the eight amounted to a split, or attracted the penalties under the defection law and threatened to disqualify them. Also mentioned in the report is the point that the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Thantinga, who wanted to convey to the Speaker his backing to the eight dissidents could not do so.

The breakaway group allied with the 13-strong Congress (I) Legislature Party, and its leader, Mr. Lalthanhawla, former Chief Minister, staked claim—on the basis of support by 22 members in a House of 40—to form a coalition government but did not succeed. According to the Governor, no stable Government was possible in the wake of the constitutional breakdown and, therefore, recommended that the Centre take over the State's administration and dissolve the Assembly.

Two years ago, when Mr. Laldenga successfully steered Mizoram out of 20 years of turmoil and mayhem there was such a sense of public euphoria that nobody in Mizoram or outside could have ever imagined that such a crisis as took place before the dissolution of the Assembly was possible. The people of Mizoram had at the time shown their gratitude and their faith in Mr. Laldenga's leadership by giving his party a convincing mandate of 25 seats in a 40-member House in the February 1987 election. But politics takes strange twists and turns, and today Mr. Laldenga stands defeated, ironically not so much by external opposition but by his own men.

Mr. Laldenga believes that the eight MLAs, who deserted him to form the MNF(D), walked out because he could not make them ministers. He said "simple greed and hunger for power made them quit the MNF and my Government." I had told them, "nobody can hold my Government to ransom."

By not allowing Mr. Lalthanhawla of the Congress (I) to form a coalition Government with members of the MNF(D), the Centre has spared Mizoram the prospect of witnessing political horse-trading which would have been inevitable had the uncertain State affairs been allowed to carry on for much longer. Instead, it has cleared the decks for fresh elections. If Mr. Laldenga still enjoys the support of the people of this newly-formed State, he can come back to head the Government in Mizoram with renewed vigour and effectively snub the members of his party who betrayed him. Besides, all the members of the MNF(D) will now have to go back to the people and find out their reaction to their precipitate action.

\$ 2.9 b WB loan for India

India will get a lion's share of \$ 2.9 billion in the current fiscal year from the World Bank.
(Continued on page 30)

The World

Gorbachev elected Soviet President

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev emerged as the most powerful leader in the Soviet Union, combining the offices of the General Secretary of the Communist Party and the President of the country. His unanimous election on October 1, 1988 at a special session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) to succeed Mr. Andrei Gromyko, who voluntarily retired a day earlier, demonstrated Mr. Gorbachev's complete hold over the country.



Mikhail Gorbachev

The urgently summoned session elected Mr. Gorbachev as President and Mr. Anatoly Lukyanov as the First Vice-President after relieving Mr. Gromyko and others of their duties.

After his election, Mr. Gorbachev assured the Deputies that he would spare no effort in carrying forward the restructuring of the Soviet society. Asserting that the policy of *perestroika* had the backing of the working people, he said the time had come for "vigorous action". The Supreme Soviet also elected 58-year-old Mr. Anatoly Lukyanov as the First Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Before this election, Mr. Lukyanov was a Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The elections took place after the Supreme Soviet relieved former Presidium President, Mr. Gromyko and the First Vice-President, Mr. Pyotr Demichev, of their duties.

The election indicated that Mr. Gorbachev has finally emerged as the most powerful person in the country securing the mandate of the party for going ahead with

his policies for transforming the Soviet Union in all spheres. The affairs of the State and the party were separated following the death of Leonid Brezhnev. Now, after more than five years, the posts of the General Secretary of the party and the President have been given to the same person. The official title of the post which Mr. Gorbachev takes on in addition to his duties as party leader is Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In his address, Mr. Gorbachev said, "the Soviets must become the highest authority of their territory and eliminate the shortcomings of stagnation. The party will facilitate the enhancement of the role of the Soviets. The Soviets will take on their shoulders the major burden of State work," he said. "As the situation changes, we must change accordingly."

Mr. Gorbachev has proposed major changes in the powers of the President which would make the State set-up an executive Presidential form of Government. Under the proposal, the President would have a decisive say on key home, foreign and defence policies and appointment of the country's Prime Minister, a job performed by the party General Secretary so far. Immediately after his election, Mr. Gorbachev assured the nation that he would use the broad powers associated with his new combined posts for the benefit of the country and the people.

Reminiscent of Vladimir Lenin's famous call of "all powers to the Soviets," Mr. Gorbachev declared that he will do everything to enhance and raise the authority of the Soviets (elected legislatures) and make them real agencies for the absolute power of the people.

Describing his policy of *perestroika* or restructuring every aspect of Soviet life as a historic choice, Mr. Gorbachev said this decisive step taken three-and-a-half years ago has now entered a new and crucial phase and the role of the Soviets in this phase is very great. A key element of *perestroika* is to redefine the role of the Communist Party while enhancing the power of the legislature.

Mr. Gorbachev said that only by increasing and developing the role of the Soviets would they achieve a rational distribution of rights and duties between the party, the Government, the economic organs and the mass organisations.

The Soviet leader declared that henceforth the Supreme Soviet will definitely be more active in implementing foreign policies along with the more important domestic policy issues. On

foreign policy issues, he said the Soviet Union's international course was clear-cut: it was one of removing the risk of a nuclear catastrophe normalising international relations, forming equal and mutually beneficial ties between the countries and peoples of the world, promoting wide-ranging cooperation in most diverse spheres and ensuring to each nation the right to choose freely its own destiny.

Party-based polls in Pakistan

In the light of the Supreme Court judgement, Pakistan's Federal Cabinet at its meeting on October 2, 1988 decided to hold party-based elections in the country in November and give "unprecedented" powers to the Election Commission to deal with any electoral malpractices.



Ghulam Ishaq Khan

The Minister for Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Wasim Sajjad, said that for administrative reasons it might not be possible to hold the elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies on the same day. He said that while polling for the National Assembly seats would take place on November 16, elections to the four Provincial Assemblies would be held two or three days later.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan has ruled in favour of party-based polls. Holding that every political party would be eligible to participate in the elections to every seat in the National and Provincial Assemblies, the 12-member bench reversed the decision of the late President, Gen. Zia-ul Haq to conduct the November elections on a no-party basis.

The Court upheld a petition filed by Ms Benazir Bhutto co chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and turned down the Government plea that election symbols in the coming elections be allocated individually to candidates through draw of lots rather than to political parties

The Supreme Court judgement came within a week of the Lahore High Court verdict declaring the dissolution of the Provincial Assemblies by Gen Zia on May 29 as 'unconstitutional'

The Court held as void the amended Section 21(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1976 insofar as it provided for allocation of symbols to each candidate by draw of lots

The Court rejected a petition moved by an advocate seeking a directive to the government to hold the next elections on the basis of proportional representation

There are increasing signs that the judiciary in Pakistan wants to assert its position. The President, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, is proud of the "glorious traditions" of the judiciary to "uphold the supremacy of the law and political freedom". Obviously, in this interim period the role of the judiciary has become important.

The recent judgement of the Lahore High Court declaring as illegal and unconstitutional the May 29 Presidential proclamation dissolving the National Assembly and dismissing the Mohammed Khan Junejo Government, has demonstrated that the judiciary is capable of defending the constitution. The present judgement of the Supreme Court is also praiseworthy in this respect. Earlier also the Supreme Court had struck down some of the amendments in the Political Parties Act for being violative of the constitution.

Army seizes power in Burma

The Army seized power in Burma on September 18, 1988 and pledged to hold democratic, multi-party elections after restoring peace and order. The coup leader, the Defence Minister and Chief of the Army Staff, Gen Saw Maung, declared that he would halt deteriorating conditions and hold democratic elections in the country.

It pledged to restore law and order and hold democratic multi-party general elections, a key Opposition demand that has been backed by months of mass anti-Government protests and strikes. The announcement urged all political parties and organisations, which will accept and practise genuine democracy, to begin election preparations.

Shortly after the announcement, several thousand people surged into the streets of the capital city of Rangoon in spontaneous rejection of the new regime, the nation's fourth in two months. Demonstrators shouted for others to come out of their homes with weapons. The protesters felled



Police seen joining anti Government demonstrators in the streets of trouble-torn Burma

troops and threw them along with stones and bricks across major roads to obstruct military traffic.

Gen Saw Maung, who led the coup, was on September 20 named Defence Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The military dominated Government on September 21 made Gen Saw Maung, who had ousted Burma's first civilian leader in a quarter century, as the Prime Minister. Gen Saw Maung a hardliner, is known as the right-hand man of toppled President, Mr Sein Lwin, who was widely blamed for brutal suppression of dissent.

Immediately thereafter, Gen Saw Maung sought to head off the consolidation of democratic forces in the country by offering to step down after a promised general election. He made the offer in a letter addressed to the three prominent political figures, Gen Aung Gyi, Gen Tin Oo and Ms Aung San Suu Kyi. The three are the leaders whom democratic forces wish to form an interim Government to conduct a multi-party poll and restore democracy. All the three are said to have gone into hiding.

Gen Saw Maung wrote the letter even as Buddhist monks and ethnic minorities joined students against whom the army crackdown continued despite an international uproar and demand by the United States and other countries that shooting of unarmed people should end.

The new Burmese military strongman has claimed that his main aim was to put an end to chaotic conditions "in the interests of the people". But the very next day, his troops trained their guns on unarmed demonstrators and killed at least 150 of them. Quite apart from the horror of it all, such a show of toughness on the part of Gen Saw Maung will not help realise his own avowed aim. In less than a week in August, the troops had shot down an estimated

3 000 people during massive protest marches. This brutality did not cow down the people's struggle for democracy. It fuelled further protests.

As was to be expected, the Burmese people's agitation for breaking the country's economic and political isolation and ushering in multi-party democracy has entered a new phase of turbulence. The country appeared to have been through the worst after Gen Sein Lwin's removal as chief of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) in August followed by President Maung Maung's acceptance of the demand for multi-party democracy. With the take over of the Government by the former Armed Forces Commander, who became Defence Minister in Gen Sein Lwin's government in July, the Burmese army command has removed the self imposed ban on firing by troops on anti-government protesters.

The students have rejected Gen Saw Maung's 19 member State Peace Restoration Committee which indicates that they do not have trust in the intentions of the Army. A number of cities and towns are no longer in control of the Rangoon authorities. Students, supported by Buddhist monks have set up citizens' committees in these places and taken over administrative responsibilities. Given the current "do or die" mood, it is unlikely that they will hand back power to the army unless the latter resorts to indiscriminate killings.

Gen Saw Maung has confirmed that multi-party election would be held, but added that it would be supervised by the election commission that had already been appointed by the Burma Socialist Party. This, and the fact that the coup leader is silent about the BSPP's role in the new dispensation, seems to lend substance to the Opposition fear, held for

weeks that the army might stage a "false" coup to keep BSPP leaders in power. The new regime's intention will remain suspect until it clarifies its position on all crucial issues.

The formation of a parallel Government under the leadership of the 82-year-old former Prime Minister U Nu has come a full circle. This may have further undermined the military's power base. Gen. Saw Maung's coup has the apparent objective of halting this drift and reimposing its writ on central Burma. His call asking all political parties to begin "election preparations" may be nothing more than a feint to mislead the people.

Nothing definitely can be said about the shape of things to come as the situation in the country is still very fluid. With the nationwide strike continuing for weeks together, bringing to grinding halt nearly all industrial activities and with almost every sector joining hands with the protest marchers demanding democracy, Burma is fast sliding towards chaos and a possible civil war. Several diplomatic missions have already evacuated their nationals. What is being widely discussed both inside and outside the country is whether the transition to democracy would be peaceful or may take a violent turn.

Israel launches satellite

Israel became the eighth nation in the world to launch an artificial earth satellite on September 19, 1988. The successful launching of the 156 kg satellite into a low orbit in an indigenously built Shavit rocket is, in the words of the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, "a giant technological step". It no doubt puts this intrepid nation in the select company of four or five advanced countries that are capable of deriving strategic advantages through their space payloads.

Israel's sensational success in launching its first satellite into orbit hit the headlines in the U.S. and aroused fears that this could be the beginning of yet another major arms race in West Asia. Few in Washington were fooled by the statement of Mr. Moshe Keret, head of Israel's aircraft industries and one of the builders of the satellite, that the experimental model launched was only for technological research and not for spying.

The satellite, named 'Ofek', which in Hebrew means horizon, is said to carry a 6.6 pound payload for surveillance. Israel did not say what rocket was used for the launch. What is known is that it is in an elliptical orbit with its closest point 250 km and the farthest 1,000 km from the earth. Extrapolating from this it could be concluded that the satellite may be an experimental communications satellite though surveillance functions could also have been incorporated. There is speculation that it was either a Jericho II or the newer Comet. The satellite has a life of only one month but this will be followed by

another spy satellite giving Israel daily information on the military movements in the Arab states.

Implicit in Israel's achievement is its relentless drive to maximise self-reliance even in such sophisticated and costly ventures as gathering intelligence through satellites. At present, the Israelis got such information from the U.S. spy satellite but have frequently complained that the U.S. sometimes drags its feet because of its interests in the Arab world. Israeli officials say that better information is crucial at a time when Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia are purchasing now and much more sophisticated aircraft and ground-to-ground missiles. American experts say that the Israelis now have rockets capable of hitting Moscow and cities in Libya. No Arab country also is now beyond its military reach.

Israel frankly acknowledges that it can now get wider information about neighbouring States. The satellite carries sophisticated optical equipment capable of photographing military targets of its Arab neighbours. Defence strategists believe that having perfected the satellite launch know-how, Israel must be having a stockpile of rocket carriers capable of arming with nuclear warheads, the existence of which is by now an open secret.

NAM Ministers conference

The Non-aligned Foreign Ministers have pledged to fight the big powers' coercive policies of interference and intervention in other countries. The Ministers, who ended their four-day conference in Nicosia on September 11, 1988, also decided to intensify their efforts for early independence of Namibia and to force Israel to vacate all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

The Foreign Ministers noted that despite the Super Power detente and the signing of the INF treaty, triggering hopes of early disarmament, serious problems and conflicts still existed and threatened to jeopardise the progress made.

The Ministers constituted a 22-member ministerial committee, with Cyprus as Chairman, to suggest ways to adapt the non-aligned movement (NAM) to the new challenges thrown up by the growing Super Power detente.

The conference also adopted a four-page Nicosia declaration saying that in the current circumstances and in view of the growing interdependence of nations, the NAM will intensify the dialogue with all groupings and key factors in international relations and will actively participate in the search for a solution to all outstanding international problems.

It added that NAM was determined to face the challenges of peace, security, disarmament and development and bring about the necessary reforms and adjustments required for this purpose.

The conference said the rapprochement

between the United States and the Soviet Union and the progress achieved in disarmament negotiations, which resulted in the entry into force of the treaty of the elimination of intermediate and the shorter range missiles, as well as their continuing dialogue has greatly improved the international climate. However, serious problems and conflicts still exist and threaten to jeopardise the progress made. International relations were still characterised by the use of force, intervention, interference and the application of coercive measures. This was particularly evident in such cases as South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist regime's aggression against the front-line states, the imposition of the hateful apartheid regime, Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and pressures and threats in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua.

The movement was ready to contribute actively and constructively to the ongoing efforts for solving regional and global problems, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations, and the objectives and principles of non-alignment, so as to ensure respect for the right to self-determination of peoples and enhance the struggle against all forms of subjugation, foreign occupation and domination and of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. The movement was also determined to maintain and accelerate the historic momentum generated, thus imparting it a greater degree of permanence than in the past.

The declaration welcomed the recent initiatives by the United Nations as having demonstrated its important role in contributing towards finding solutions to long-standing international problems. The NAM had consistently supported multilateralism, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, and has striven to enhance the efficacy and effectiveness of the organisation. The movement remained resolute in its commitment to seek a solution to the present financial crisis faced by the United Nations.

It said the non-aligned countries had all along recognised that disarmament was closely linked to international peace and security and the very survival of humanity. They, therefore, were the first to start an organised campaign to halt the arms race, reduce tension between the Super Powers, seek the peaceful resolution of conflicts and promote general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Coup in Haiti

Brig.-Gen. Prosper Avril declared himself President of Haiti on September 18, 1988 only hours after ousting Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy in a military coup. Lt.-Gen. Henri Namphy was escorted under guard to

the international airport and later granted political asylum by the Dominican Republic

It was the fourth change of Government in three years in the western hemisphere's poorest nation. The new head of State has been a key figure in Haiti's succession of military Governments since dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier fled to exile in France on February 7, 1986. He served as an adviser to a military civilian junta headed by Lt-Gen Namphy which succeeded Duvalier. Brig Gen Avril was forced to resign that post in early 1986 after anti Government demonstrations.

He then participated in the June 19 coup that toppled the four-month-old civilian Government of President Leslie Manigat, who had tried to transfer Brig-Gen Avril from commander of the presidential guard to an administrative post. Brig Gen Avril was also a military advisor to Duvalier.

The coup came at the end of a week of violence in which three churches, all headed by radical priests, were attacked and destroyed, with 11 people killed and 70 wounded. The violence is widely believed to have been carried out by former members of the Ton Ton Macoutes, the secret police, founded by Duvalier's father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier in the 1950s.

The quick transfer of power through a military coup in Haiti is nothing new. What is, however, important to remember is that those who seized power now were no better than Namphy and were just as guilty of complicity in last winter's election violence and recent attacks on civilians. It is yet to be seen whether a strong democratic movement can emerge in Haiti because, in the ultimate analysis, the power game that the military generals play can be effectively resisted only by a civilian Government. And this requires a continual democratic endeavour.

Eighth win for Singapore PM

The Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, led his ruling People's Action Party to a landslide election victory on September 4, 1988 and said he would step down as Premier after 30 years in office. This was Mr. Lee's eighth straight victory since 1959.

The ruling party won all but one seat in the 81-member National Parliament. Considering the pathetic absence of a credible opposition party and the severe limits imposed on expression of dissent in the country, the election verdict is true to past pattern and hardly surprising. Although 18 ethnic Indians contested the polls, all those who fought on the opposition tickets failed to win, while six from the ruling party got elected.

Under Mr. Lee, the island republic has

had a kind of parliamentary democracy which is difficult to distinguish from a dictatorship. The lopsidedness of the verdict can be gauged from the failure of the Workers' Party to win even a single seat, though it secured 38.5 per cent of the popular vote. There is no doubt that Mr. Lee has brought economic prosperity to the island.

Mr. Lee said his party's eighth successive victory was the reflection of a solid mandate for the leadership of the second generation leaders. Mr. Lee was the only guard who fought the election, as 15 of the veterans including senior Minister, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, declined to contest, with a

(Continued from page 26)

Bank accounting for almost 39 per cent of its total lending programme of \$ 7.7 billion for Asia region. China comes second with 22 per cent (\$ 1.6 billion) followed by Indonesia with 18 per cent (1.3 billion) in the total allocations of the International Development Agency (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the two affiliates of the world body.

However, the World Bank has warned India about the consequences of its double-digit inflation over the country's poor. Its inflation rate which has crept upward ten per cent in recent years is due to successive drought conditions, the World Bank's annual report says. There is increasing concern that successive budget deficits add over eight per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and continuing increases in the money supply are important factors contributing to the inflationary pressure, it adds. The report, however, notes that the Government is watching developments in these areas.

The report says that India has seen its per capita annual average share declined from \$ 2.0 in 1979-81 to less than \$ 1.10 this year. China, the second largest beneficiary of the World Bank after India, is

view to make way for the younger team of Minister in charge of the Government for the past four years. Mr. Lee has a world record of being the longest serving (29 years) democratically elected Prime Minister.

Although there is a growing public disaffection against Mr. Lee's 29 years of autocratic rule, the opposition parties, however, have failed to capitalise on this as they are hampered by their own disunity. Except for one or two major opposition parties, the rest of the registered parties become active only during the election time.

also not free from inflationary pressure.

RBI predicts 9 p.c. income growth

Growth of real national income (or net domestic product) in 1988-89 was expected to be nine per cent as buoyancy in agricultural output was due following a good monsoon so far in many parts of the country, according to the annual report of the working of the Reserve Bank of India released in Bombay on September 8, 1988.

The report said to achieve the overall growth rate of four per cent postulated in the Seventh Plan, the Government had initiated a new 'action plan' for increasing foodgrain production through a strategy of immediate and concerted action in selected 'thrust districts' in 14 States and had set up a foodgrain target of 166 million tonnes for 1988-89 and 175 million tonnes for 1989-90. Meanwhile, an all-India study on rural credit and credit institutions, commissioned by RBI, was under way and would be completed next year, to enable the Government to ensure higher productivity of institutional credit and better recycling of funds in rural areas.

Competition Opportunities

Services Examination, October 1988
(October 22, 1988)
Clerical Cadre Examination by RBI, New Delhi and Madras
(October 30, 1988)
Bank Clerical Examination by BSRB, Chandigarh
(November 13, 1988)
Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Baroda
(November 20, 1988)
Clerical Cadre Examination by NABARD, Chandigarh
(November 27, 1988)
Management Trainees/Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Delhi
(December 11, 1988)
National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Examination
(December 11, 1988)
Clerks' Grade Special Examination

for STs only), 1988
(December 4, 1988)
Primary Teachers Examination for Municipal Corporation of Delhi
(December 18, 1988)
Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Senior/Junior Hindi Translators) Examination, 1988
(January 8, 1989)
SBI Probationary Officers' Examination
(January 8, 1989)
Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Bombay
(January 15, 1989)
Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Lucknow
(January 22, 1989)
Combined Medical Services Examination, 1989
(February 28, 1989)
Last date : October 31, 1988

IAS Toppers Talk To You : Mr. RAJIV BANSAL

Make CSR A Regular Habit

Mr. Rajiv Bansal, an alumni of IIT, Delhi is one of the successful candidates in this year's Civil Services examination. A hard working young man with a desire to achieve his goal, Mr. Bansal was earlier selected in Engineering Services examination, IIT and Indian Institute of Management

His advice to our readers is to make Competition Success Review a regular habit.

We publish here an exclusive interview he gave to CSR.

Q What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. Hard work, perseverance and a strong desire to achieve

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. A career in Civil Services provides an opportunity to deal with a large number of diverse tasks aimed at national development. This diversity and challenge is what attracts me most.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My parents have been a constant source of motivation for me.

BIO-DATA

Name: RAJIV BANSAL

Educational Qualifications:

School: St. Columba's School

College: IIT, Delhi

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships

won:

Junior Science Talent Search Exam

Merit cum Means

Earlier Selections: Engineering Services

Exam NTPC, NHPC, ITI, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Lucknow, Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi

Experience: Trainee Officer, HUDCO

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other services/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I would have accepted the result gracefully and gone in for an M.B.A. education.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. It is extremely satisfying.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because it provides informative articles on latest national and international issues.

The articles provide in-depth information and help in understanding the problem in its entirety.

— Rajiv Bansal

A. About three to four months back.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. (1) Civil Engineering (2) Sociology

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. (1) Civil Engineering—because I am a Civil Engineer. (2) Sociology—partly because of interest and aptitude and partly because it is generally felt that the marks return/unit of effort is quite high in

Sociology

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. Very wide reading of newspapers, magazines, books, just about any reading material proves useful. Discussions between friends help a lot in thrashing out issues.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. *Competition Success Review India Today IFR Yojana Karys Guide and India 86*

Q Which books did you study for your other papers?

A Sociology R Aron Y Singh M N Srinivas T B Bottomore M Haralambos

Q How did you prepare for your interview?

A I did no formal preparation but merely cleared my thoughts on major issues and expected questions

Q How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A The sample interviews of selected candidates are published regularly in *Competition Success Review*. These help in providing a guideline for effective preparation

Q What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A It is a very informative magazine providing well composed articles on a wide range of issues

Q What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A One should do both wide extensive study well before the exam so as to build a base and finally selective intensive study for the last 6-8 weeks

Q Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A I think the existing system is quite appropriate

***Competition Success Review
is a very informative magazine
providing well composed
articles on a wide range
of issues.***

—Rajiv Bansal

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. No I do not think that lowering the age limit will affect the selection of the brilliant candidates

Q With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A I think a restriction to three attempts is quite appropriate for selecting the best

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. The magazine should include more articles on the Indian National Movement

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Make it a habit to read the magazine regularly

My Personality Test

Mr. Rajiv Bansal, IAS



I was hopeful that I would qualify for the interview and so on receiving the call I was happy and relieved. I did not prepare much for the interview. I brushed up information about HUDCO the organisation in which I was working. I also gathered additional information on related topics such as housing policy and urban development programmes. Further I went over the recent issues of *Competition Success Review* to consolidate my thoughts on recent national and international issues

On the day of the interview I dressed up very simply in a white shirt and grey pants. I did not feel the need to wear a suit or a tie as it becomes suffocating in the warm weather. I spent my time in the reception hall of the UPSC and engaged myself in some light conversation with other candidates. I do not think that studying in the last few moments

before the interview helps at all. It is much better to relax and go in with an open mind

I was interviewed by a Board of four members. As soon as I entered, the Chairman smiled and asked me to sit down. The atmosphere was quite comfortable and the members made me feel at ease. The first question was asked by the Chairman. He asked me to tell the Board something about the housing problem in India. I spoke continuously for about 3-4 minutes and then paused for a while. The Chairman then put a few questions on what I had said. He further asked me about my job responsibilities. Thereafter he passed the questioning to the next member

The second member also asked me questions on related issues like low cost sanitation systems, water supply networks and the rural-urban migration problem. I could answer about 75% of the questions satisfactorily

The third member asked me about the drug menace, ways and means to combat it and also the reasons for the rising number of addicts. He further linked up the drug problem with the sports I had mentioned in my extra-curricular interests

Finally the fourth member, a lady, asked me about the non-Congress (I) governments in different States in India as well as their role in the Indian democratic system

The interview lasted about 25-30 minutes and ended with a polite 'Thank you' from the Chairman

I was on the whole satisfied with my interview. Although I could not answer all the questions, I did not feel nervous and answered all that I knew frankly and confidently

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How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



Mr. Madan Lal

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lal was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

In the October issue, I had written a feature on India's progress since Independence, bringing to the readers salient and basic information in the areas of Commerce and Trade, Transport, Industry, Planning, Energy and Demographic Background. I do hope the readers found

the information useful. I shall try to cover the remaining sectors of our economy, namely Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Minerals and other resources etc., in the subsequent issues.

As the readers are aware, 1988 is the year of the Olympic Games. In its last issue, the Competition Success Review published for the benefit of its readers a special feature on these Games, giving not only the historical background but also all relevant information about various sports and games ever since the resumption of the Olympic Games at the close of the last century. Without being in any way pompous or patronising, I really consider this special feature to be stupendous and unique, for it embodies all worthwhile information that a student need know about the modern Olympic Games. Indeed, the readers will do well to preserve their copy of that issue.

Among other subjects/areas, the question papers on General Knowledge used at competitive examinations almost invariably include some questions on sports and games. Not only this, questions on sports and games are also asked at the interviews for personality test. In this issue, therefore, I propose to provide to the readers salient information in this field in the form of objective type questions with multiple answers. Given below is a test paper of the objective type, consisting of 100 questions, on sports and games.

Further, from the question papers of various competitive examinations published by the CSR from time to time, readers would no doubt have observed that questions are also asked about the international organisations, such as the UN and its special agencies, and on important events happening elsewhere in the world. Such questions are intended to test as to how well-informed the examinee is in regard to such vitally important organisations and events. Serious-minded students do, therefore, equip themselves with information in this area and do better than those who do not so equip themselves. These questions are

mostly of the "recall of information" type and are, therefore, mark earning—a rich bonanza for little effort. With this end in view, I have also drawn up a second test battery of 10 questions in this area which readers will find after the test paper on sports and games.

Incidentally, a reader wished to know whether the examining bodies resort to negative marking for wrong answers. I am afraid this is a difficult question to answer and should legitimately be posed to the examining bodies. Legally, however, the position seems to be that wherever an examining body wishes to resort to negative marking, they have to warn the examinees both in the rules notifying the examination, as well as in the question papers that there will be negative marking for wrong answers. Therefore, in the absence of such a warning, the examining bodies cannot and should not make any deduction on account of the wrong answers, from the marks earned for correct answers. For information of readers, wherever negative marking is resorted to, the quantum of deduction is determined by a standard formula which in effect means deduction of one mark for every three wrong answers.

In the case of the really good candidates, the effect of negative marking, where made, is therefore not very material. The real effect is on examinees who resort to marking of answers randomly on a whole-sale basis. Such examinees, in any case, seldom succeed, even Dame Luck cannot help them.

As usual, you are advised to attempt each paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of your performance with reference to the Answers published at the end of the paper. The following grades will help the reader in self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30% score — Poor
- (ii) 31% to 50% score — Fair
- (iii) 51% to 65% score — Good
- (iv) 66% to 80% score — Very good
- (v) Above 80% score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60%.

SPORTS

1. The first historical mention of the holding of the ancient Olympic Games occurred about

- (a) 2000 years ago (b) 2250 years ago
- (c) 2500 years ago (d) 2750 years ago

2. Who started the ancient Olympic

Games?

- (a) The Egyptians (b) The Greeks (c) The Jews (d) The Romans

3. The ancient Olympic Games came to a sudden end when the Roman Emperor Theodosius banned them as pagan

manifestations. The modern Olympic Games were revived after a lapse of nearly

- (a) Ten centuries (b) Twelve centuries
- (c) Fifteen centuries (d) Eighteen centuries

4. The restoration of the Olympic Games at the end of the last century was at the

initiative of a/an

(a) French Baron (b) Greek Philosopher
(c) German Philanthropist (d) English Duke

5. The Olympic Symbol (Summer Games) comprises of five rings or circles linked together to represent

(a) The sporting friendship of all people
(b) The five continents (c) Both A and B above (d) None of the above

6. The five intertwined rings or circles on the Olympic Flag made of white silk are

(a) From right to left blue, yellow, black, green and red respectively (b) From left to right blue, yellow, black, green and red respectively (c) From right to left blue, black, green, red and yellow respectively (d) From left to right yellow, red, green, black and blue respectively

7. Since 1900 A.D., the Olympic Games have been held twice at each of the following cities except

(a) London (b) Los Angeles (c) Paris (d) Rome

8. Which country won the largest number of medals (gold, silver and bronze) at 1984 Olympics?

(a) China (b) Romania (c) U.S.A. (d) West Germany

9. The Olympic Games (Summer) in 1992 are scheduled to be held at

(a) Barcelona (b) Helsinki (c) Seoul (d) Tokyo

10. Which of the following countries did not participate in the Olympic Games held in 1984?

(a) China (b) Romania (c) South Korea (d) U.S.S.R.

11. In which country were the last Commonwealth Games held?

(a) Australia (b) Canada (c) England (d) New Zealand

12. 'Thomas Cup' is associated with

(a) Badminton (b) Billiards (c) Lawn Tennis (d) Table Tennis

13. The term 'Butterfly' is associated with
(a) Boxing (b) Kabaddi (c) Swimming (d) Wrestling

14. The 'Jules Rimet Cup' is associated with

(a) Basketball (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Lawn Tennis

15. Which country hosted the first Asian Games?

(a) India (b) Indonesia (c) Iran (d) Malaysia

16. Which country hosted the Xth Asian Games?

(a) China (b) Japan (c) South Korea (d) Thailand

17. Which country led a boycott of 62 nations of the 1980 Olympic Games held at Moscow?

(a) France (b) U.K (c) U.S.A (d) West Germany

18. The revival work of Olympic Games was undertaken by Baron Pierre de Coubertin after a lapse of 15 centuries. The first modern Games were held in 1896 at

(a) Athens (b) London (c) Paris (d) St. Louis

19. The XIth Asian Games are scheduled

to be held in the year

(a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1992

20. The XIth Asian Games are scheduled to be held at

(a) Beijing (b) Bangkok (c) Jakarta (d) Tokyo

21. Which country won the largest number of medals (gold, silver and bronze put together) at the Xth Asian Games?

(a) China (b) Japan (c) Philippines (d) South Korea

22. Which country won the largest number of gold medals at the Seoul Asian Games?

(a) China (b) Japan (c) Philippines (d) South Korea

23. The diamond-studded Reliance Cup (World Cup 1987) was carried away by the

(a) Australians (b) English (c) Indians (d) Caribbeans

24. Who led the team which won the 1987 Reliance Cup?

(a) Mike Gatting (b) Vivian Richards (c) Allan Border (d) Kapil Dev

25. The prize money for the winners of the Reliance World Cup 1987 was

(a) £ 12,000 (b) £ 15,000 (c) £ 20,000 (d) £ 30,000

26. In the World Cup Cricket tournaments played in 1983, India won the Cup by defeating in the final match

(a) Australia (b) England (c) Pakistan (d) West Indies

27. The final match for the Reliance Cup 1987 was played at

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Karachi (d) Lahore

28. How many gold medals did P. T. Usha win individually at the 1986 Asian Games?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

29. Apart from the gold medals won by P. T. Usha, who else won a gold medal individually at the 1986 Asian Games?

(a) Kartar Singh (b) Vandana Rao (c) M. D. Valsamma (d) Shiny Abraham

30. In Cricket, the two sets of wickets are

(a) 18 yards apart (b) 20 yards apart (c) 22 yards apart (d) 24 yards apart

31. The measurement of Lawn Tennis Court for Singles is

(a) 70 ft. by 26 ft. (b) 78 ft. by 28 ft. (c) 70 ft. by 30 ft. (d) 78 ft. by 38 ft.

32. All of the following places are associated with the game of Football, except

(a) Brabourne Stadium, Bombay (b) Nehru Stadium, New Delhi (c) Salt Lake Stadium, Calcutta (d) Wembley, London

33. Which of the following places is not associated with Cricket?

(a) Old Trafford (b) Eden Gardens (c) Mordoka Stadium (d) Melbourne

34. Which of the following places in the U.S.A. is associated with Lawn tennis?

(a) Brooklyn (b) Forest Hill (c) Madison Square Garden (d) Yankee Stadium

35. 'Dribbling' is a term associated with all of the following except

(a) Basketball (b) Baseball (c) Football (d) Hockey

36. Which of the following places is

associated with Table Tennis?

(a) Aintree (b) Brookland (c) N.D.M.C. Indoor Stadium, New Delhi (d) Putney

37. The term 'Smash' is associated with
(a) Badminton (b) Billiards (c) Lawn Tennis (d) Volleyball

38. Which of the teams in the Reliance World Cup 1987 attained the position of runners up?

(a) Australia (b) England (c) India (d) Pakistan

39. The Summer Olympic Games are normally held at intervals of

(a) Two years (b) Three years (c) Four years (d) Five years

40. The Winter Olympic Games came into being in

(a) 1912 (b) 1916 (c) 1920 (d) 1924

41. The last Winter Olympic Games were held in February 1988 at

(a) Innsbru (Australia) (b) Lake Placid (U.S.A.) (c) Calgary (Alberta) (d) Chamonix (France)

42. At the Xth Asian Games which country won the largest number of gold medals?

(a) China (b) Japan (c) South Korea (d) Iran

43. Which of the following Trophies is not associated with Cricket?

(a) Charminar Challenge Cup (b) Duleep Trophy (c) Champions Trophy (d) Rohinton Baria Trophy

44. 'Epsom' is associated with

(a) Horse Racing (b) Polo (c) Rowing (d) Swimming

45. 'Durand Cup' is associated with the game of

(a) Cricket (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Volleyball

46. The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports is located at

(a) Bangalore (b) Calcutta (c) Darjeeling (d) Patiala

47. The Dronacharya Award for sports coaches was instituted by Government in

(a) 1961 (b) 1970 (c) 1985 (d) 1987

48. The Dronacharya Awards have so far been given in all the following disciplines except

(a) Wrestling (b) Swimming (c) Athletics (d) Boxing

49. The Arjuna Awards for recognition of talented sportsmen and women were instituted in

(a) 1961 (b) 1965 (c) 1971 (d) 1980

50. The Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is located at

(a) Dehradun (b) Darjeeling (c) Uttarkashi (d) Shillong

51. Who among the following was the first Indian to reach the summit of Mount Everest?

(a) M. S. Kohli (b) Sonam Gyasto (c) H. V. Bahuguna (d) Tenzing Norgay

52. In which year did Sir Edmund Hillary reach the summit of Mount Everest?

(a) 1952 (b) 1953 (c) 1954 (d) 1955

53. The Sports Authority of India was registered as a society in

(a) 1982 (b) 1983 (c) 1984 (d) 1985

54. 'Cannon, cue and pot' are three terms associated with

(a) Billiards only (b) Golf only (c) both Billiards and Golf (d) Billiards, Golf and Shooting

55. Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is located at

(a) Bhopal (b) Gwalior (c) Karnal (d) Patiala

56. Which of the following has been entrusted with the responsibility of training coaches in various sports disciplines?

(a) Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (b) Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (c) Nehru Yuva Kendra (d) Sports Authority of India

57. The headquarters of the Indian Mountaineering Foundation is at

(a) Calcutta (b) Darjeeling (c) New Delhi (d) Siliguri

58. Merdeka Cup is associated with

(a) Badminton (b) Football (c) Hockey (d) Polo

59. The Government of India constituted the National Welfare Fund in 1982 in the field of Sports. This fund was created to give financial assistance to

(a) Outstanding sportspersons of yester-years who are in indigent circumstances (b) State governments to encourage sports at the school level (c) Universities for encouraging sports and physical education (d) Outstanding sportspersons who win positions in sports at international level

60. Who is directly responsible for the management, maintenance and utilisation of various National Stadiums at Delhi?

(a) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports (b) Sports Authority of India (c) Delhi Development Authority (d) New Delhi Municipal Committee

61. The National Sports Festival for women was, for the first time, organised in

(a) 1970 (b) 1975 (c) 1980 (d) 1985

62. During the Seventh Plan period, it has been proposed to assist establishment of a network of synthetic tracks and artificial surfaces numbering

(a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 30

63. For promotion of sports and games in schools incentives with cash prizes of Rs. 10,000 are given to the winning schools of district level tournaments held in

(a) Athletics, basketball, hockey and volleyball (b) Athletics only (c) Basketball and hockey only (d) Volleyball, basketball and athletics

64. The Government of India introduced the scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarship in

(a) 1965-66 (b) 1970-71 (c) 1975-76 (d) 1980-81

65. The trophy known by the name of 'Grand Prix' is associated with

(a) Table Tennis only (b) Lawn Tennis only (c) Table Tennis and Lawn Tennis (d) Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis and Shooting

66. 'Rangaswamy Cup' is associated with

(a) Archery (b) Cricket (c) Football (d) Hockey

67. The Reliance Cup was earlier known

by the name of

(a) Benson and Hedges Cup (b) McDowell's Challenge Cup (c) Prudential Cup (d) Rothmans Cup

68. The logo of the 1987 Reliance Cup was

(a) Dancing elephant (b) Dove (c) Eagle (d) Kangaroo

69. Who won the 1987 Wimbledon women's singles championship?

(a) Mrs. Billie Jean King (b) Helena Sukova (c) Helen Wills Moddy (d) Martina Navratilova

70. All of the following Cups/Trophies are associated with Lawn Tennis except

(a) Asian Cup (b) Davis Cup (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Cup (d) Nations' Cup

71. The Government of India adopted a national sports policy through a resolution laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament in

(a) 1980 (b) 1982 (c) 1984 (d) 1986

72. Normally the Commonwealth Games are held at intervals of

(a) Three years (b) Four years (c) Five years (d) There is no fixed interval

73. The next (14th) Commonwealth Games are scheduled to be held in

(a) Australia (b) Canada (c) England (d) New Zealand

74. In 1987, the Santosh Trophy was won by

(a) East Bengal (b) Mohun Bagan (c) Mohammedan Sporting (d) Railways

75. Who won the 1987 Ranji Trophy?

(a) Bombay (b) Haryana (c) Hyderabad (d) Tamil Nadu

76. The name of Chuni Goswami is associated with the game of

(a) Football (b) Hockey (c) Gymnastics (d) Kho kho

77. The weight of the ball used at Test Cricket matches is

(a) 4.57 ounces (b) 5.00 ounces (c) 5.25 ounces (d) 5.50 ounces

78. Who was the captain of the Indian Team which won the Sharjah Cup in 1988?

(a) Kapil Dev (b) Dilip Vengsarkar (c) Ravi Shastri (d) Mohinder Amarnath

79. Who among the following is associated with the game of Chess?

(a) Olga Ircherova (b) Gari Kasparov (c) Vladimir Kleslyov (d) Victor Markin

80. The Olympic Flame symbolises

(a) Unity among various nations of the world (b) Speed, perfection and strength (c) Sports as a means for securing harmony among nations (d) Continuity between the ancient and modern games

81. 'Grand Slam' is associated with

(a) Bridge (cards) (b) Chess (c) Horse Racing (d) Shooting

82. All of the following terms are used in Horse Racing except

(a) Jockey (b) Punter (c) Regatta (d) Steeplechase

83. Who among the following has recently retired from Test Cricket?

(a) Dilip Vengsarkar (b) Sandeep Patil (c) Sunil Gavaskar (d) None of the above

84. Which of the following is associated

with Cricket?

(a) Bighton Cup (b) Rangaswamy Cup (c) Rohinton Baria Trophy (d) Santosh Trophy

85. The height of the net in the centre of the tennis court is

(a) 2 ft. 10 inches (b) 2 ft. 11 inches (c) 3 ft. 1 inch (d) 3 ft. 2 inches

86. How many players are there on each side in the game of Basketball?

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

87. Which of the following games is not included in the Olympic Games?

(a) Archery (b) Cycling (c) Skiing (d) Cricket

88. The Olympic Flame was, for the first time, ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium at

(a) Athens Games (1896) (b) London Games (1908) (c) Paris Games (1924) (d) Amsterdam Games (1928)

89. Who among the following was adjudged as the best all-round athlete at the 1984 Olympic Games?

(a) Carl Lewis (b) Mary Lou Retton (c) Stacy Caulkins (d) Daley Thompson

90. How many gold medals did China win at the Tenth Asian Games?

(a) 93 (b) 94 (c) 82 (d) 76

91. In the 1987 Reliance Cup, England lost the final match against Australia by a margin of just

(a) 3 runs (b) 4 runs (c) 6 runs (d) 7 runs

92. For outstanding and sustained mountaineering performance of Indian mountaineers, the Indian Mountaineering Fund till 1986 awarded gold medals to

(a) 10 persons (b) 12 persons (c) 14 persons (d) 16 persons

93. Who among the following became the first Indian to take 16 wickets in a single Test Match?

(a) Jesu Patel (b) Chetan Sharma (c) Kapil Dev (d) Narendra Hirwani

94. Who won the 1987 Irani Trophy?

(a) East Zone (b) Hyderabad (c) North Zone (d) West Zone

95. Where was the 1987 Merdeka Football Tournament held?

(a) Beijing (b) Jakarta (c) Kuala Lumpur (d) Singapore

96. Who won the 1987 Merdeka Cup?

(a) Czechoslovakia (b) Italy (c) Malaysia (d) South Korea

97. Who won the men's singles crown in the 1987 National Table Tennis Championship matches?

(a) Bona Thomas (b) Kamlesh Mehta (c) Sujay Ghorpade (d) S. Sriram

98. The 1987 Federation Cup women's football championship was won by

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Rajasthan (d) West Bengal

99. The Narang Trophy for inter-State Badminton Championship 1987 was won by

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

100. Lady Rattan Tata Trophy was won in 1987 by

(a) Indian Railways (b) Air India (c) Indian Airlines (d) Border Security Force

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

1. Which day is celebrated as United Nations day every year?

- (a) 7th April (b) 24th October (c) 14th November (d) 27th December

2. Where did the three leaders F D Roosevelt Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin meet in 1943 and agreed on the need for an effective instrument for maintaining international peace?

- (a) Moscow (b) San Francisco (c) Tehran (d) Washington D C

3. In 1945 fifty nations met to phrase the basic Charter for a world organisation which would "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" This conference took place at

- (a) Dumbarton Oaks (b) London (c) San Francisco (d) Yalta

4. The headquarters of the United Nations is at

- (a) Geneva (b) Paris (c) New York (d) Washington D C

5. The number of principal organs of the United Nations is

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

6. Which of the following organs of the UN has the basic responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security?

- (a) General Assembly (b) Security Council (c) International Court of Justice (d) Trusteeship Council

7. The number of sovereign countries who are members of the United Nations is

- (a) 153 (b) 155 (c) 157 (d) 159

8. Which of the following countries is *not* a member of the United Nations?

- (a) Cuba (b) Israel (c) South Africa (d) Switzerland

9. Which of the following agencies related to the United Nations was in existence before the Second World War?

- (a) Food and Agricultural Organisation (b) International Labour Organisation (c) World Health Organisation (d) International Monetary Fund

10. All of the following organisations have their headquarters at Geneva except

- (a) Food and Agricultural Organisation (b) International Labour Organisation (c) World Health Organisation (d) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

11. All of the following organisations have their headquarters at Washington D C, except

- (a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (b) International Monetary Fund (c) United Nations Children's Fund (d) International Finance Corporation

12. When was the International Monetary Fund established?

- (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

13. Which of the following is an affiliate of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)?

- (a) UNICEF (b) UNDP (c) IDA (d) IMF

14. The main object of which of the following U N Agencies is to help the underdeveloped countries in the task of

raising their living standards?

- (a) IMF (b) UNICEF (c) UNDP (d) IDA

15. Which of the following U N Agencies has its headquarters at Paris?

- (a) UNESCO (b) ILO (c) FAO (d) IMO

16. In 1943 Franklin D Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin met at Tehran primarily

- (a) To discuss the strategy to be adopted by the Allies to invade Germany (b) To consider a common plan of action by the Allied forces against the axis powers (c) For creating an effective instrument for maintaining international peace (d) To work out a common line of action against Japan

17. The General Assembly meets regularly

- (a) Once a month (b) After every three months (c) Twice a year (d) Once a year on the third Tuesday of September

18. The total number of members of U N Security Council is

- (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 15 (d) 20

19. The number of permanent members of the U N Security Council is

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

20. All of the following countries are permanent members of the U N Security Council except

- (a) Britain (b) Canada (c) China (d) France

21. The normal term of office of the U N Secretary General is

- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 6 years

22. Which of the following statements in regard to the U N Security Council is *not* correct?

- (a) Of its total membership five members are permanent members (b) The Presidency of the Council is alternated on a monthly basis confined to the permanent members (c) In voting on substantive measures all permanent members must vote 'yes' if the measure is to pass (d) The ten non permanent members do not have the veto power

23. Which of the following statements in regard to the functioning of the U N General Assembly is *not* correct?

- (a) The Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council (b) A two thirds majority is needed to pass resolutions on all important questions (c) The use of veto power in the General Assembly is confined to the countries who are permanent members (d) The General Assembly votes on admission of new members approved by the Security Council and can also expel or suspend member-countries

24. To which country did the first Secretary General of the U N belong?

- (a) Austria (b) Sweden (c) Burma (d) Norway

25. To which country does the present U N Secretary General belong?

- (a) Peru (b) France (c) Spain (d) Sweden

26. Who amongst the following, was the first U N Secretary General?

- (a) Trygve Lie (b) Dag Hammarskjöld (c) U Thant (d) None of the above

27. The Secretary General of the United Nations is

- (a) Kurt Waldheim (b) Javier Perez de Cuellar (c) U Thant (d) Nono of the above

28. Who, amongst the following U N Secretary Generals, was killed in an air-crash?

- (a) Dag Hammarskjöld (b) U Thant (c) Kurt Waldheim (d) None of the above

29. The total number of Judges of the International Court of Justice is

- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 15 (d) 18

30. The present President of the International Court of Justice is a/an national

- (a) British (b) Indian (c) Swiss (d) None of the above

31. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is at

- (a) Geneva (b) The Hague (c) Rome (d) Vienna

32. The term of office of a Judge of the International Court of Justice is

- (a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 9 years (d) 10 years

33. The normal term of office for which the President and Vice President of the International Court of Justice are elected is

- (a) 3 years (b) 5 years (c) 7 years (d) 9 years

34. The only Indian woman who became President of the World Health Organisation so far is/was

- (a) Smt Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya (b) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur (c) Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit (d) Dr Sushila Nayar

35. Of the various agencies related to the United Nations, the one that has been in existence for the longest period is

- (a) International Labour Organisation (b) Universal Postal Union (c) World Health Organisation (d) World Meteorological Organisation

36. The heads of Governments of the countries which are members of the Commonwealth meet

- (a) Once a year (b) Biennially (c) At intervals of three years (d) As and when necessary

37. All of the following countries seceded at different times from the Commonwealth, except

- (a) Ireland (b) Pakistan (c) Malaysia (d) South Africa

38. Which of the following agencies related to the United Nations is concerned with promoting the growth of international trade and equilibrium in balance of payments?

- (a) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (b) International Development Association (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (d) United Nations Development Programme

39. The headquarters of the European Economic Community is at

(a) Brussels (b) Copenhagen (c) Bonn (d) Rome

40. The number of countries who are members of the E. E. C. is

(a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) None of the above

41. Popularly known as the Common Market, the E. E. C. was established in

(a) 1957 (b) 1958 (c) 1959 (d) 1960

42. The headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is at

(a) Algiers (b) Lagos (c) Kuwait (d) Vienna

43. Which of the following statements about the OPEC is *not* correct?

(a) Its membership is open to every country (b) It was formed in 1960 (c) It was formed to control production and pricing of crude oil (d) It has been successful in determining world oil prices to a large extent

44. All of the following are the functions of the U. N. Trusteeship Council except

(a) It prepares people for self-government or independence (b) Its membership is confined to the nations who administer trust territories and some members elected by the General Assembly (c) It supervises the administration of various territories governed by nations designated by the U. N. as trustees (d) Regular meeting of the Council are held twice a year

45. The official languages of the United Nations are

(a) English, French, German, Chinese and Spanish (b) English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish (c) German, Chinese, Japanese, English and French (d) English, Japanese, French, Chinese and Spanish

46. Which of the following organisations is, among other things, concerned with human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion?

(a) UNICEF (b) UNFPA (c) UNESCO (d) None of the above

47. Which of the following statements in regard to the working of the International Court of Justice is *not* correct?

(a) All questions before it are decided by a majority of the judges present (b) The Court is permanently in session at the Hague, but may hold its meetings elsewhere, if necessary (c) Its opinion, where sought by the U. N., must be accepted by a simple majority vote (d) Cases may be referred to the Court by member-nations involved in a dispute, in which case the Courts' decision is binding upon them

48. The U. N. Charter was ratified in 1945 by

(a) 25 nations (b) 29 nations (c) 33 nations (d) 37 nations

49. The U. N. Charter was finalised at and became effective on

(a) San Francisco; 24th October 1945 (b) Dumbarton Oaks; 5th March, 1944 (c) Yalta; 2nd February, 1945 (d) Teheran; 24th October 1943

50. To which country does the present

President of the International Court of Justice belong?

(a) Britain (b) India (c) U.S.A. (d) None of the above

51. The country, which was admitted last to the Membership of the United Nations, is

(a) Antigua and Barbuda (b) Brunei (c) Vanuatu (d) None of the above

52. The U. N. Library is known by the name of

(a) Nations' Library (b) U Thant Library (c) Hammarskjöld Library (d) Trygve Lie Library

53. The Secretary-General is required to submit an annual report on the work of the U. N. to

(a) The General Assembly (b) The Security Council (c) The Trusteeship Council (d) All the above simultaneously

54. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was created in

(a) 1945 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1951

55. The treaty which ushered in NATO was signed by the member-nations at

(a) Geneva (b) London (c) Paris (d) Washington

56. All of the following countries are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation except

(a) Greece (b) Pakistan (c) Turkey (d) West Germany

57. Which of the following statements about the purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty is *not* correct?

(a) The member-nations agreed to settle disputes by peaceful means (b) Develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack (c) Regard an attack on one as an attack on all (d) Locate the headquarters of the Organisation at Ankara

58. Which of the following countries is a member of both the NATO and the CEN"O?

(a) France (b) U. K. (c) Pakistan (d) Spain

59. The Warsaw Treaty Organisation was created on May 14, 1955, and its members are in the

(a) Soviet bloc of countries (b) Arab bloc of countries (c) Western bloc of countries (d) South-East Asian bloc of countries

60. The headquarters of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation is at

(a) Berlin (b) Prague (c) Moscow (d) Warsaw

61. The headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross is at

(a) Geneva (b) Paris (c) Rome (d) Stockholm

62. The International Criminal Police Organisation (known as Interpol) has its headquarters at

(a) Bonn (b) London (c) Paris (d) Montreal

63. Where was the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in 1987?

(a) London (b) Nassau (c) Montreal (d) Vancouver

64. The VIIIth UNCTAD Conference was held in 1987 at

(a) Belgrade (b) Geneva (c) Kuala Lumpur (d) New Delhi

65. Who was sworn in as the first executive President of Zimbabwe at the end

of 1987?

(a) Joshua Nkomo (b) Simon Muzenda (c) Robert Mugabe (d) Canaan Banana

66. Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan ratified the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty on 1st June, 1988 at

(a) Moscow (b) Geneva (c) New York (d) Washington D. C.

67. The Director-General of UNESCO is

(a) Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (b) Federico M. Zaragoza (c) Dr H. T. Mahler (d) None of the above

68. Who is the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?

(a) Michel Camdessus (b) Gaston Thorn (c) Barber Conable (d) None of the above

69. The Director-General of the World Health Organisation is

(a) Dr. H. T. Mahler (b) Dr. Francis Blanchard (c) Dr. Hans Blix (d) None of the above

70. The Director-General of Food and Agricultural Organisation is

(a) Federico M. Zaragoza (b) Dr. Edouard Saouma (c) G. S. Krishnamurthy (d) None of the above

71. Who is the Chairman of the South-South Commission?

(a) Dr. Julius Nyerere (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh (c) Domingo L. Siazon (d) None of the above

72. Francois Mitterrand is the

(a) President of France (b) Prime Minister of France (c) Foreign Minister of France (d) None of the above

73. Who is the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth?

(a) Kenneth Kaunda (b) Dr. Oliver Tomo (c) Sridath Ramphal (d) None of the above

74. Masao Fujioka is the President of

(a) Asian Development Bank (b) International Monetary Fund (c) International Organisation for Standardisation (d) None of the above

75. Who is the President of the International Olympic Committee?

(a) Ashwini Kumar (b) Juan Antonio Samaranch (c) Mahmood Razi (d) None of the above

76. Admission of States to the membership of the U. N. is made by

(a) Simple majority of the General Assembly (b) Unanimous vote of the General Assembly (c) The Security Council (d) Two thirds majority of the General Assembly members present and voting, on the recommendation of the Security Council

77. Which one of the following international organisations does India disapprove of?

(a) ASEAN (b) CENTO (c) FAO (d) OPEC

78. The headquarters of all of the following international organisations are based at Vienna, except

(a) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (b) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (c) United Nations Development Programme (d) International Atomic Energy Agency

79. Which of the following international agencies of the UN is the only distinctive intergovernmental organisation concerned with children's welfare?

- (a) UNESCO (b) UNICEF (c) WHO (d) UNHCR

80. Which of the following international agencies of UN is concerned with the promotion of safety of international civil aviation?

- (a) I D A (b) I T U (c) I A E A (d) I C A O

81. Which day is observed as the Commonwealth Day by member countries?

- (a) 24th May (b) 24th October (c) 14th November (d) 27th December

82. Of the UN Agencies which one specifically aims at further economic development by encouraging productive private enterprise?

- (a) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (b) International Finance Corporation (c) International Monetary Fund (d) World Bank

83. Which one of the following languages is spoken by the largest number of people in the world?

- (a) Arabic (b) English (c) Mandarin (d) Russian

84. India became a member of the United Nations in

- (a) 1945 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1950

85. The legislature of which of the following countries has the largest number of members in the world?

- (a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) China

86. Who won the French Presidential election in 1988?

- (a) V. Giscard d'Estaing (b) Francois Mitterrand (c) George Pompidou (d) None of the above

87. Brunei, which became the 159th member of the UN on 21st September 1984, is in the continent of

- (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) Europe (d) South America

88. Which one of the following principal organs of the UN specifically works on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems?

- (a) UN Secretariat under the supervision of the Secretary General (b) Trusteeship Council (c) Economic and Social Council (d) Security Council

89. The International Atomic Energy Agency was created under the aegis of the UN in

- (a) 1945 (b) 1946 (c) 1955 (d) 1957

90. The headquarters of a few Agencies related to the UN are located in Vienna which is in

- (a) Austria (b) Belgium (c) Denmark (d) Sweden

91. Which of the following world's major religions is the oldest?

- (a) Buddhism (b) Confucianism (c) Judaism (d) Hinduism

92. Torah is the sacred book of the

- (a) Christians (b) Jews (c) Taoists (d) None of the above

93. World's largest Hydroelectric Plant

with a rated capacity of 12,600 MW is at

- (a) Grand Coulee, Washington (b) Gun (Roul Leon) Venezuela (c) Itaipu, Brazil/Uruguay (d) Sayano Shushensk, USSR

94. Which of the following places gets the highest annual rainfall?

- (a) Cherrapunji, India (b) Dobuudsch Cameroon (c) Mt Waialeale, Hawaii (d) Quibdo, Colombia

95. Which country is the largest producer of cotton in the world?

- (a) China (b) India (c) Egypt (d) USSR

96. Which country produces the largest quantity of grapes in the world?

- (a) Iran (b) France (c) Spain (d) USA

97. Which of the following countries leads in the production of groundnuts in the world?

- (a) Zaire (b) USA (c) India (d) China

98. Which country leads in the production of rubber in the world?

- (a) India (b) Indonesia (c) Thailand (d) Malaysia

99. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) South Africa produces the largest quantity of gold in the world (b) India produces the largest quantity of manganese ore in the world (c) USA produces the largest quantity of uranium in the world (d) USSR produces the largest quantity of iron ore in the world

100. Which country leads in the annual production of feature films in the world?

- (a) India (b) Japan (c) USA (d) USSR

ANSWERS

SPORTS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 (d) | 2 (b) | 3 (c) | 4. (a) |
| 5 (c) | 6 (b) | 7 (d) | 8 (c) |
| 9 (a) | 10 (d) | 11 (c) | 12 (a) |
| 13 (c) | 14 (b) | 15 (a) | 16 (c) |
| 17 (c) | 18 (a) | 19 (b) | 20 (a) |
| 21 (d) | 22 (a) | 23 (a) | 24. (c) |
| 25 (d) | 26 (d) | 27 (b) | 28 (c) |
| 29 (a) | 30. (c) | 31 (b) | 32 (a) |
| 33 (c) | 34. (b) | 35 (b) | 36 (c) |
| 37 (a) | 38. (b) | 39 (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43 (c) | 44. (a) |
| 45 (b) | 46 (d) | 47 (c) | 48. (b) |
| 49 (a) | 50. (b) | 51. (d) | 52. (a) |
| 53 (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) | 56. (b) |
| 57. (c) | 58. (b) | 59 (a) | 60. (b) |
| 61 (b) | 62. (c) | 63 (a) | 64. (b) |
| 65 (d) | 66. (d) | 67 (c) | 68. (b) |
| 69 (d) | 70. (a) | 71 (c) | 72. (b) |
| 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75 (c) | 76. (a) |
| 77 (c) | 78. (c) | 79 (b) | 80. (d) |
| 81 (a) | 82 (c) | 83 (c) | 84. (c) |
| 85 (d) | 86. (b) | 87 (d) | 88. (d) |
| 89 (a) | 90. (b) | 91 (d) | 92. (b) |
| 93 (d) | 94 (b) | 95 (c) | 96 (a) |

UN AND SPECIAL AGENCIES

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 (b) | 2. (c) | 3 (c) | 4 (c) |
| 5 (d) | 6 (b) | 7 (d) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (b) | 10 (a) | 11 (c) | 12 (a) |
| 13 (c) | 14. (d) | 15 (a) | 16 (c) |
| 17. (d) | 18 (c) | 19. (c) | 20 (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22 (b) | 23 (c) | 24 (d) |
| 25 (a) | 26 (a) | 27 (b) | 28 (a) |
| 29 (c) | 30 (b) | 31 (b) | 32 (c) |
| 33. (a) | 34 (b) | 35 (d) | 36 (b) |
| 37 (c) | 38 (c) | 39 (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41 (b) | 42 (d) | 43 (a) | 44. (b) |
| 45 (b) | 46 (c) | 47 (c) | 48. (b) |
| 49. (a) | 50 (b) | 51 (b) | 52 (c) |
| 53. (a) | 54 (c) | 55 (d) | 56. (b) |
| 57 (d) | 58 (b) | 59 (a) | 60. (c) |
| 61 (a) | 62 (c) | 63. (d) | 64. (b) |
| 65. (c) | 66 (a) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) |
| 69. (a) | 70 (b) | 71. (a) | 72. (a) |
| 73. (c) | 74 (a) | 75. (b) | 76. (d) |
| 77. (b) | 78 (c) | 79. (b) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) | 82 (b) | 83 (c) | 84. (a) |
| 85. (d) | 86 (b) | 87. (a) | 88. (c) |
| 89. (d) | 90 (a) | 91 (d) | 92. (b) |
| 93. (c) | 94 (c) | 95 (a) | 96. (b) |
| 97. (c) | 98 (d) | 99. (b) | 100. (a) |

Memory Retention Contest—Announcement

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Clerical Cadre Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Chandigarh in November 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the objective type tests, viz., Test of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs 1,000, Rs 500 and Rs 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Probationary Officers Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board (Western Group), Baroda, in November 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs 1,000, Rs 500 and Rs 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs 100 each) will also be awarded.

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of the Clerical Cadre Examination to be conducted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in November 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in Reasoning Ability, English Language, Numerical Ability and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs 1,000, Rs 500 and Rs 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs 100 each) will also be awarded.


Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is December 15, 1988.

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Introduction

You know only too well that "ideas rule the world" and "Knowledge is power". Based on these tested and proven maxims, your favourite magazine *Competition Success Review* has embraced the motto, "TO KNOW IS TO WIN". Thus if you know all the essentials and ingredients including its rationale, methodology and evaluation techniques of a Test, you can positively win, lead and succeed with high rank ratings. A large number of aspirants have benefited and continue to benefit by undergoing practical training on GD Test in our Competition Success Institute. To help those who are unable to avail of this practical facility, we present here the "live" version of a tape-recorded Group Discussion with expert comments and analysis incorporated at appropriate intervals. A careful study of this "live" GD will enable the aspirants to score resounding success in the test.

Essentials

One of the essentials for success in the GD Test is, of course, fair or reasonable knowledge of the subject or topic given for discussion. Hence, the aspirant, when given the option or choice, should choose that subject with which he is familiar. Generally, current topics are chosen for discussion. Hence, if you are a regular reader of *Competition Success Review*, you will have this knowledge at your disposal. In odd cases, if you are confronted with an unfamiliar subject, there is no need to worry or panic. In your group of 8, 10 or 12 candidates, there are bound to be a few who would be knowing about the subject. You must, therefore, try and make them speak and explain the subject first. This can be easily done by calling for volunteers. Once you understand the scope and nature of the subject, you will develop your own ideas. Alternatively, you can comment, agree or disagree with the views expressed by others. Apart from knowledge, another and more important requisite for success in GD Test is your power of expression or your ability to put across your thoughts in a forceful and convincing manner. In a nutshell, ability to speak will prove to be the real key to success. Last but not the least, is the social factor which centres on your capacity to influence others. Again, you can acquire these important leadership traits

GROUP DISCUSSION

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Methodology

In the GD Test, 8 to 12 candidates appearing for the same job, selection, appointment, scholarship, training, course, etc. are formed into a group. Thus out of a batch of 50 to 60 candidates appearing before the Air Force or Army Selection Board, seven or eight groups will be formed, each group having 8 or 9 candidates. Then the group will be asked to discuss a given topic or subject for about 20 to 25 minutes. The GD Test is anything but a formal debate. On the other hand, GD is most informal and resembles chit-chat among friends assembled in a railway rest room or in a picnic tour. No one is appointed as a leader, chairman or speaker to conduct or preside over the GD. It will be a leaderless exercise if one can term it so. Every member of the group will have full freedom to say what he likes, whether for or against the proposition. He might even talk about other things. One can also argue simultaneously in support of the proposition and also oppose it. There is no hard and fast rule as to who should speak and when. The candidates of the group will be seated in a closed circle formation where each is visible to the others. During the test the participants will address one another by the roll or host numbers to ensure instant and ready recognition. After announcing the subject to be discussed and finally launching the group on its task, the examiner will retire to the background and the group will be entirely on its own to proceed with the discussion.

Progress

In this group, there are eight candidates with Roll Nos. 1 to 8, seated in the ascending order of the chest numbers. When the examiner retires, the silence till then prevailed is broken and the candidates attempt to probe and feel their way. They resort to whispered asides and conversations to begin with. Soon cross-talks and arguments develop and the volume of the noise increases creating confusion. At this stage No. 2 who was

carefully observing the goings-on rather closely decides to take charge. Instead of indulging in whispers, asides or cross-talks he raises his voice and addresses the group as a whole. With his sudden intervention all are taken by surprise and there is absolute silence.

No. 2: (In a raised and somewhat loud and authoritarian voice) Gentlemen! Let me tell you that inflation in India is a sheer creation of the politicians to amass black money and keep themselves perpetually in power, by winning the elections by free use of the black money. Therefore, whether there is inflation in other parts of the world or not, this country will always be saddled with inflation. Since Independence, when we opted for parliamentary democracy and universal adult franchise, elections became the all important factor in our national life. To fight the election the political parties and the politicians need a lot of money. They have to get the money from the industrialists and businessmen. Those in industry and business have to pay to different political parties. They have to find the money in order to pay the politicians. This results in concessions and preferences to industrialists and businessmen, who, in turn to pay the politician, resort to corruption, adulteration and so on. For every election, by-election, mid-term election, etc. funds have to be found. To hoodwink the masses, empty slogans like "Gerihi Hatao", socialism, socialist democracy, sons of the soil, etc., etc. are coined and used. These are nothing but empty sounds and sheer words. (At this stage, he is interrupted by No. 6)

No. 6: (Showing annoyance, impatience and irritation in his voice) I say, No. 2, hold on, hold on. What are you doing man? Don't say that you are going to continue lecturing us for the next half an hour or so on Indian political scenario. You have already spoken for at least five minutes and I must say your time is up. Secondly, you are completely off the mark. Inflation is a subject linked to economics whereas you have been talking politics all the time. Thirdly, we should first decide how we intend proceeding with our task, like who should be the opening speaker, who should be the chairman, who all should speak in favour and who against the proposition and so on. Now shut your trap and let us get on with our business.

No. 2: Shut up you No. 6. Don't exhibit your ignorance. You don't even know that today's economics is nothing but the creation of the politicians. There is no economics without politics and vice versa. If

you don't know, at least you can listen and learn. By opening your mouth wide you only stink.

No. 6: Hey, I told you to close your trap and clamp up and I mean what I say. If you don't do what I tell you, I will close it for you. May be I can even ram your teeth in and pull your tongue out in the process.

No. 2: You, you, will you dare?

No. 6: Yes, I do dare and will damn well do what I want with you. (At this stage, No. 4 intervenes and stops before a fist fight erupts.)

Comments : No. 2 is overeager to start first and make an impact on the group. He lacks tact and does not explain to the group as to what his aim is. Instead he goes on talking endlessly. He does not tell others of his plan if any and whether others will get any chance at all to express their views. Thus he is in too much of a hurry and lacks the ability to plan, organise and motivate others. His approach also reveals too much selfishness on his part. Thus the initiative, enterprise and ability to speak fluently displayed by him prove to be ineffective and counter-productive. He is sadly lacking in the social field. As for No. 6, he turns out to be short-tempered and quarrelsome. He is emotional and hasty and does not know how to cope up with No. 2. The net result is a head-on clash between the two. Both Nos. 6 and 2 do not realise that the group has to fulfill a task and their private quarrels should be subordinated to group interests. It is thus seen that though Nos. 6 and 2 started the ball rolling, they did not make any constructive contribution.

No. 4: Please, please Nos. 2 and 6. Kindly bear with me for a second and please listen to me first. For heaven's sake, please do not take things personally and fight for nothing. (Turning to Nos. 5 and 7) What do you say gentlemen? Do you all agree with me?

No. 5 and 7: Yes, yes. You are right No. 4.

No. 2: I say, I didn't start any fight. It is that bully No. 6 who asked for a fight. You see, he is just stupid and he just cannot understand.

No. 6: You idiot No. 2, don't you dare call me stupid. You were talking rubbish like a mad hatter.

No. 2: You are crazy, you are a fool and you have lost your senses. (Now, No. 5 intervenes.)

No. 5: Gentlemen, I mean you both Nos. 2 and 6. Please do not start your fight all over again. You must understand that by your meaningless fight, quarrel and arguments, you are holding up the entire group from going ahead with its discussion. We have a time frame and the task has to be completed within the given time. Well, the time is running out.

No. 7: I fully endorse what No. 5 said. (Turning to Nos. 6 and 2) My request to you both friends is let us forget and forgive and cooperate in completing the group task. If you don't agree then there will be no option

but to ask you both to withdraw, go outside and have it out between you two in whatever way you feel fit. At least we will be left in peace to go ahead with our job. I am sure the group agrees with me and I am expressing the collective view.

No. 8: Yes, yes, we all support what you say. (Nos. 6 and 2, finding they have incurred the displeasure of the group, decide to keep mum.)

No. 7: No. 4, now will you tell us how we should go about our task. You referred to it earlier.

Comments : Nos. 4, 5 and 7 play an active part in controlling the situation. No. 4 gives the lead and Nos. 5 and 7 follow suit. No. 8 also lends his support. Nos. 1 and 3 have, however, remained as silent spectators.

No. 4: Friends, the subject given for our discussion is "Inflation is Inevitable in Our Developing Economy". The subject of inflation is the burning topic of the day and all of us will be able to make interesting contribution to the discussion. This being a friendly chit-chat, there is no need to elect a chairman and decide in advance as to who all should speak in favour and who against. We can express our ideas as we are seated now. Let us start with No. 1, move on to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on, one by one and conclude with No. 8. As we have already used up a good deal of time, I suggest each should speak only for three minutes during the first round.

Comments: No. 4 accepts responsibility readily and cheerfully. He proves resourceful and demonstrates his ability to plan, organise and find an acceptable solution to the problem forced on him. He is also able to carry his entire audience with him.

No. 5: I totally agree with you No. 4. However, I would like the group to consider a minor modification to the plan you outlined. This deals with the time aspect. Perhaps, we restrict our talk to only two minutes duration each in the first round. In case some time is available after the first round is over, we can have a second chakkar.

No. 7: Very good No. 5, we all agree. Now, come on No. 1. Please start.

Comments: Nos. 5 and 7 display active interest and involvement in the group task. They lend excellent support to No. 4 and contribute towards the fulfilment of group objectives.

No. 1: Excuse me please. I don't want to speak first. I am a science student and I would like to confess that I do not know much about economics or politics. Since No. 2 was keen, we can start the discussion with him. I will speak last if you all have no objection. If necessary, I am ready to forego my chance also.

Comments: No. 1 wastes the opportunity offered to him on a platter. On his own also, he did not display any initiative or urge to launch the group on its task. He also pleads ignorance and volunteers to be left out

completely from the discussion. He shirks his responsibility and appears to be inhibited, insipid and dull. To be rejected unless he shows remarkably good performance later on. As at present he will not be useful even as a follower in a team. He has not shown any leadership qualities.

No. 2: Thank you No. 1. But I am in no mood to speak now, with all the rude behaviour exhibited by No. 6 and the unfavourable reception I have had from others. Besides, the link in my thoughts has snapped and my ideas are now all jumbled up. You can take it that I had said my piece already and it will save time. If I feel like, I shall speak further later on during the second round.

No. 4: Please forget the past. We all have agreed to cooperate and make a new beginning. Besides, we can't be so sure of a second round. It all depends on how much time is left.

No. 2: Thank you No. 4. But I told you that I am not in a mood right now. It does not matter if there is no second round. You already have my ideas for what they are worth.

Comments: No. 2 refuses to cooperate and wastes the fresh opportunity repeatedly offered to him. He is rigid and peeved and finds it impossible to adapt himself to the needs of the situation. He has fair ideas and enjoys good expressive faculty, but assailed by hurt ego and pride, he refuses to participate. With such marked negative traits he will turn out to be a liability to the team and organisation. Rejected.

No. 3: Gentlemen, to be honest, I was hoping Nos. 1 and 2 will talk at length and explain the subject in detail so that I could perhaps react to their ideas and views. Well, I do understand inflation is price rise where too much money chases too few goods. I also concede that inflation is a world phenomenon. The logic then is, India cannot escape what the entire world has to endure, especially under the modern conditions, where each nation has to swim or sink with the rest in an interdependent world. However, to contribute to the discussion in an effective manner, I should first get a proper introduction to the subject and understand its moot points. There is no sense in wasting the time of the group, by talking just for the sake of talking. I, therefore, leave the floor for No. 4 who, I am sure, will expound the subject ably and unravel its secrets. Thank you and I promise to contribute better if there is a second chance.

Comments: No. 3 also proves to be unenterprising and refuses to take the plunge. He has wasted the opportunity offered to him though he has been frank in his confession. Moreover, he had also not taken any active part during the initial and early stages of the group deliberations. He is able to speak fluently but the drive to take the lead is missing on his part. He is content to play a secondary role, waiting for his turn. He could be a willing and disciplined follower

but he lacks the leadership ability to seek out responsibility and face challenges with courage and determination. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, we all understand what inflation is and No. 3 also explained the layman's understanding of what inflation is. It is demonstrated by continuous and ever-increasing steep price hike. The prices keep rising because there is a growing demand, but the supplies are inadequate and also there is too much money in circulation. Inflation within limits seems inevitable for faster economic growth. Besides, it remains a world phenomenon because the world economy is controlled by the industrially advanced and affluent countries of the West. Japan was perhaps the only Asian country, which could match the technology of the West. Now South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore etc., are also in the industrially advanced bracket, but they still depend on Western support. The rich nations do not want to share their wealth with the poorer countries. Secondly, there is the Super Power rivalry resulting in the armament race, nuclear threat and wars by proxy. The resources which could have been diverted to the economic betterment of the developing and least developed countries are being wasted in the manufacture of military hardware. What is worse, the poorer countries are also made to buy and stockpile western arms in the context of Super Power manipulation. Another dimension is the West Asian war and OPEC cartel pushing up the petroleum crude price to unheard of heights. The developed countries by joining together are in a position to dictate terms to the Third World countries and buy the raw materials at a cheap rate. They have also now resorted to import restrictions. Thus developing countries like India have to import heavily at high cost and find it difficult to increase the exports and balance their trade deficits. Despite all these the Third World countries can do certain things on their own to keep the inflation under check. First and foremost, they must put an end to the population explosion. Next, they should stop fighting among themselves. Third, they should cooperate among themselves to step up industrial production. The OPEC countries can sell oil at discounted rates and also help with petro-dollars. Since my time limit is over, I now request No. 5 to continue further.

Comments: No. 4 has readily and cheerfully accepted the responsibility and made very good use of the opportunity offered to him. He has been consistently displaying initiative, drive, enterprise and imagination. Now he has demonstrated knowledge in depth, extensive ideas and excellent grasp. His approach has been very constructive and he has made a strong and favourable impact on the group. His approach is positive and attitude optimistic. He has displayed excellent leadership qualities and played dominant role in launching the group on its task after

overcoming serious obstacles with remarkable resourcefulness. Selected with top rank rating.

No. 5: I fully agree with No. 4 that limited inflation is necessary for a developing economy aiming at high and fast economic growth but nevertheless feel that India can contain it more effectively by adopting the right economic, social and political measures. In other words, inflation may be inescapable and India may have to live with it but it can be used for economic growth and development as in Japan or West Germany. For that matter, even America under President Reagan has staged a remarkable economic recovery reversing inflation. What is more India also fared better when favourable monsoons and high agricultural production prevailed. Modern economists feel that inflation within limits is not bad and it helps economic growth. If India can avoid waste, contain population explosion, have better law and order, reschedule her priorities and ensure more congenial relations with her neighbours, she would be able to keep inflation within permissible limits and benefit from it. If we avoid waste, we don't have to resort to deficit financing. Finally, our public sector has to show profits and Government spending should come down. I am sure you will agree with me in these aspects. Thank you.

Comments: No. 5 resembles No. 4 in many respects as a natural leader and coordinator. In this group, they have been complementary to each other. No. 5 also displays positive organisational and leadership qualities and establishes himself as an excellent coordinator. With his enterprising, responsible, cooperative and dynamic approach he has made a strong and favourable impact on his group mates. We find him fully knowledgeable on the subject given for discussion. He has also displayed originality and boldly come out with his different approach in a constructive and convincing manner. Selected with high rank rating on par with No. 4.

No. 6: Gentlemen, after listening to Nos. 4 and 5 I could see that the inflation factor is indeed closely linked to politics, both national and international. To this extent, I wish to concede the stand taken by No. 2, though I do not approve of his attitude, approach and bulldozing tactics. In the international area, we should not totally be allowed to be influenced by the Super Powers or by the industrialised countries. To strengthen our economy we should step up production and increase exports. We should also eliminate waste and restrict consumption. We are lacking the Japanese discipline and dedication. Japan is able to produce better quality goods at cheaper prices and they will always be able to compete favourably in the world market. We have to find out what are our drawbacks and correct our mistakes. Lack of internal law and order is a major drawback in India. The Punjab turmoil, inter-State disputes,

communal clashes, labour disputes, insurgencies, extremist activities, etc., should be controlled. Perhaps, a dose of military rule may be the answer.

Comments: This candidate has ideas and tries to benefit by his mistakes. His grasp is adequate and he can perceive the essentials of a problem. It is to be seen whether his emotional immaturity and rash reaction could be improved upon by training. As he is willing to learn, he can be regarded as a border-line case and given a chance.

No. 7: Dear Friends, I agree that politics has a lot of say on economics, in that it is the politicians who give direction to the nation's economy. For instance, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down that India should embrace democratic socialism. Democracy is linked to political ideals and socialism has high economic content. We have tried to marry democracy to socialism and find quite a few contradictions. Our politicians have given directions to our Five-Year Plans but their implementation has not been effective and to the desired extent. Another aspect is corruption and black money. Most of the funds allocated have been siphoned off by the politicians, administrators and contractors. Similarly, industrialists and manufacturers divert the funds elsewhere and produce low quality goods. Because of our philosophy we continue with uneconomic enterprises. Political considerations and electoral prospects come in the way of implementing economically desirable and necessary measures. Thus we cannot enforce labour discipline. We cannot take realistic measures to contain population. We cannot introduce effective educational reforms and language policy. Water, power and other natural resources cannot be distributed to optimum advantage because of inter-State rivalries. We resort to cheap, popular measures like subsidies, bank loans, etc., and end up with deficit financing because of the need to play to the gallery and win votes. You will agree that India need not have to be burdened with unwanted inflation if it is willing to take the right economic measures.

Comments: A resourceful, fair, intelligent and adequately motivated candidate. He is keen and active and has the urge and industry to better his lot. He has given good support to Nos. 4 and 5 in their efforts to launch the group on its task. He reveals initiative and appreciable sense of responsibility. Selected.

No. 8: Friends, if I understand correctly, Nos. 4, 5 and 7 feel that India could have contained inflation if it had followed different political policies and economic strategies. Well, they have been also citing Japan, West Germany and even South Korea, Taiwan, etc., as examples. But what about France, Italy, England and several other countries. They have to contend with inflation and unemployment as we do. For a that, they do not have the acute population

(Continued on page 55)

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Sidharth Shankar Bose is a candidate of fair complexion, athletic type body build and slightly above average height. His cheerful disposition, kindly warmth, sincere smile and positive as well as helpful attitude ensure him a ready welcome in any group or gathering, whether it consists of friends, strangers or both. His special assets seem to be his sparkling, lively and large eyes which reflect keenness, interest and enthusiasm. He is dressed in well-fitting, spotless, cream colour trousers, light colour polyester shirt and brown tie. His high-reeded calf leather brown shoes which are well polished and shining add to his height and match with his tie. Going with the current fashion trend, he has allowed his curly, thick growth of abundant black hair to remain somewhat long and it suits him well, emphasising his youth and vigour. The thin moustache which he sports also enhances his personality. From his smart turnout, neat grooming and impressive appearance, one can straightaway make out that he has taken proper care to present himself appropriately and to full advantage during the formal occasion of the interview. In addition, his advanced preparations confirm his urge, earnestness, systematic approach and organisational ability. It is obvious that he is very keen and quite interested in making the IAS career.

Preliminaries

Bose arrived at the UPSC reception counter hall an hour in advance to avoid possible last minute rush or hold up. Next, he attended to the various formalities such as producing his interview card, original testimonials etc. to the assistant concerned at the desk and filled in the different forms as required. Thereafter, he studied the seating plan of the interviewing room and took note of the names and seating order of the Chairman and other Members of the Interview Board. Finally, he adjourned to the library which served as the waiting room for the candidates. During his waiting time at the library, he remained totally relaxed and fully at ease. Having undergone the practical training course at the Competition Success Institute and having gone through a number of live interview sessions, he was completely free from the nagging fear and anxieties which generally assail a candidate on such occasions. On the other hand, he

was filled with supreme confidence and optimism. He mixed with the other two candidates who were also waiting for their turn for the interview and exchanged useful information. By now it was time for him to stay stand by for the interview and he went to the toilet cum dressing room for a quick tidy up, checking his tie knot, hair setting, etc. Fully satisfied with his grooming, he took his position at the appointed place awaiting to be summoned by the Board. Soon the door of the interview room opened and a messenger came out to inform Bose that he could go in for the interview. Even though the messenger held the door open, Bose gently tapped on the door, paused for a few seconds to observe the etiquette and thereafter walked in with firm steps and confident, easy strides. He came to a sharp halt on approaching the seat marked for the candidate, stood to attention smartly as taught in the NCC and proceeded to greet the Chairman and Members of the Board.

The Interview

Bose: (With a pleasant countenance and cheerful voice) Good morning to you all, Sirs. I am S. S. Bose, Roll No. 3115, reporting for the interview please.

Chairman: (Returning the smile) Good morning, Mr. Bose. Please sit down and make yourself comfortable. No doubt you have seen the seating plan and know who is who in the Board. I am, therefore, skipping the formalities of lengthy introductions. However, if you have any doubt or need any clarifications or other help, you are most welcome to tell us what you want.

Bose: (Who has already taken his seat and remains in an attentive and at the same time relaxed posture) Thank you, Sir, I am quite happy, Sir, and I do not have any queries or needs at this moment please.

Chairman: I find you have graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta. Can you tell us why it is named as Presidency College? Are there any other Presidency Colleges in your State or in any other place in the country?

Bose: (Smiling) The Presidency College was the first college started in Bengal in its capital city of Calcutta by the British who were then ruling this country. In those days, Bengal, Bombay and Madras were the three major Presidencies of the sprawling British Indian empire. The British, who wanted to give their type of education to the Indians, started Presidency Colleges in all the three of their major Presidencies in India. Thus, we have Presidency Colleges in Madras and

Bombay also. Since they are more than one hundred years old, they have a great tradition and during pre-independence days, it was something to be an alumni of the Presidency College. These days, we have so many educational institutions, colleges, and universities in all parts of the different States in the country. It is also claimed that the standard of education in many of these private educational institutions is superior to that of the Presidency Colleges which are State owned, though indirectly. However, I do feel proud to be a student of the Presidency College of Calcutta and graduated with first division and distinction.

Chairman: Could you explain how West Bengal has taken to the left in a big way and CPI(M) Ministry is in power there for so many years? Secondly, can you also tell us why despite the CPI(M) rule you have Gorkhaland agitation going on in your State?

Bose: I would attribute Bengal going left to two main factors, one of which can be termed as historical and the other as political. Historically, Bengal during pre-independence days, was dominated by so many Zamindars, who were exploiting the poor farmers to the fullest extent. In fact, poverty and unemployment have been rampant throughout the State. In the industrial centres, like Calcutta and other major urban centres, the workers have formed trade unions and were attracted towards Communism. The landless and poverty-stricken masses in the rural areas also found Communism to be of great appeal to them when the Zamindar institutions were abolished and they found themselves politically free, but economically threatened with starvation. On the political side, the Congress which was ruling Bengal for nearly two decades after independence became a house divided when the Congress split occurred. There was also a lot of in-fighting within the Congress party, each group working against the other. This provided an excellent opportunity to the Communist Party which had very well organised cadres to influence the urban workers, rural farmers and landless labourers vote for them. They continue to be in power because they know how to keep the electorate influenced through propaganda and other means including terror. On the other hand, the Congress still continues to be a divided house in Bengal. This accounts for the strength of the CPI(M) in Bengal. As for the Gorkhaland agitation, I feel it is a fallout of the political rift between the Centre ruled by the Congress and the State ruled by the CPI(M). If both were ruled by one single

party, I do not think this Gorkha land problem would have arisen. Even today it could be made to disappear if the Centre is ready to back the State in dealing with the problem in a whole hearted manner.

Chairman: You have indicated in your choice that you would like to be assigned to the IAS cadre of West Bengal. Would you be willing to accept assignment to other States like Tamil Nadu or Kerala, where you might also have to encounter the language problem?

Bose: Certainly Sir, I will have no objection for Tamil Nadu or Kerala or for that matter Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh. I will be equally at home in any State in our country. I gave the preference since, I was asked to do so in the Board questionnaire and naturally the preference was to be my own State. Now that this issue has been posed, I am ready to join any State cadre according to the requirements of the Union government. As for the language, I am quite proficient in Hindi and in the South English will see me through. In any case, I will be able to learn and manage the local tongue within 3 to 6 months.

1st Member: Bengal was quite advanced in industrial development at one stage and enjoyed better infrastructure for that purpose. But, today it is lagging behind a lot in this sphere. How do you explain this set back?

Bose: (Smiling) Well Sir, when the Left Front led by CPI(M) was voted to power in Bengal, the industrialists felt that the State government might go in for nationalisation and would display antagonism against private enterprise. Initially the CPI(M) government did display such forebodings. Next the labour became more militant and naturally the industry felt the government would support the labour at the cost of the management. Thirdly, acute power shortage gripped Bengal which still persists. Next, the Central Government which had no love lost for the CPI(M) government went slow with its industrial investments in West Bengal. Above all other States which had been industrially backward came out with many concessions to promote industry in their backward areas and naturally the entrepreneurs have been attracted by such tempting offers. Lastly, foreign capital and multi-nationals are not keen to invest in States and countries ruled by Communist Parties. I would say these are the major factors which contributed to the set back of industrial growth in West Bengal.

1st Member: Some economists have said that the substitution of jute by polyester fibre has mainly contributed to Bengal's industrial decline. But you have not referred to it. Do I take it that you disagree with this view?

Bose: (Smiling) Well Sir, I would say it contains some truth but it is not the whole truth. This argument has some merit and it is my fault that I had forgotten to refer to it.

1st Member: Why you do not agree with it fully?

Bose: For one thing the demand for jute has not totally disappeared. Jute may still have its use and utility. At least we can say that polyester fibre has prevented opening of new jute mills. But we could convert jute mills into polyester fibre mills. We could also have opened new polyester fibre mills. With technological development new inventions are continually taking place. If we have sound industrial base, we can readily adopt ourselves to such changes.

Comments: The candidate has taken the initiative, made full use of the opportunity which came his way and has tactfully and discreetly mentioned some of his major strong points. Thus we learn that he hails from a good and well-to-do family with excellent traditions. He has had good school and college education. He is a student of Presidency College in Calcutta which has contributed many of its alumni to the All India services. He has stayed in the hostel and mixed with people. Although he has indicated his preference for West Bengal he would have no hesitation to join any other cadre. He can learn new languages with ease and speed. One could readily perceive that the candidate is eager, enthusiastic, optimistic and determined. He is confident and ready to shoulder new responsibilities.

2nd Member: Do you feel that conclusion of a no war pact between India and Pakistan would pave the way for lasting peace in the sub continent, besides hastening the return of complete normalcy in Punjab?

Bose: Sir, though the no war pact seems attractive on the surface, I doubt very much whether it will usher the much desired lasting peace between the two countries. The immediate aim of Pakistan is to annex Kashmir and get back Bangladesh. As a long term objective it wants the entire Northern plains of India. Pakistan wants to realise these objectives anyhow, by any means, fair or foul. The signing of a no war pact is only an act in its long term strategy to gain its goals. The dictators make pacts and sign treaties only to break them. But India cannot afford to break or violate a treaty once it signs it. Thus any pact between India and Pakistan will only work in Pakistan's favour. As for Punjab, the no-war pact will encourage the Pakistanis to train and launch the terrorists with immunity. Hence, we cannot expect normalcy to return at all.

2nd Member: Well, there are reports of Pakistan having produced nuclear bomb. Besides, U.S.A. is stepping up its arms aid to Pakistan. If the no-war pact is ruled out, how do we meet the growing Pakistani threat?

Bose: As for the nuclear threat, we have our nuclear option. We could also go nuclear. Regarding U.S. arms aid, we have tackled it successfully in the past. At the same time India's Prime Minister has made concrete proposals in his time-bound Plan to contain nuclear proliferation and achieve nuclear and general disarmament,

presented to the UN assembly in June this year. This Plan contains positive measures to avert the nuclear danger in the world which includes our sub-continent. Above all, we should be prepared. We must strengthen our defences. Last but not least, we must stay united. We have the example of the brave Vietnamese getting the better of both the U.S.A. and China.

Comments: The candidate displays excellent awareness of the complicated topic of Indo Pakistan relations. We find him speaking out his mind without fear or favour. He has strong and differing views on the subject but he presents the same in an objective, detached and unemotional manner, with logic, clarity and imagination. His reasoning is sound and sensible. His arguments are supported and substantiated by facts. He reveals good judgement and power of assimilation. He has the ability to convince and carry his audience with him.

3rd Member: Don't you think that the strained relations between India and Pakistan on the one hand and between India and Bangladesh on the other will come in the way of its establishing and maintaining cordial relations with the Islamic countries of West Asia and South East Asia?

Bose: (Smiling) Sir, India has the second largest Islamic population in the world and if the 75 to 100 million Indian Muslims live in peace, prosperity, happiness and contentment, all the Islamic countries of West Asia and South-East Asia will consider it more important than Pakistani or Bangladesh propaganda. No one will forget the worst genocide committed by Pakistan on the Muslims of Bangladesh. So long as India stays by its secular ideals, it will be able to maintain cordial relationship with all nations of the world, irrespective of their religious moorings.

Comments: The candidate has studied current national and international events with thorough understanding. His ideas are mature and reflect excellent grasp and in-depth thinking. He is able to examine a complicated problem in all its aspects in a cool, detached and systematic manner and pinpoint the critical areas. He also suggests realistic and workable solutions with foresight and imagination.

4th Member: What measures would you adopt as a District Magistrate to avoid the breakdown of law and order in your district, particularly against communal clashes and violence?

Bose: Sir, the age-old saying "Prevention is better than cure" is fully applicable to this problem. Maintenance of law and order is the basic responsibility of a District Magistrate in his district. Hence, as soon as I take over as District Magistrate, I will carefully examine the past history of the district. This study will enable me to identify the various factors favourable as well as unfavourable which have great influence on the maintenance of law and order. The next logical step is to promote the strong points and eliminate the weak points. Another

aspect is to maintain an effective system of intelligence which will provide advance warning. With advance information the trouble can be nipped in the bud. Another step would be to identify the trouble makers and isolate them. I would also, on the positive side, keep a standing peace force in sensitive towns or villages which can be instantly energised and activated. Yet another aspect is the adequacy, training and efficiency of the law enforcing forces like the police, PAC, Home Guards, BSF, etc. I shall also maintain close liaison with nearby military units. Finally, if despite these preventive measures the law and order is threatened or broken down, I will deal with it firmly and use minimum force necessary to restore law and order.

Comments: *This candidate is resourceful and faces any given challenge with gnt, determination and optimism. He is confident of success and tackles grave issues with speed, decisiveness and thoroughness. He reveals excellent capacity for organisation, command and control. He believes in advance action and preventing the disease before it erupts and spreads. He thinks of short-term as well as long-term methods to conquer crisis situations and proves himself an adept in securing the willing cooperation of others. Above all, he accepts additional responsibilities readily and cheerfully.*

5th Member: (A lady) Can you mention some of the major problems facing our country at this point of time and state which in your opinion should get precedence and top priority from all concerned for immediate resolution?

Base: Well, Madam, we do have many problems facing us and the major ones are maintenance of the unity and integrity of the country, maintenance of our independence by countering external threats to our security, preservation of law and order, eradication of poverty, arresting inflation, containing population explosion, removal of illiteracy, unearthing black money, ending corruption, ensuring social justice, providing better deal for women and children, etc. A closer look will show that by and large they are interrelated. To solve one problem, we will be required to solve the other interconnected problems also. For example, poverty is the cumulative result of population explosion, illiteracy, unemployment, corruption, poor economic growth and diversion of resources to defence, maintenance of law and order, etc. While we can analyse each problem individually, there would be difficulty in resolving it in isolation. We have launched a massive family planning programme. But poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and ignorance have not allowed it to succeed. Similarly, our crash programme on literacy has not worked since people are hungry and go in search of work and food rather than attend educational classes. To avoid drop-outs from schools, we have to offer mid-day meals. Our Five-Year Plans for economic growth and eradication of poverty have not

yielded the desired results because of corruption and siphoning off of the funds by party bosses, officials, contractors and others. Law and order is a major issue because all political parties and leaders want power at any cost and by any means. However, as pointed out by me earlier, poverty is the cumulative result and to tackle it we have to tackle all other problems. It is at once the cause and result and it has the multiplier effect to cause more and more problems. One learned author, whose name I am unable to recall now, has said that politics in India is nothing but the politics of poverty. I would, therefore, identify poverty as the most important problem and by concentrating on it, we will be forced to tackle all other major problems also.

Comments: *The candidate was put on test. He was exposed to a difficult situation and forced to make a choice to assess his decision-making ability and judgement. He has passed the test with great distinction. First, he explained the implications of the problem and the difficulty involved in isolating one problem from the others except for the purpose of analysis, study and arriving at the steps to be taken to solve it. After explaining the interdependence and overlappings, as a disciplined individual he proceeded to make the forced choice where he has used his knowledge and imagination to high advantage. In the process he has revealed excellent general and all-round awareness of the various problems facing India and the efforts necessary to overcome them. We also find the candidate using tact and diplomacy while arguing his case. He remains firm, expresses his convictions frankly but makes sure that none is offended or hurt.*

6th Member: (A retired senior military officer) Well, young man, you have mentioned in your bio-data that your father served in the Army with distinction and rose to the rank of a General. How is it then that you have not considered a career in the armed forces for yourself?

Base: You are right, Sir, initially, my parents and myself did consider of a career for me in the armed forces. My ambition was to become a fighter pilot in the IAF. But two things intervened. First when I went to the Air Force Medical Board after being selected at the Air Force Selection Board in Dehradun, they found that my eye sight was not 6 by 6 in both eyes. Secondly, I lost my only uncle, my mother's younger brother, in the 1971 Bangladesh war and my mother then expressed strong reservations of my joining the armed forces. Thus, despite my being selected for the Air Force, I did not go to the NDA but continued with my college studies.

6th Member: Some feel that a short spell of military rule may help to resolve most of our problems you just discussed. How would you react to this suggestion?

Base: (With a pleasant smile) Well, Sir, if

you would permit me, I would like to submit my reservations on this point. Military rule elsewhere, say, in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan, etc. has not solved the problems. Secondly, I don't see how we can order military rule for a fixed period. Once in the saddle, the military ruler may decide to stay put. There could be military coups but military rule will persist. Mr. Bhutto's case in Pakistan is a glaring example. He was used by the Army in that country to make the people forget its reverses in the Bangladesh war. Later on the Army got back into the saddle and Mr. Bhutto was dubbed as a common criminal and literally hanged. Secondly, the induction of the Army for civil jobs makes it to lose its bite and efficiency. We can cite several examples besides Pakistan, say, the African and South American military regimes. Even in authoritarian Communist states whether Russia, China or others, the military is subservient to the Communist Party. Hence, in India, if we accept this debatable prescription we will lose a very efficient and competent military set-up and reap a poor or rotten administration. I firmly believe we should never think of military rule in India either for short term or for long term. It will be playing with fire.

Concluding Comments

This smart and dynamic candidate proves to be intelligent, imaginative and enjoys all-round general knowledge. He displays commendable intellectual curiosity and reveals initiative, spirit and originality in expressing his views and comments. He does not hesitate to express differing views where they are merited and justified. But he differs with good sense, tact and cheerfulness without offending or hurting the opponent. His arguments are logical, rational and succeed in convincing others. He speaks forcefully and eloquently making a favourable impact on his listeners. He faces issues and challenges with determination and tackles complex problems with initiative, imagination and resourcefulness. Socially, this candidate is warm and gets along harmoniously with others. He possesses organising ability of a high order and tackles difficult issues with speed and competence. In brief he is rated as a positive-oriented and practical individual who enjoys high level of leadership potential for growth. Selected with top rank rating and specially recommended.

We can be knowledgeable with other men's knowledge, but we cannot be wise with other men's wisdom.

— Michel de Montaigne

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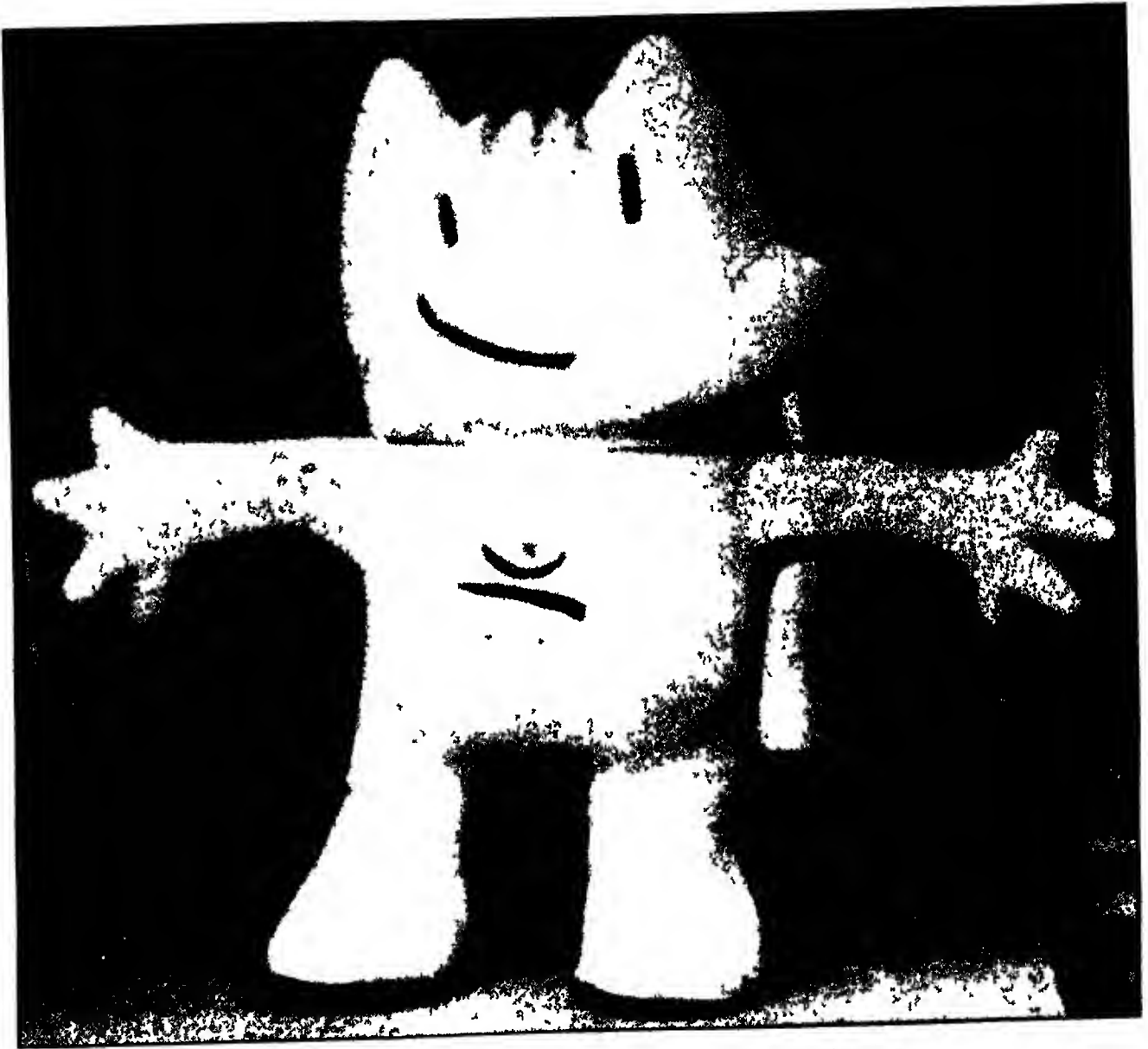
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Improve Your Appearance By Hair Care & Style

☆☆☆☆☆

*Hair, one of nature's gift to human beings, enhances one's appearance.
Here are some tips for hair care and hair styling.*



Photo: Vikas Vats

Through the ages women have used the art of hair styling to make themselves more beautiful. Traditionally men too in ancient civilizations found hair styles useful for finding out information about a stranger's marital status, race, religion, social standing, wealth and political standing.

Hair has a cuticle just like nails, and neither has a direct blood supply. Hair produces a substance called 'Keratin', the same protein that makes up

finger nails, which is a by-product of metabolic activity.

When examined under a microscope, a hair shaft is made of three layers. The outer layer, on cuticle, is made up of hard protein called 'Keratin'. Inside this cuticle is a cortex, where pigments which provide colouring are produced. The innermost layer is a spongy tissue with cells that may also contain colour pigments.

Hair grow from follicles, which a person

has right from the time of birth. Their number always remains constant. On an average we lose between 40 to 100 hair every day which are replaced by the growth of new hair, at least 20 times during our life time. Even when a hair is plucked from the root, a tiny nodule in the same follicle will ultimately produce and nurture a new hair. The colour of your hair, curliness, texture and abundance are all primarily determined by heredity.

HAIR CARE

Healthy hair is part of a healthy body, and the condition of our hair is determined largely by the quality of nourishment our body is getting. Foods containing vitamin B complex, vitamin A and vitamin C are extremely important. Minerals like iron, iodine and copper are also essential.

The three most common hair problems are dryness, oiliness and dandruff. Dry hair is usually the result of hair dryers, sun exposure and chemicals. Chronically dry hair may be the result of poor eating habits. Dry hair could be corrected by hot oil treatment and a good diet, consisting of cheese, raw vegetables and fruits, cod-liver oil tablets, vitamin E oil capsules, vitamin B and iron.

Oily hair results when the glands attached to hair follicle secrete too much oil. Frequent washing of hair with warm water helps, along with a diet of fresh apples, oranges, grape fruit, raw vegetables, fish, chicken, and non-oily vitamin E tablets.

Dandruff is a condition characterised by excess scalp cells coming off into flakes. Sometimes a crusty deposit of unrinsed shampoo is mistaken for dandruff. Dandruff is a mild form of dermatitis, and vitamin B in the form of brewer's yeast will sometimes clear up this condition. High sugar intake, emotional stress and faulty diet could be the major causes for dandruff along with uncleanliness and excessive water retention by your scalp. Dandruff shampoos have very strong chemicals which may be harmful. They must be used carefully with proper guidance.

Keeping our hair clean is the single most important factor for healthy hair. We must wash our hair properly, using the right kind of shampoo. It is important to remember that hair that has not been sufficiently rinsed might just as well have not been washed at all. Even a slight residue of soap or shampoo will leave hair drab and limp, and sticky enough to attract dirt immediately.

HAIR STYLES

We must experiment to learn about this art of hair styling and put it to the best use, i.e., to enhance our appearance. We Indians are not considered 'fashionable' as far as our hair styles are concerned. An average Indian sports the same hair style, with little or no change throughout the life. Hair styling and cutting are done primarily because of the need and not to follow fashion.

The reasons for this are firstly our own mental blockade. We are scared to change hair styles or getting it cut in a different manner because of what the others would think and say about it. Secondly, we have lack of knowledge about this art, and are ignorant of the latest techniques and products available for hair styling, like perming, colouring, sprays, mousse, gel, and other special formulations. Lastly, we

lack the courage, willingness and self-confidence to experiment with our hair styles, mainly because of our social environment.

Let's be innovative and select a style most suitable for us. 'The most successful cut is the one, that works best with our facial features and body shapes'. Why follow others and get dictated by their styles. Experiment and learn about our own hair texture, work on the probable hair styles, and adopt the best.

We must start by making our own assessment of the kind of hair we have, whether they are thick, or thin or medium? And whether they are straight or curly or just wavy? The more we want to change it from its natural type, the more efforts we will have to make. Though there are no rules for selection of hair styles but some general guidelines are worth following.

Fine hair: 'Keep it shorter. The longer the length, more prone it is to damage. Skilful cutting that allows them to dry naturally is

best. Perm add more body to it.

Medium hair: It is the most versatile type. They could be kept long and straight of equal length or cut short and layered or any other possible combination.

Thick hair: It needs careful cutting. If they are to be kept short, they would require thinning. A layered cut will create shape, eliminating heaviness. Perming and colouring are most suitable for this hair type.

If the hair is greasy we should not grow them too long—the weight will make it lie flat, giving the oils even greater chance to spread.

Dry hair needs regular cutting to prevent split ends and hair looking dull. Massaging the scalp helps stimulate and spread oils.

Make a start with soft and subtle changes (if you are reluctant to try the drastic cuts), using the latest techniques and you'll feel the heads turning towards you with looks of appreciation.

—Ravi Malhotra

Some Modern Hair Styles



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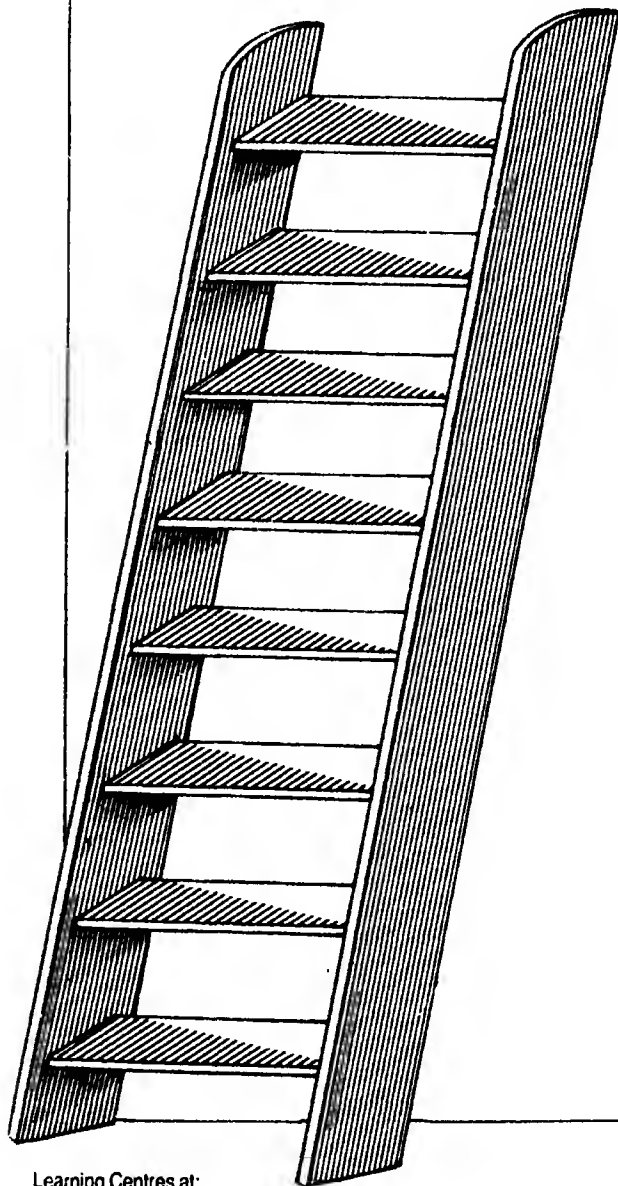
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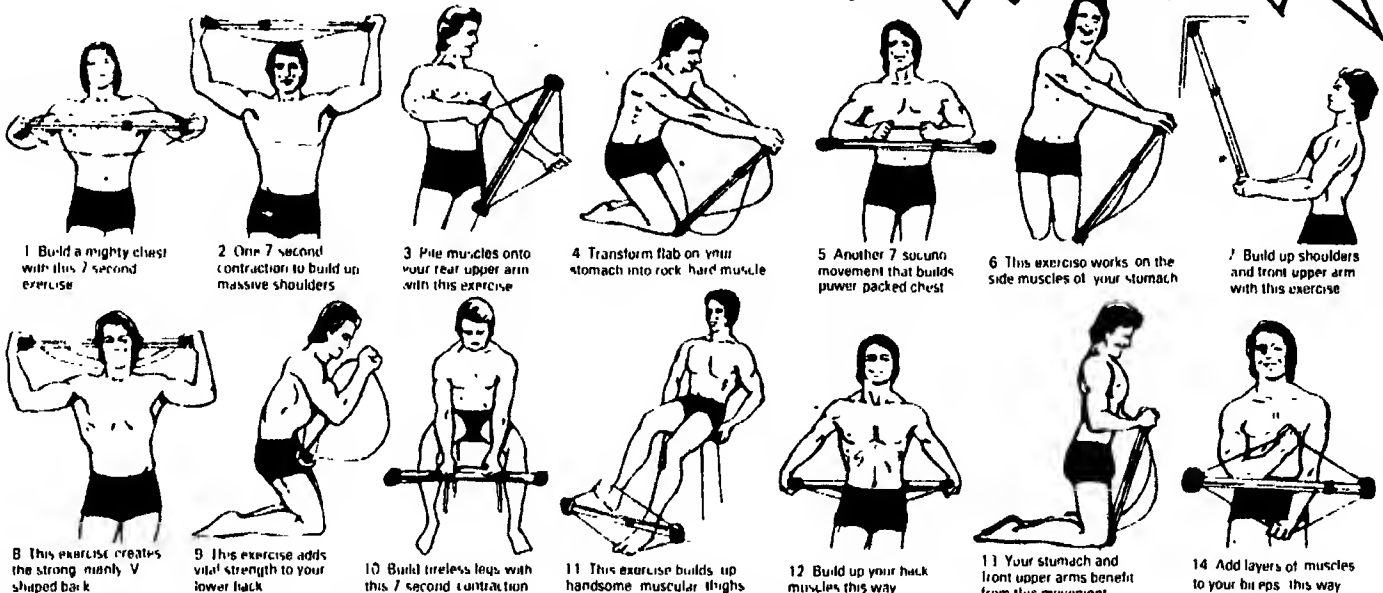


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Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed Mr. Allan Pease

What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease, who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes living with it easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote fear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies. In the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

A Framework For Understanding

Gesture Clusters

One of the most serious mistakes a novice in body language can make is to interpret a solitary gesture in isolation of other gestures or other circumstances. For example, scratching the head can mean a number of things—dandruff, fleas, sweating, uncertainty, forgetfulness or lying, depending on the other gestures that occur at the same time, so we must always look at gesture clusters for a correct reading.

Like any other language, body language consists of words, sentences and punctuation. Each gesture is like a single word and a word may have several different meanings. It is only when you put the word into a sentence with other words that you can fully understand its meaning. Gestures come in 'sentences' and invariably tell the truth about a person's feelings or attitudes. The 'perceptive' person is one who can read the non-verbal sentences and accurately match them against the person's verbal sentences.

The figure alongside shows a common critical evaluation gesture cluster. The main one is the hand-to-face gesture, with the index finger pointing up the cheek while another finger covers the mouth and the thumb supports the chin. Further evidence that this listener is critical of the speaker is seen by the fact that the legs are tightly crossed and the arm crosses the body

(defensive) while the head and chin are down (hostility). This non-verbal 'sentence' says something like, 'I don't like what you are saying and I disagree with you.'



Common critical evaluation cluster

Congruence

If you, as the speaker, were to ask the listener shown in the above figure to give his opinion of what you have just said and he said that he disagreed with you, his non-verbal signals would be congruent with his verbal sentences, that is, they would match or be consistent. If, however, he said he was enjoying what you had to say, he would be lying because his words and gestures would be incongruent. Research shows that non-verbal signals carry about five times as much impact as the verbal channel and that, when the two are incongruent, people rely on the non-verbal message; the verbal content may be disregarded.

We often see a high ranking politician standing behind a lectern with his arms tightly folded across his chest (defensive) and chin down (critical or hostile), while telling his audience how receptive and open he is to the ideas of young people. He may attempt to convince the audience of his warm, humane approach while giving short, sharp karate chops to the lectern. Sigmund Freud once noted that while a patient was verbally expressing happiness with her marriage, she was unconsciously slipping her wedding ring on and off her finger. Freud was aware of the significance of this unconscious gesture and was not surprised when marriage problems began to surface.

Observation of gesture clusters and

congruence of the verbal and non verbal channels are the keys to accurate interpretation of body language

Gestures in Context

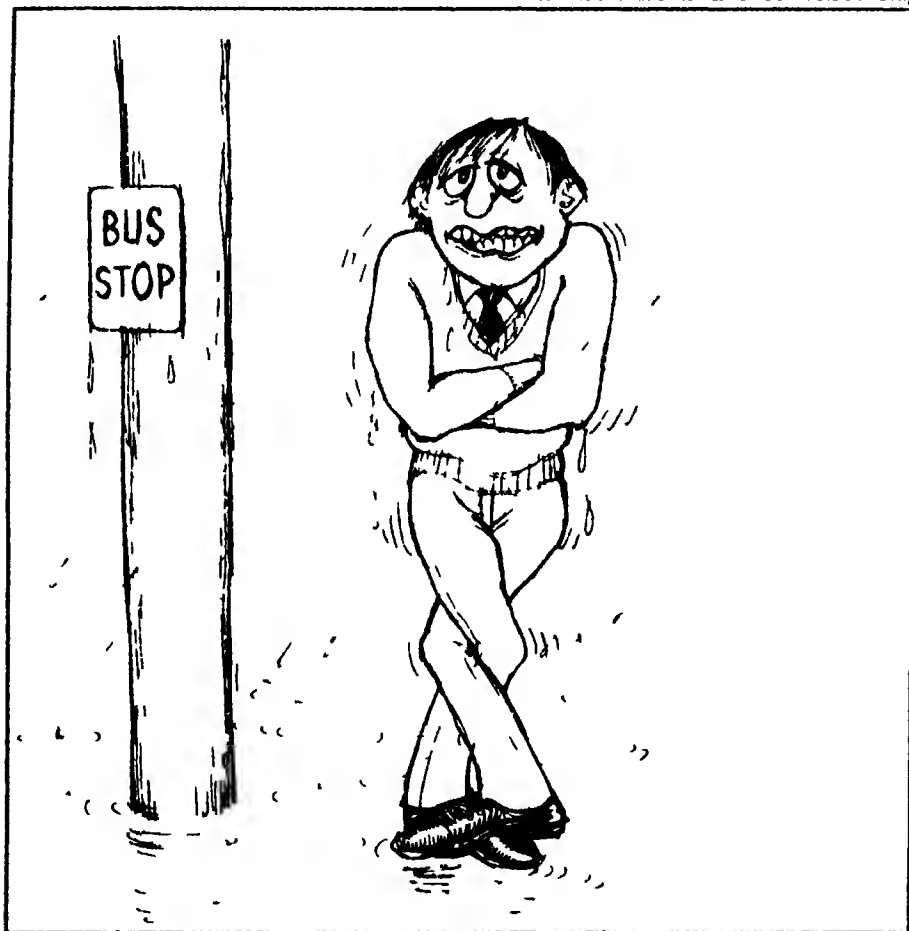
In addition to looking for gesture clusters and congruence of speech and body movement all gestures should be considered in the context in which they occur. If for example someone was sitting at a bus terminal with arms and legs tightly crossed and chin down and it was a chilly winter's day it would most likely mean that he or she was cold not defensive. If

hands generally prefer not to shake hands, but, if they are forced to do so, they may use a 'dead fish' to protect them.

Someone who wears ill fitting or tight clothing may be unable to use certain gestures and this can affect use of body language. This applies to a minority of people but it is important to consider what effect a person's physical restrictions or disabilities may have on his or her body movement.

Status and Power

Research in the field of linguistics has shown that there is a direct relationship



Cold not defensive

however the person used the same gestures while you were sitting across a table from him trying to sell him an idea product or service they could be correctly interpreted as meaning that the person was negative or defensive about the situation.

Other Factors Affecting Interpretation

A man who has a 'dead fish' hand shake is likely to be accused of having a weak character. But if a man has arthritis in his hands it is likely that he will use a 'dead fish' hand shake to avoid the pain of a strong one. Similarly artists, musicians, surgeons and those in vocations whose work is delicate and involves use of their

hands generally prefer not to shake hands, but, if they are forced to do so, they may use a 'dead fish' to protect them. Someone who wears ill fitting or tight clothing may be unable to use certain gestures and this can affect use of body language. This applies to a minority of people but it is important to consider what effect a person's physical restrictions or disabilities may have on his or her body movement. Research in the field of linguistics has shown that there is a direct relationship between amount of status power or prestige a person commands and that person's range of vocabulary. In other words, the higher up the social or management ladder a person is, the better able he is to communicate in words and phrases. Non verbal research has revealed a correlation between a person's command of the spoken word and the amount of gesticulation that that person uses to communicate his or her message. This means that a person's status, power or prestige is also directly related to the number of gestures or body movements he uses. The person at the top end of the social or management scale can use his range of words to communicate his meaning, whereas the less educated or unskilled person will rely more on gestures

than words to communicate.

The speed of some gestures and how obvious they look to others is also related to the age of the individual. For example if a five year old child tells a lie to his or her parent the mouth will be deliberately covered with one or both hands immediately afterwards (Figure A). The



Figure A: The child telling a lie

gesture of covering the mouth alerts the parent to the lie and this gesture continues to be used throughout the individual's life time usually varying only in the speed at which it is done. When the teenager tells a lie the hand is brought to the mouth like that of a five year old but instead of the obvious handslapping gesture over the mouth the fingers rub lightly around it (Figure B).



Figure B: The teenager telling a lie

The mouth covering gesture becomes even more refined in adulthood. When the adult tells a lie, his brain instructs his hand to cover his mouth in an attempt to block the deceitful words just as it does for the five year old and the teenager, but at the last moment the hand is pulled away from the face and a nose touch gesture results (Figure C). This gesture is nothing more than the adult's sophisticated version of the mouth-covering gesture that was used in childhood. This is an example of the fact that, as an individual gets older, many of his gestures become sophisticated and less obvious, which is why it is often more difficult to read the gestures of the fifty

year old than those of a much younger person.



Figure C: The adult telling a lie

Faking Body Language

A commonly asked question is, 'Is it possible to fake your own body language?' The general answer to this question is 'no' because of the lack of congruence that is likely to occur in the use of the main gestures, the body's microsignals and the spoken words. For example, open palms are associated with honesty but when the faker holds his palms out and smiles at you as he tells a lie, his microgestures give him away. His pupils may contract, one eyebrow may lift or the corner of his mouth may twitch, and these signals contradict the open palm gesture and the sincere smile. The result is that the receiver tends not to believe what he hears.

The human mind seems to possess a fail safe mechanism that registers 'tilt' when it receives a series of incongruent non-verbal messages. There are, however, some cases in which body language is deliberately faked to gain certain advantages. Take, for example, the Miss World or Miss Universe contest, in which each contestant uses studiously learned body movements to give the impression of warmth and sincerity. To the extent that each contestant can convey these signals, she will score points from the judges, but even the experts can only fake body language for a short period of time and eventually the body will emit signals that are independent of conscious actions. Many politicians are experts in faking body language in order to get the voters to believe what they are saying and the politician who can successfully do this is said to have 'charisma'.

The face is used more often than any other part of the body to cover up lies. We use smiles, nods and winks in an attempt to cover up, but unfortunately for us, our body signals tell the truth and there is a lack of congruence between our body gestures and facial signals. The study of facial signals is part in itself.

In summary, it is difficult to fake body language for a long period of time but it is

good to learn and to use positive open gestures to communicate with others and to eliminate gestures that may give negative signals. This can make it more comfortable to be with people and can make you more acceptable to them.

How to Tell Lies Successfully

The difficulty with lying is that the subconscious mind acts automatically and independently of our verbal lie, so our body language gives us away. This is why people who rarely tell lies are easily caught, regardless of how convincing they may sound. The moment they begin to lie, the body sends out contradictory signals, and these give us our feeling that they are not telling the truth. During the lie, the subconscious mind sends out nervous energy that appears as a gesture that can contradict what the person said. Some people whose jobs involve lying, such as politicians, lawyers, actors and television announcers, have refined their body gestures to the point where it is difficult to 'see' the lie, and people fall for it, hook, line and sinker.

They refine their gestures in one of two ways. First, they practise what 'feel' like the right gestures when they tell the lie, but this is only successful when they have practised telling numerous lies over long periods of time. Second, they can eliminate most gestures so that they do not use any positive or negative gestures while lying, but this is also very difficult to do.

Try this simple test when an occasion presents itself. Tell a deliberate lie to an acquaintance and make a conscious effort to suppress all body gestures while your body is in full view of the other person. Even when your major body gestures are consciously suppressed, numerous microgestures will still be transmitted. These include facial muscular twitching, expansion and contraction of pupils, sweating at the brow, flushing of the cheeks, increased rate of eye blinking and numerous other minute gestures that signal deceit. Research using slow motion cameras shows that these microgestures can occur within a split second and it is only people such as professional interviewers, sales people and those whom we call perceptive who can consciously see them during a conversation or negotiation. The interviewers and sales people are those who have developed the unconscious ability to read the microgestures during face-to-face encounters.

It is obvious, then, that to be able to lie successfully, you must have your body hidden or out of sight. This is why police interrogation involves placing the suspect on a chair in the open or placing him under lights with his body in full view of the interrogators; his lies are much easier to see under those circumstances. Naturally, telling lies is easier if you are sitting behind

a desk where your body is partially hidden, or while peering over a fence or behind a closed door. The best way to lie is over the telephone!

How to Learn Body Language

Set aside at least fifteen minutes a day to study and read the gestures of other people, as well as acquiring a conscious awareness of your own gestures. A good reading ground is anywhere that people meet and interact. An airport or a railway station is a particularly good place for observing the entire spectrum of human gestures, as people openly express eagerness, anger, sorrow, happiness, impatience and many other emotions through gestures. Social functions, business meetings and parties are also excellent. Having studied the art of body language, you can go to a party, sit alone in a corner all evening like a wallflower and have an exciting time just watching other people's body language rituals! Television also offers an excellent way of learning non-verbal communication. Turn down the sound and try to understand what is happening by first watching the picture. By turning the sound up every five minutes, you will be able to check how accurate your non-verbal readings are and before long it will be possible to watch an entire programme without any sound and understand what is happening, just as deaf people do.

(Continued from page 43)

explosion problem. They are also industrially advanced. Therefore, there is no easy solution to this inflation problem. The only solution is to follow the Soviet example where both production and distribution is controlled and regulated. We should not forget that Russia has emerged as a Super Power after remaining an industrially backward country for ages, that too without Western help. I think we can and must learn a lot from the Russian experiment.

Comments: This candidate played a minor part during the preliminary proceedings but during his turn has made good use of the opportunity and revealed some original ideas. He has the courage to differ and stand on his conviction. His views indicate that he has grasped the essentials and he can present his own solutions to a problem. However, he wants to play safe and his appreciation does not stand scrutiny.

No. 1: Thank you, gentlemen. I agree with what everyone has said. I do not disagree with any one. I have nothing new to add. Thank you.

Comments: No. 1 was given a second opportunity but we find that he is unable to learn and benefit by experience. He is dull and docile and prefers to remain in the background. No urge or motivation is seen on his part and training given to him would only be wasted. Rejected.

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Test Of English Language

Probationary Officers' Examination for the Associate Banks of State Bank of India, June 1988

Directions: Which of the phrases/words (a), (b), (c) and (d) should replace the phrases/words *italicised* in each of the following sentences to make the sentence most effective and meaningfully correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (e) as the answer.

Q. 1. I love *the literature, the music, the art*

- (a) the literature, music and art (b) literature, music, the art (c) literature, music and art (d) the literature, the music and the art (e) no correction required

Q. 2. It will take three hours to walk across the forest

- (a) into (b) between (c) through (d) over (e) No correction required

Q. 3. You are a *most* unusual person
(a) mostly (b) a mostly (c) most (d) the mostly (e) No correction required

Q. 4. The valley *lied* quiet and peaceful in the sun

- (a) lied quietly and peacefully (b) lay quietly and peacefully (c) lied quiet and peaceful (d) lay quiet and peaceful (e) no correction required

Q. 5. The beautiful is not always the same *like the good*

- (a) as like the good (b) like good (c) as the good (d) as good (e) no correction required

Q. 6. He is *too kind* man to refuse to help in such a case

- (a) too kindly a (b) too kind a (c) a too kindly (d) a too kind (e) no correction required

Q. 7. *All along* the journey she remained silent

- (a) All during the journey (b) All through the journey (c) All along in the journey (d) Throughout all journey (e) No correction required

Directions: In each sentence, a word is *italicised*. Below each sentence there are five other words. From them you have to choose one word for the *italicised* word in the sentence in such a way that the meaning of the sentence does not change.

Q. 8. The written examination for officers' recruitment *comprises* four objective type tests

- (a) expresses (b) involves (c) retains (d) incorporates (e) consists of

Q. 9. The members of the committee discussed the issue for about an hour but they were not able to arrive at any *consensus*.

- (a) settlement (b) consent (c) agreement (d) harmony (e) unity

Q. 10. The law of this land prohibits all

men and women from *imbibing* alcoholic drinks

- (a) smuggling (b) checking (c) drinking (d) preparing (e) offering

Q. 11. By what *criterion* will you judge this periodical?

- (a) consideration (b) result (c) decision (d) standard (e) approach

Q. 12. I have a *provisional* licence

- (a) permanent (b) temporary (c) transient (d) routine (e) restricted

Q. 13. How did Laxman *acquire* his fortune?

- (a) lose (b) accept (c) gain (d) spend (e) receive

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:

During the last two decades physicians and mental health professionals have begun to discover the limitations of the western allopathic medicine

The *focus* on pathology and disease rather than on prevention the destructiveness of so many pharmaceutical and surgical remedies the *separation* of physical and emotional problems the assumption of an asymmetrical relationship between an all powerful physician and a *submissive* patient have led clinicians and researchers to look for answers in other traditions and cultures

It is indeed disappointing, in this context, that in India with its long tradition of the body mind continuum health efforts are so largely dependent on the allopathic system which is now being increasingly rejected by western medical scientists. However, any wide open, fuzzy field like "holistic health" offers abundant opportunity for fraud and overpromise. The new *paradigm* of health is not a licence for quackery. *Holistic* health is a *perspective*, not a specialisation or a discipline

The body-mind is a process, so is disease a process, so is healing or making whole

It was discovered that it is not a simple physical change but rather the state of mind that is the key to health. This state has been called "restful alertness", "passive volition", "deliberate letting". Cumulative stresses seem to melt under this seemingly paradoxical state, restoring natural flow to the body mind whirlpool

Clearly, health services, as we know them are essential but equally clearly, they are not enough. There is an urgent need to blend the ancient traditional ways with some of the discoveries of modern medicine to make for a truly healthy society. The first

and most important area deserving urgent attention is Child Health Care

Conventionally, it is the doctor and the hospitals that are seen today as the centre of all health care, the mother and the child are at the periphery. It is perhaps necessary to see the mother as the centre of Child Health Care. It is she who is the highest level health worker—not by training or in qualifications but in time and love, in the special knowledge of her own children, in the breadth of "integrated services" she provides and in the permanent presence she brings to her child's life. This indeed was the basis of the ancient Child Care Practices and it is well that, it is being rediscovered. The implications of this are rather manifold. Mother must be imparted the knowledge skills and techniques required for her to do the job well. The old civilisations did this through word of mouth from one generation to another. Modern civilisations can improve on this but the *essence* will remain the same

Q. 14. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is definitely TRUE about western allopathic system?

- (a) It is an extension of India's ancient medical system (b) It is being largely practised in India today (c) It emphasises "holistic approach" (d) It considers diseases less important than patients (e) It considers medical practitioners less important than patients

Q. 15. In the context of the passage, practice of western allopathic medicine puts an accent on all of the following except --

- (a) eradication of symptoms of diseases (b) pharmacological remedies (c) surgical remedies (d) dissociation of physical symptoms from emotional factors (e) prevention of diseases

Q. 16. Which of the following is TRUE of holistic approach in medicine?

- (a) It is as susceptible to fraudulent practices as any other approach (b) It is a highly specialised branch of medicine (c) It is in tune with western culture and tradition (d) It gives priority to treatment of the disease rather than the treatment of the patient (e) It emphasises an asymmetrical relationship between body and mind

Q. 17. The passage brings out the difference in all of the following cases except

- (a) modern and ancient role of mother in Child Health Care (b) ancient Indian and modern western system of medicine (c) treatment of the patient and of the disease (d) importance of the patient and of the doctor (e) treatment of body alone and of

body and mind together

Q. 18. Allopathy has been found deficient of late because of all of the following reasons except

(a) neglect of the principle of "provention is better than cura" (b) ill effects of surgical remedies (c) ill-effects of drugs (d) neglect of patient oriented treatment (e) none of these

Q. 19. A physician is unable to play a primary role in Child Health Care because he lacks

(a) training in Child Health Care (b) qualifications to treat children (c) complete knowledge of the child (d) experience in carefully handling the child (e) none of these

Q. 20. Which of the following five terms is not synonymous with the remaining four?

(a) Peaceful attentiveness (b) Restful alertness (c) Passivo volition (d) Body-mind whirlpool (e) Deliberate letting

Q. 21. Which of the following plays the pivotal role in Child Health Care?

(a) Nature (b) Homo (c) Hospital (d) Nurse (e) Mother

Q. 22. The importance of which of the following is the greatest in medical treatment?

(a) Physical problems (b) State of mind (c) Symptoms of disease (d) Hospital treatment (e) Pharmaceutical remedies

Q. 23. Which of the following is the surest way of ensuring a truly healthy society?

(a) Resorting to practice of ancient medical system only (b) Increasing facilities of western allopathic medicine (c) Judicious blending of traditional system with modern system of treatment (d) Training of mothers by imparting them more knowledge of health care (e) Taking precautionary measures against quackery in the medical field

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly the **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 24. *holistic*

(a) negative (b) piecemeal (c) impure (d) inadequate (e) singular

Q. 25. *submissive*

(a) dominating (b) arrogant (c) impudent (d) mild (e) meek

Q. 26. *separation*

(a) fusion (b) unity (c) inclusion (d) amalgamation (e) integration

Q. 27. *integrated*

(a) disjointed (b) careless (c) loose (d) partial (e) divided

Directions: Choose the word that is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in *italics* as used in the passage.

Q. 28. *paradigm*

(a) solution (b) model (c) discovery (d) invention (e) treatment

Q. 29. *volition*

(a) firmness (b) strength (c) will (d) mood (e) approach

Q. 30. *essence*

(a) scent (b) gist (c) nature (d) principle (e) summary

Q. 31. *perspective*

(a) view (b) outlook (c) prospect (d)

glimpse (e) system

Q. 32. *focus*

(a) light (b) attention (c) point (d) emphasis (e) centre

Directions: In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words :

The(33).... of today is a huge financial undertaking with the same outlook as any other limited company. The ..(34).... staff have to make circulation, and if they do not they will soon be ... (35) ... by those who can Their indopendence therefore suffers a grave limitation It is further .. (36) ... by the fact that a newspaper is as much an advertising medium as a vehicle for .. (37) ... It is said that the ... (38).... which the public pays for its newspaper covers no more than a third of the ... (39) ... of production; the other two-thirds is accounted(40) .. by advertisement revenue

Q. 33. (a) newspaper (b) hospital (c) school (d) theatre (e) library

Q. 34. (a) medical (b) performing (c) teaching (d) editorial (e) company

Q. 35. (a) sustained (b) treated (c) cured (d) covered (e) supplanted

Q. 36. (a) destroyed (b) deepened (c) curtailed (d) failed (e) aggravated

Q. 37. (a) news (b) epidemics (c) training (d) business (e) patients

Q. 38. (a) value (b) tax (c) price (d) cost (e) fee

Q. 39. (a) expenses (b) sale (c) amount (d) price (e) cost

Q. 40. (a) into (b) in (c) from (d) for (e) with

Directions: In each of the following select the most appropriate word from among the five words given below the sentence to fill in the blank in the sentence so as to complete it meaningfully.

Q. 41. I am sorry that I have been unable to find a suitable vacancy for you. The --- is that most of the vacancies require technical qualification that you do not possess.

(a) difficulty (b) trouble (c) atmosphere (d) offer (e) obstruction

Q. 42. Undoubtedly, English is the most ----- spoken language in the world today.

(a) elaborately (b) greatly (c) widely (d) broadly (e) beautifully

Q. 43. If he is an enemy, we will treat him as ----.

(a) same (b) such (c) like (d) so (e) it

Q. 44. English is not static either in vocabulary or in grammar ---- yet in that elusive quality called style.

(a) not (b) or (c) nor (d) but (e) so

Q. 45. Two years ---- passed since my father died.

(a) had (b) were (c) have (d) are (e) been

Q. 46. The journey may be made by sea or ----by road.

(a) alterately (b) alteringly (c) conversely (d) alternatively (e) entirely

Q. 47. He has not yet attained the age of

21. He has, therefore, no ---- to vote in this election.

(a) power (b) claim (c) right (d) authority (e) permission

Q. 48. The President today ---- the committee with the induction of the five new general secretaries in place of those dropped.

(a) reconstituted (b) reviewed (c) formed (d) enlarged (e) supplemented

Q. 49. To say that a rectangle will never be a square because it is a rectangle is simply to ---- the very thing you profess to prove.

(a) ensure (b) insure (c) assume (d) contradict (e) subsume

Q. 50. Traffic problems in Bombay are as serious as in any other city in India; and they are complicated by digging of roads by corporations on this or that ----.

(a) aspect (b) period (c) intention (d) instance (e) pretext

ANSWERS

1. (c) *Note:* (c) is the obvious choice and not (a) because the sentence does not specify any particular literature, music, and art. Now, see this sentence which is also correct: I love the literature, music and art of the Oriyas. Here a specific community has been mentioned. Therefore "the" becomes necessary.

2. (c) 3. (e)

4. (d) *Note:* In this sentence the obvious mistakes in alternatives (a), (b), (c) and the mistake in the sentence itself make it easy for us to choose (d). But always take care to differentiate between "lay" and "lie". "Lay" is transitive and takes an object: We *lay* the papers on her desk every evening. "Lie" meaning "recline or be situated" does not take an object: The papers *lie* on the desk. Note also that the past tense of "lay" is "laid" and that of "lie" is "lay": We *laid* the papers on her desk, and they *lay* there the whole evening. Also, do not confuse between this intransitive verb "lie" (past tense forms "lay", "lain", "lying") with the noun "lie" (whose other verb forms are "lied" and "lying") which means "an untrue statement meant to deceive".

5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (e)

9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (b)

13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (e) 16. (a)

17. (d) 18. (e) 19. (c) 20. (d)

21. (e) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (b)

25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (e) 28. (b)

29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (d)

33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (e) 36. (c)

37. (a) 38. (e) 39. (e) 40. (d)

41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (b)

44. (b) *Note:* Examine this sentence which is also correct: English is neither static in vocabulary nor in grammar, nor in that elusive quality called style. "Either" will take "or", "neither" will take "nor".

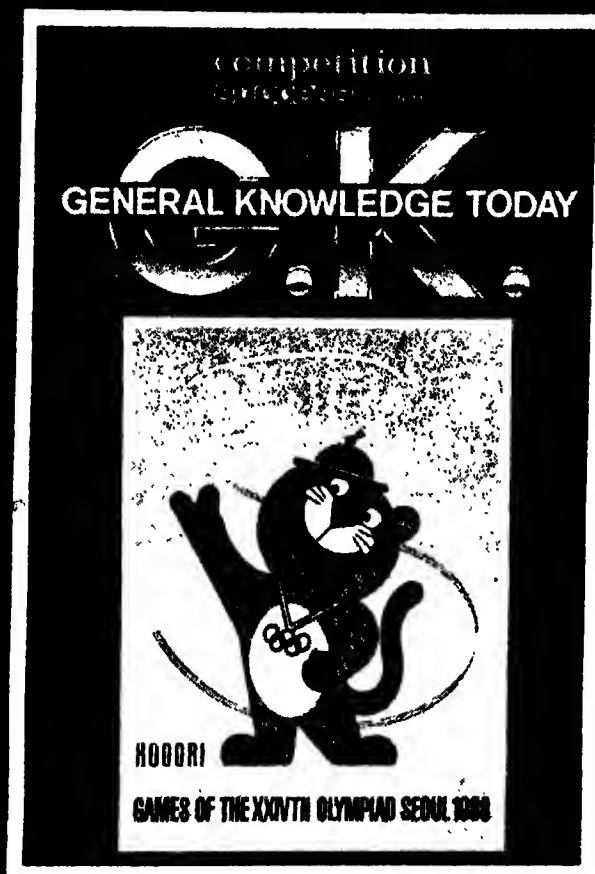
45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (d)

49. (e) 50. (e)

●●●

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Know Your Facts

*** Why is it harmful to see solar eclipse with naked eye ?**

—Brj Mohan Setia, Kurukshetra

Doctors always warn people, especially children, against watching the solar eclipse, either directly or through smoking glasses or even in shallow water as in a utensil. The harmful rays in the sunlight (infra-red rays) are at the maximum during the eclipse and it burns the most sensitive part of retina, fovea and macula, leading to irreversible loss of eyesight.

The surface of the Sun is about four times as hot as a furnace. The lens or cornea in your eye acts like a burning-glass. If you look straight at the Sun, the lens will be destroyed for life. Even if we look at the Sun through smoked glass, the Sun may look dim, but the dangerous heat rays can pass through. Whenever there is an eclipse of the Sun, some people are blinded because they take foolish risks of this sort.

*** Why do we not see the stars in the daylight ?**

—M. Chongthu, Pasighat (Arunachal Pradesh)

The blazing light of the Sun during daytime prevents the soft light of the stars from being seen distinctly.

*** In Washington D.C., what does D.C. stand for ?**

—Jayesh R. Mankad

Washington D.C. is the capital of the United States of America. D.C. here stands for the District of Columbia. The city is on the Potomac between Maryland and Virginia: co-extensive with District of Columbia. If there is a reference on Washington, it is a State in the north-west United States on the Pacific coast.

*** What are fungi ?**

—M. Sudhakar, Sholapur

Fungi are thread-like organisms that reproduce by means of spores. Some fungi produce their spores in large fruiting bodies which we know as toadstools, brackets, cups, puffballs and jellies.

Fungi are classed as plants, but their cell walls do not contain cellulose. Also, they do not contain the green pigment chlorophyll and cannot make their own food. They have to take their food from what is around them. Some fungi feed on dead and decaying plant or animal material. Other fungi are parasites and take their food from living plants or animals.

The word 'fungus' usually makes us think of a toadstool. But the toadstool is only the fruiting body. The main part of the fungus is a mass of fungal threads called the mycelium. This is always hidden in the soil or wood on which the toadstool is growing.

Fungi that produce large fruiting bodies are the most advanced types. Apart from the familiar mushrooms and toadstools there are cup fungi, puffballs, jelly fungi and bracket fungi. Dry rot in houses is caused by a fungus with a large fruiting body.

But not all fungi produce large fruiting bodies. Simple fungi include moulds, mildews and parasites such as potato blight.

*** Why does the gun kick back when the bullet is fired ?**

—N. Srikumar, Vizianagaram

It is due to the fact that every action gives a reaction, of equal strength, and in the reverse direction.

*** Why is walking considered good exercise ?**

—Faroukh Aslam, Chapra

There is a difference between walking for exercise and the normal stroll one takes. One of the best exercises you can do is walking briskly. The advantages of walking as an aerobic exercise are many. Firstly, you can do it at any time to suit your convenience. Secondly, it is free and instantly available, and it can be done just about anywhere. It does not need a lot of expensive gear. Another advantage of walking is that it is the ideal exercise for anyone who is overweight or out of shape.

Walking is nature's way of assisting the heart. The leg muscles have been called the "second heart" because with each step you take, the muscles of the leg squeeze against the vein, helping to

pump the blood upwards. Vigorous walking helps the heart and lungs to work harder and to take in more oxygen in order to give fuel to the muscles that are working so hard. Taking in greater amounts of oxygen helps the body to become more fit.

Apart from conditioning the heart, walking aids both digestion and elimination, puts up your energy levels and helps people suffering from insomnia. Once the body gets into shape it has been found that you can do with less sleep and still feel on top of the world.

Walking in short spurts occasionally will not do you any good at all. The best thing to do is gradually to increase the time. So walk briskly for at least half an hour every day in order to be healthy and fit. The best thing to do is gradually to increase the time.

Walking is also a good aid to slimming. It also helps to ease stress. The rhythmic motion you set for yourself makes the body feel more relaxed and the mind too. When you are walking push away any worries and problems you may have, and concentrate on the rhythm you have set yourself. After a brisk walk, sit down and relax for a short while before resuming your normal activities.

*** What is parole ?**

—Ravi Kumar, Keonjhar (Orissa)

It is the conditional release of a person from prison prior to the end of the maximum sentence imposed. It is an official document which contains a promise that a prisoner, if he is released, will return to the custody at a specified time. During parole, the prisoner has to behave well and stay in a law-abiding manner. He usually reports at regular intervals so that he can be checked.

*** What is a myth ?**

—Devendra Agnihotri, c/o 56 A.P.O.

A myth is a narrative, without a historical or scientific basis, embodying a popular idea regarding natural phenomena or historical events, or deed of gods and heroes. A body of such narratives or traditions constitutes mythology.

A world authority of mythology, Joseph Campbell, has said that ancient legends and tales of the race are the master-keys to human psyche: "Myths", he says, "are public dreams. They are vehicles between the conscious and the unconscious, just as dreams are. A myth is a dream-like symbol that evokes and directs psychological energy. A vivid story or legend is but one part of a larger fabric of myths that, taken together, form a mythology that expresses a culture's attitude towards life, death and the universe."

*** What is Boston Tea Party ?**

—R. Kumaran, Karamnagar (A.P.)

During the American Independence movement, 'tea' was a dirty word as it represented British imports and necessitated the payment of an unwelcome duty. A British ship carrying tea arrived in Boston in 1773 but was prevented from unloading its 'contentious cargo'. And to drive home their point, American radicals, disguised as Mohawk Red Indians, raided the ship at night and threw the entire tea overboard. This daring act went down in history as the Boston Tea Party and promptly inspired a spate of other such 'parties' in other American ports.

*** Why do stars twinkle ?**

—N. Gowri, Bangalore

Out in space, stars do not twinkle. But when their light passes through the Earth's atmosphere, it is made to flicker by the hot and cold ripples of air. You can see this effect by looking at a distant view over a hot road in summer or across a bonfire.

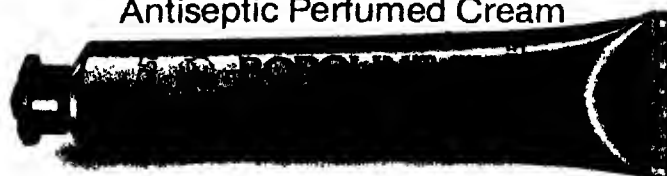
Astronomers call this effect 'bad seeing'. If the stars twinkle violently, their image in the telescope will be a large blur instead of a tiny point and small detail on the Moon or a planet will be invisible. Most bad seeing is caused by air currents several kilometres high. Large telescopes on mountaintops escape the worst of the unsteadiness, but bad seeing will also occur if the nearby ground is giving off heat waves.

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India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

In the last Issue of Competition Success Review we had discussed that the great offensives by the revolutionaries on the British force completely shattered the plans of the British Commander-in-Chief and the British force suffered heavy casualties. The revolutionaries fought with great valour and blood was shed as freely as water. Every inch of advance by the British force was keenly contested.

When the Britishers realised that they were fighting a losing battle, they made use of the services of the treacherous Elahi Baksh who played his part well for which the Government rewarded him and his descendants with monthly pensions. Emperor Bahadur Shah, along with Begum Zeenat Mahal and Prince Jawan Bakht, was taken into custody. Three royal princes were also caught with the help of Elahi Baksh.

After the fall of Delhi, the Britishers suppressed the revolt at other places. And now it was the turn of Jhansi.

Main events

The Britishers now attempted to capture Jhansi, another stronghold of the revolution. As Sir Hugh Rose reached near Jhansi along with a massive force on March 20, 1858, Rani Lakshmbai started elaborate preparations for fighting the British forces. She adopted the "scorch-earth" policy, i.e., destruction of the countryside on the route of the enemy but as the Britishers were supported by Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and Raja of Tehri-Tikamgarh, this did not prove of much avail. The brave Rani Lakshmbai personally supervised all the war preparations like erection of barriers and barricades as well as mounting of guns on the ramparts of the fort. She started the offensive with shelling at the enemy force by a Jhansi gun known as *Gang Raj* (Thunderer) on March 24, 1858. She also sought the help of Tanya Tope who attacked the enemy from the rear. The fierce duel continued for more than a week in which heavy losses were sustained by both sides. Ultimately, the Britishers were able to capture the fort not through any act of bravery but through treachery.

Lakshmbai left Jhansi along with a few adherents to fight the Britishers from another place. She along with other revolutionary leaders like Rao Sahib and Tanya Tope gave another tough fight to the British forces at Kalpi. She captured Gwalior

Great Revolt

from Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia along with other revolutionary leaders and established there a new stronghold of revolution. Maharaja Scindia with his Minister Dinkar Rao sought the British protection at Agra. How could the Britishers look to such a sad spectacle with indifference? They launched a strong attack on Gwalior led by Sir Hugh Rose. The revolutionaries fought heroically for four days. Rani Lakshmbai fought personally in the thick of battle along with her two brave feminine attendants Mandra and Kashi. She was in the saddle dressed in male attire from dawn to dusk and made heavy charge on the enemy with her sword. The battle on June 17, 1858 was a day of her victory.

The enemy attacked next day with much stronger force led by General Smith and Sir Hugh Rose. The proud Rani fought with utmost valour but her adherents were diminishing every minute because of the superior strength of the Britishers. Alone but quite dismayed, she continued the fight single-handed until one British horseman attacked her on head from the rear and another wounded her chest. The blood was flowing from her body but she was still fighting for freedom of her country with the last drop of her blood. She was able to kill her two assailants before she finally collapsed and fell on the ground. Her favourite servant Ramachandra Rao Deshmukh immediately removed her body from the battlefield and lit the funeral pyre. Rani Lakshmbai thus died with a sword in her hand waging war for independence of her country. Her name ranks among the great patriots and would always inspire her countrymen.

The great merit of the revolutionary leaders was that they did not lose heart and continued their struggle for long despite heavy odds. They gave tough fight to the British Government in various encounters at Sitapur, Rae Bareilly and Dhundiya Khera and their heroic struggle continued till April 1859 despite Queen Victoria's proclamation on November 1, 1858. Ultimately, Nana Sahib, Bala Sahib, Begum Hazrat Mahal and minor Nawab Birjees Kadir sought shelter in Nepal but they remained defiant till the last day of their lives. In his last letter to General Hope Grant, Nana disputed the authority of the British Government to take possession of India. He bluntly put a poser to them, "Who gave you the authority to rule over India?" Tanya Tope who had the magic of

converting the sepoys to the revolutionary cause wherever he came across them was a constant source of danger to the British power in India. He baffled all the British efforts to capture him and crossed Narmada near Hoshangabad in October 1858. Six of the ablest British Generals, Roberts, Holmes, Parke, Mitchell, Hope and Lockheart were making strenuous efforts to capture him but without success. The *Times* of London wrote admirably about him on January 17, 1859:

Our most amazing friend Tanya Tope is so troublesome and so cunning an enemy that it is impossible to admire him enough. He has trampled upon our places, plundered our treasures and emptied our magazines. He has collected armies and lost them. He has fought battles and sustained defeats. He has seized guns of the native rulers and lost them. He has seized some more and lost them too. His marches seem to be like lightning flashes. One moment he was on one side of Nurbudda, the next he was on the other. He has got away even when our troops faced him, sometimes right through them.

It was unfortunate that such a dashing revolutionary did not get his support at Nagpur. He had, therefore, to swim through Narmada again to reach the northern India. He arrived at Indragarh on January 13, 1859. The British troops were attempting to encircle him from all points of compass—Napier from the north, Showers from the north-west, Somerset from the east, Smith from the south-east, Mitchell and Benson from the south and Bonner from south-west and west. They could not capture him and he reached Shikarji near Alwar along with Rao Sahib and Prince Feroze Shah. He fell into the hands of the British through the treachery of Man Singh who delivered the sleeping Tanya Tope into the hands of the government for a promise of *jagir* to be bestowed upon him. He was executed on April 18, 1859. He mounted the scaffold with a smile and himself put the noose around his neck.

The great uprising of 1857 failed but not the spirit of the revolutionaries. They might not have lived for too long but their heroic deeds always inspired others to fight for freedom of the country. That was their best legacy bequeathed to the freedom struggle for independence of their motherland.

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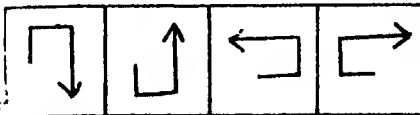
Test Of Reasoning

Investigator's Examination, June 1988

Directions : In the following questions there are four problem figures followed by four answer figures. There is some principle involved in the problem figures. The same principle is involved in one of the answer figures. Find out the figure and mark it as your answer on the answer sheet.

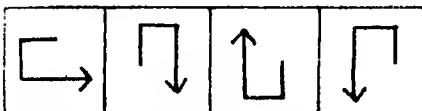
Q. 1. Problem figures :

A B C D



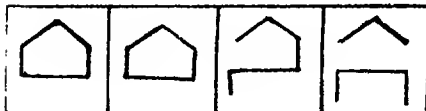
Answer figures :

A B C D



Q. 2. Problem figures :

A B C D



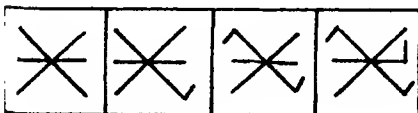
Answer figures :

A B C D



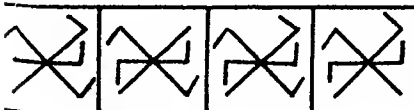
Q. 3. Problem figures :

A B C D



Answer figures :

A B C D



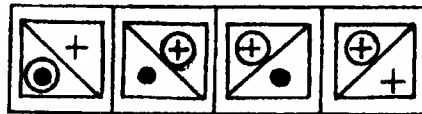
Q. 4. Problem figures :

A B C D



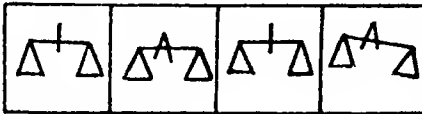
Answer figures :

A B C D



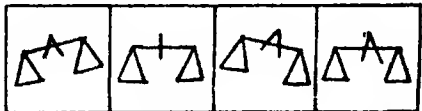
Q. 5. Problem figures :

A B C D



Answer figures :

A B C D



Directions : In the following questions, there are problem figures followed by four answer figures. There exists a relationship between the first problem figure and the second problem figure. Same relationship is to be established between third problem figure and the fourth which you are to choose from amongst the answer figures.

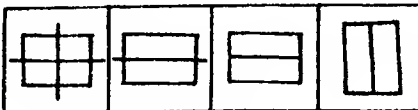
Q. 6. Problem figures :

A B C D



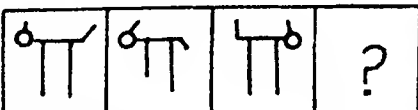
Answer figures :

A B C D



Q. 7. Problem figures :

A B C D



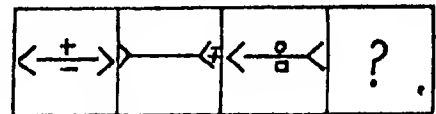
Answer figures :

A B C D



Q. 8. Problem figures :

A B C D



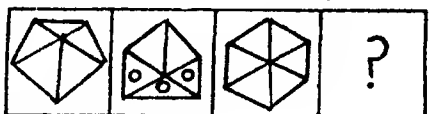
Answer figures :

A B C D



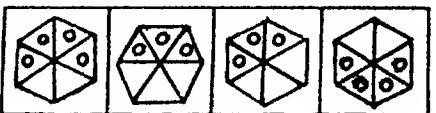
Q. 9. Problem figures :

A B C D



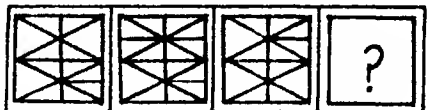
Answer figures :

A B C D



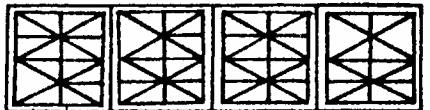
Q. 10. Problem figures :

A B C D



Answer figures :

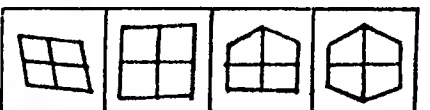
A B C D



Directions : In the following questions, there are four figures given. Three of them are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. One is different from the rest of the figures. Choose the one which is different and mark it as your answer.

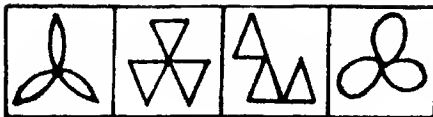
Q. 11.

A B C D



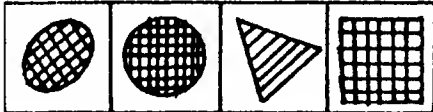
Q. 12.

A B C D



Q. 13.

A B C D



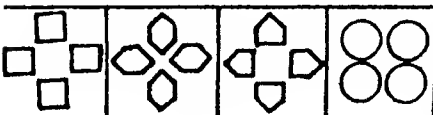
Q. 14.

A B C D



Q. 15.

A B C D



Q. 16. Amit walks 100 yards straight from his house which is facing north and then he walks 200 yards in the reverse direction. Further, he takes a left turn and walks 100 yards. In which direction is Amit now from his original position?

(A) North-east (B) North-west (C) South-east (D) South-west

Q. 17. In the alphabet from A-Z which is the third letter to the right of the letter which is midway between K and S?

(A) R (B) Q (C) P (D) O

Q. 18. How many numbers will be left out of the numbers from 1-36, if we remove all even numbers as also numbers which are exactly divisible by 5?

(A) 24 (B) 18 (C) 15 (D) 14

Directions : In the following questions, there is a question mark given which is to be replaced by one of the four alternatives by establishing the same relationship as is found between the two terms to the left of the sign :: given in the question. Choose the correct answer.

Q. 19. Tall : Short :: Treachery :

(A) Loyalty (B) Glory (C) Disgrace (D) Honour

Q. 20. Foot : Man :: Hoof :

(A) Leg (B) Dog (C) Shoe (D) Horse

Q. 21. Wood : Charcoal :: Coal :

(A) Ash (B) Coke (C) Smoke (D) Fire

Q. 22. ACE : ZXV :: HJL :

(A) USQ (B) TRP (C) SQO (D) SQN

Q. 23. 7584 : 5362 :: 4673 :

(A) 2367 (B) 2451 (C) 2531 (D) 3562

Q. 24. July : August :: ? : June

(A) April (B) February (C) October (D) May

Q. 25. Plant : Tree :: House :

(A) Building (B) Skyscraper (C) Home (D)

Castle

Directions : In the following questions, there is a series with one term missing as shown by '?'. This term is one of the four terms given below it. Choose the missing term and record its correct answer on the answer sheet.

Q. 26. 7, 13, 23, ?, 39, 45.

(A) 30 (B) 29 (C) 28 (D) 27

Q. 27. bc, ef, jk, ?, za.

(A) no (B) lm (C) qr (D) rs

Q. 28. aj, cl, en, ?, lr.

(A) fo (B) go (C) gp (D) gq

Q. 29. 48, 100, 180, 294, 448, ?.

(A) 592 (B) 634 (C) 540 (D) 648

Q. 30. 2, 20, ?, 110, 182.

(A) 96 (B) 86 (C) 82 (D) 56

Directions : In the following questions, two statements are given followed by two conclusions, I and II. You have to consider the two statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You are to decide which of the given conclusions definitely follow from the given statements. Indicate your answer as (A) If only I follows, (B) If only II follows, (C) If neither I, nor II follows, or (D) If both I and II follow.

Q. 31. Statements : Some tables are glasses. All trees are tables. Therefore,

I. Some trees are glasses.

II. Some glasses are trees.

Q. 32. Statements : No man is a donkey. Ramesh is a man. Therefore,

I. Ramesh is not a donkey.

II. All men are not Ramesh.

Q. 33. Statements : All boys are mothers. All mothers are fathers. Therefore,

I. All mothers are boys.

II. All boys are fathers.

Q. 34. Statements : Some aeroplanes are living beings. Some non-living beings are ghosts. Therefore,

I. Some aeroplanes are ghosts.

II. Some aeroplanes are not ghosts.

Q. 35. Statements : All pots are cups. All cups are bowls. Therefore,

I. All pots are bowls.

II. All cups are pots.

Directions : In the following questions, there are four words/groups of letters. In each question, Three of them are alike in a certain way, while one is different. Find the one which is different.

Q. 36. (A) st (B) de (C) nm (D) ij

Q. 37. (A) AI (B) OU (C) EA (D) UF

Q. 38. (A) BD (B) NP (C) SV (D) HJ

Q. 39. (A) WUV (B) IGH (C) MKL (D) OQP

Q. 40. (A) QT (B) NG (C) ZX (D) AB

Q. 41. (A) Beam (B) House (C) Roof (D) Wall

Q. 42. (A) Trench (B) Dive (C) Ditch (D) Channel

Q. 43. (A) Fly (B) Ant (C) Moth (D) Kiwi

Q. 44. (A) Morbid (B) Fraud (C) Swindle (D) Deceit

Q. 45. (A) Estate (B) Land (C) Property (D) Bungalow

Directions : In the following questions, a statement is followed by two assumptions, I and II. You are to consider each statement

and the assumptions that follow and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Indicate your answer as (A) If only I is implicit, (B) If only II is implicit, (C) If neither I, nor II is implicit, or (D) If both I and II are implicit.

Q. 46. Statement : If you are a chemical engineer, we have a challenging job for you.

Assumptions : I. You are a chemical engineer.

II. We need a chemical engineer.

Q. 47. Statement : You know you have a great suit when people ask who your tailor is.

Assumptions : I. People ask about the tailor when the suit is either good or bad.

II. People want to know the criterion of a great suit.

Q. 48. Statement : Everybody loves 'Time' magazine.

Assumptions : I. Time does provide good reading material.

II. It is not considered desirable to be loved.

Q. 49. Statement : So, when you go in for a house, let an estate agent help with the purchase.

Assumptions : I. It is not obligatory to hire an estate agent.

II. An estate agent is an expert.

Q. 50. Statement : The present examination system needs overhauling thoroughly.

Assumptions : I. The present examination system is obsolete.

II. Overhauling results in improvement.

ANSWERS

1. (B) : Answer figure B is obtained from Problem figure 3 (P3) in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1.

2. (B) : One line segment is removed from the top and placed at the bottom in a set order in order to form the pentagon.

3. (B) : One line segment is placed each time in a set order.

4. (C) : Alternate figures are identical.

5. (D) : Alternate figures are identical.

6. (D) : Figure D is obtained from P3 in the same way as P2 is obtained from P1.

7. (A) : Vertical bar on the side of the loop is shortened and line segment is placed on the opposite side.

8. (A) : Figure A is obtained from P3 in the same way as P2 from P1.

9. (D) : P1 is rotated with respect to horizontal with two upper segments blank to obtain P2. Similarly, figure D is obtained from P3.

10. (B) : P1 : P2 is same as P3 : B

11. (C) : Four segments are not of equal area.

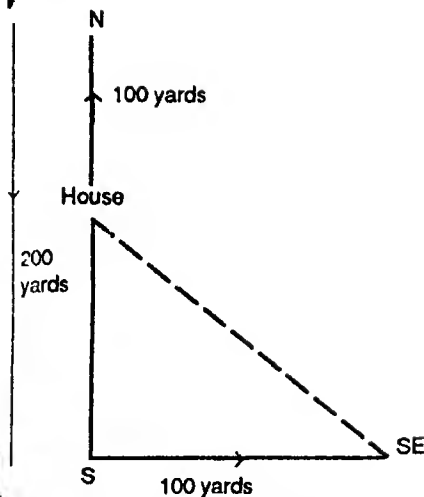
12. (C) : Three units do not meet in a point.

13. (C) : This figure does not contain a net.

14. (A) : In this figure, the three lines meet in a point.

15. (B) : The four units are placed in such a way that no blank space is left in the centre.

16. (C) :



17. (A) : KLMNOPQRS

The letter O lies in the middle. Therefore, the third letter to the right of O is R.

18. (D) The numbers which will be left out, are 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29.

31, 33

19. (A)

20. (D)

21. (B)

22. (C) : A, C, E are the first, third and fifth letters of the alphabet from the beginning and Z, X, V are the first, third and fifth letters from the end. Also H, J, L are the 8th, 10th and 12th letters of the alphabet while S, Q, O are the 8th, 10th and 12th letters from the end.

23. (B) : $7584 - 2222 = 5362$
 $4673 - 2222 = 2451$

24. (D)

25. (A)

26. (B) : Adding 16 to 1st, 3rd, 5th terms so as to obtain 3rd, 5th and 7th terms respectively. Add 16 to 2nd, 4th, 6th terms so as to obtain 4th, 6th and 8th terms respectively

27. (C) : $bcde fgh i j k l m n o p q r$
 1 3 5

$s t u v w x y z a$
 7

28. (C) Move both the letters in each

term two steps forward so as to obtain the next term.

29. (D) : 48 100 180 294 448 648
 $52^\circ 80' 114' 154' 200'$
 $28^\circ 34' 40' 46'$
 $6^\circ 6' 6'$

* Differences between two consecutive terms.

30. (D) : Follow method as in Q. 29.

31. (A) 32. (A) 33. (B) 34. (B) 35. (A)

36. (C) : All other responses contain two consecutive letters of the alphabet.

37. (D) : This does not contain 2 vowels.

38. (C) : All other responses contain two letters of the alphabet in order with a gap of one letter. 'SV' has a gap of two letters.

39. (D) : 2nd, 3rd and 1st letters are in order in responses (A), (B) and (C). Response (D) should have been 'QOP'.

40. (D) : This is the only group of letters containing a vowel

41. (A) 42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (A)

45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (A)

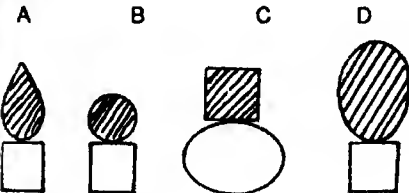
49. (B) 50. (D)

(Continued from October 1988 issue)

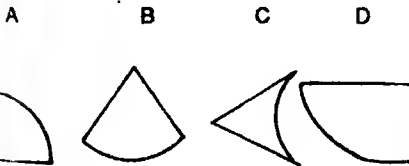
Sub-Inspector of Police (Delhi-Police and CBI) Examination, May 1988

Directions : Identify one out of four figures A, B, C or D, which does not go with other three figures.

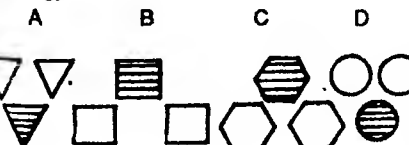
Q. 61.



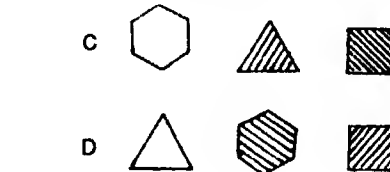
Q. 62.



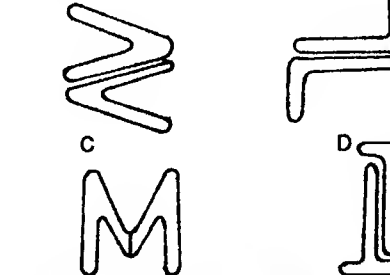
Q. 63.



Q. 64.

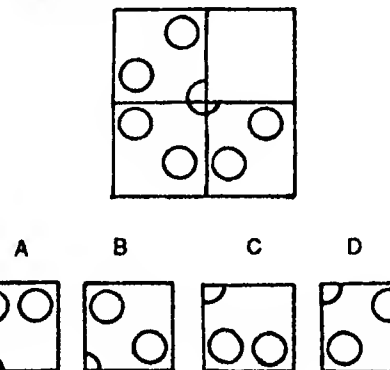


Q. 65.

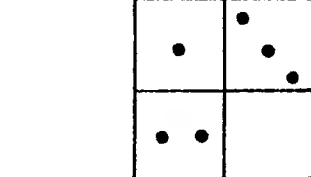


Directions : Which one of the four squares A, B, C or D when placed at the vacant part of the bigger square shall best complete the figure inside it ?

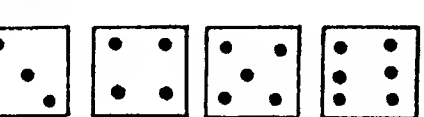
Q. 66.



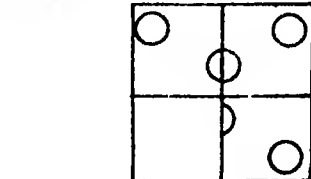
Q. 67.



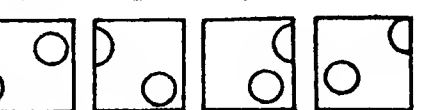
A B C D



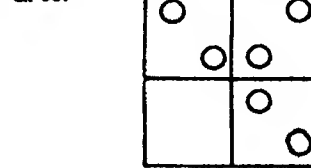
Q. 68.



A B C D



Q. 69.



(Continued on page 74)

Objective General Knowledge

Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax etc. Examination, July 1988

Q. 1. The venue of 1988 Olympic Games is

- (a) Barcelona (b) Melbourne (c) Seoul (d) Rome

Q. 2. Kaziranga is famous as

- (a) A game sanctuary (b) A great national leader (c) An important tea trading centre in Assam (d) A beautiful lake in the eastern coast of India

Q. 3. Chhaki Koothu is one of the most impressive dance of

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Goa

Q. 4. Which Governor-General abolished the system of dual government established by Robert Clive and established the Company's control over Bengal?

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Sir Charles Metcalfe (d) Lord Wellesley

Q. 5. The minimum age of a voter in India is

- (a) 18 years (b) 20 years (c) 21 years (d) 24 years

Q. 6. Which one of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagraha is not correct?

- (a) It denotes assertion of the purest soul against social, political and economic dominance (b) It is the exercise of the purest soul force against all types of injustice (c) It is the best weapon of the weak against the strong (d) Accepts the concept of self-suffering to wear away the evil door by love and suffering

Q. 7. After retirement, a judge can undertake private practice of law

- (a) In the same court (b) Only in the lower court (c) Wherever he/she wishes (d) In another court of same level or a higher court

Q. 8. Why there is scanty rainfall in the Deccan plateau?

- (a) It is near the sea (b) It is in rain-shadow area (c) It is far away from the sea (d) None of these

Q. 9. Where were the Second National Games in India held?

- (a) Cannanore (b) Ernakulam (c) Trivandrum (d) Madras

Q. 10. Who is the author of Ashtadhyayi?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Charak (c) Vishnu Sharma (d) Panini

Q. 11. The signing of a Pact in 1931 between Gandhi and resulted in the culmination of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Lord Irwin (b) Lord Willingdon (c) Lord Chelmsford (d) Lord Reading

Q. 12. Chandragupta Maurya overthrew the power of Nandas at

- (a) Magadha (b) Sravasthi (c) Ujjain (d) Taxila

Q. 13. The Seventh Schedule of the

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Objective General
Knowledge Papers
every month

Constitution deals with

- (a) Provision of oath (b) 15 Indian languages (c) Three lists regarding subjects of legislation (d) President and Governors

Q. 14. Who is the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Motilal Vohra (b) Govind Narain Singh (c) Arjun Singh (d) None of the above

Q. 15. The Kaikatur oilfields are located in the basin of the river

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Krishna-Godavari (c) Teesta (d) Cauveri

Q. 16. The total Budget allocation for defence for the financial year 1988-89 amounts to Rs.

- (a) 10,000 crore (b) 11,000 crore (c) 13,000 crore (d) 15,000 crore

Q. 17. Who among the following is associated with the Theory of Laissez Faire?

- (a) Malthus (b) Marshall (c) Adam Smith (d) Keynes

Q. 18. The theory of Social Contract had been advocated by

- (a) Grotius (b) Hobbes (c) Plato (d) Machiavelli

Q. 19. IRBI is the principal agency for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of

- (a) Public sector undertakings (b) Sick industrial units (c) Small scale manufacturing units (d) None of these

Q. 20. Which of the following helps in the photosynthesis?

- (a) Sunlight (b) Phosphate fertilizers (c) Nitrogenous fertilizers (d) Potassic fertilizers

Q. 21. In the microphone, used in the public address system

- (a) Sound waves are converted into electric signals which are amplified and transmitted (b) Sound waves are directly transmitted (c) Electric signals are first converted into sound waves (d) Amplification is not required

Q. 22. Which of the following are not members of the National Development Council?

- (a) The Prime Minister (b) Members of the Planning Commission (c) Chief Ministers of States (d) The President

Q. 23. What is the apprehended shortfall of the foodgrains production during 1987-88?

- (a) 7-10% (b) 10-14% (c) 6-9% (d)

5-7%

Q. 24. The first European nation to establish its territorial rule in India was

- (a) Portugal (b) France (c) England (d) Holland

Q. 25. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of iron?

- (a) Beri Beri (b) Rickets (c) Scurvy (d) Anaemia

Q. 26. The largest organ in the human body is

- (a) Brain (b) Heart (c) Liver (d) Kidney

Q. 27. Pulakesin II defeated Harsha Vardhana on the river

- (a) Narmada (b) Mahanadi (c) Godavari (d) Tapi

Q. 28. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is known for playing

- (a) Flute (b) Sitar (c) Sarod (d) Tabla

Q. 29. Acupuncture is a medical system of treatment prominently used in China, in which

- (a) Herbs are used to relieve pain (b) Drugs are used to relieve pain (c) Five needles are pricked in the body to relieve pain (d) Electric shocks are applied to relieve pain

Q. 30. What was the name of the periodical published by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay in South Africa?

- (a) Navjivan (b) India Gazette (c) Afrkaner (d) Indian Opinion

Q. 31. Organic compounds decompose due to

- (a) Virus (b) Fungi (c) Bacteria (d) None of the above

Q. 32. Chalukya dynasty in South India was founded by

- (a) Bukka (b) Pulakesin I (c) Parantaka I (d) Harihara

Q. 33. In how many days would the IRS-IA satellite go round the country (India)?

- (a) 20 days (b) 22 days (c) 25 days (d) 28 days

Q. 34. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was

- (a) Annie Besant (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) None of the above

Q. 35. In which of the following fields of activity in India did Buddhism make the maximum contribution?

- (a) Art and Literature (b) Architecture (c) Music (d) Rituals

Q. 36. Who among the following was attracted by the beauty of Rani Padmini?

- (a) Humayun (b) Shahjahan (c) Jehangir (d) Ala-ud-din

Q. 37. The United Nations agency set up to improve the standards of education and strengthen international co-operation in this sphere is called

- (a) UNICEF (b) UNEF (c) UNEDA

(d) UNESCO

Q. 38. The radio code signal of extreme distress is called

(a) STD (b) SSB (c) SOS (d) SO

Q. 39. The chief importer of iron ore from India is

(a) Iran (b) Japan (c) South Korea (d) U.S.S.R.

Q. 40. Jaundice affects the

(a) Lungs (b) Liver (c) Kidneys (d) Heart

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b)
9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (a)
13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (c)
17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (a)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (c)
29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)

33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (d)
37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (b)

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000)

F/L R. K. Singh

Air Force Officers' Mess

Ambala Cantt, Ambala

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500)

Ms. Mona Talaria

K-3/26, 'A' Road

Telco Colony

Jamshedpur-832 004

Third Prize Winner (Rs. 300)

Sanjay

M/s Ram Kishan Dass Rajesh Kumar

New Anaj Mandi

Hissar, Haryana

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1. Gobind Goyal, c/o Sh. D. P. Goyal, Kothi No. 483, Sector 15-A, Hissar, Haryana; 2. Himansu Mohan Mishra, Narayan Mishra Lane, Cuttack-753012, Orissa; 3. Sunil, B-137/12, Sector-1, Pushp Vihar, Saket, New Delhi; 4. Amir Chand, c/o Promila Devi Teacher, Mohalla: Kayasthwada, Kamali Wala Bagh, Deoband, Distt. Saharanpur-247554; 5. Rohil, J-636, Mandir Marg, New Delhi-110001; 6. Sgt. K. P. Singh, No. 3 U.P. Air Sqn. NCC, Naar Civil Aerodrome, Kanpur; 7. Ravi Shankar Choudhary, s/o Dr. S. K. Choudhary, Deptt. of Botany, G.L.A. College, Daltonganj, Palamau-822102; 8. Ranjan Mahapatra, c/o Gopal Chatterjee, P. O. Arjunpur, Calcutta-59; 9. Haraprasad Mahapatra, Qr. No. B/62, Sector-17, P.O. Rourkela-769003, Distt. Sundergarh, Orissa; 10. Ravinder Singh Rana, s/o Ex Sub B. S. Rana, 44/1, Vijay Colony, Hathibarkala, Dohradun-248001

Investigators' Examination, June 1988

Q. 1. Who among the following is not a singer?

(a) Bhismadev Chatterji (b) Narayan Rao Vyas (c) Pankaj Mallick (d) Sonal Mansingh

Q. 2. Which State in India has the largest deposits of thonum?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Orissa

Q. 3. The tomb of Babur is located at
(a) Kabul (b) Lahore (c) Sasaram (d) Sikandra

Q. 4. The great Hindu law-giver was
(a) Kapil (b) Kautilya (c) Manu (d) Banabhatta

Q. 5. The burden of indirect tax falls on
(a) The person who first pays it (b) The consumer (c) The producer (d) None of these

Q. 6. Samath, the place where Lord Buddha preached his first sermon, is in
(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q. 7. Who installed the "Chain of Justice"?

(a) Akbar (b) Babur (c) Humayun (d) Jehangir

Q. 8. 'Tower of Victory' is located at
(a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q. 9. The latitude of south pole is
(a) 60° (b) 80° (c) 90° (d) 100°

Q. 10. Indus Valley people came into close contact with

(a) Chinese (b) Egyptians (c) Mesopotamians (d) Sumerians

Q. 11. Famous Meenakshi Temple is situated in

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 12. Diamond mines in India are found in

(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Rajasthan (d) Orissa

Q. 13. Pallava kings were the devotees of
(a) Buddha (b) Mahavira (c) Krishna (d) Shiva

Q. 14. Mahabalipuram temples were built

by the

(a) Cheras (b) Cholas (c) Pallavas (d) Pandyas

Q. 15. Which state in India has the largest area under forests?

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

Q. 16. The average size of an operational land holding in India as per agricultural census is

(a) 1.50 hectares (b) 0.4 hectares (c) 2.30 hectares (d) 2.90 hectares

Q. 17. The value of a rupee in May 1987 with 1960 as base was

(a) 14.22 paise (b) 11.67 paise (c) 10.45 paise (d) 9.78 paise

Q. 18. Eradi Commission was appointed by the Government of India on sharing the waters of

(a) Ravi and Beas (b) Sutlej and Beas (c) Jhelum and Chenab (d) Ravi and Chenab

Q. 19. A member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a period of

(a) 4 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) 7 years

Q. 20. Rate of growth in population of India during the 1971-81 decade was

(a) 21.50% (b) 23.01% (c) 24.75% (d) 25.87%

Q. 21. A candidate to become a member of the Lok Sabha should not be less than

(a) 21 years of age (b) 25 years of age (c) 30 years of age (d) 35 years of age

Q. 22. The first President of Free India was

(a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (b) Shri C. Rajagopalachari (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain

Q. 23. Article 370 of the Constitution of India is applicable to the State of

(a) Tripura (b) Nagaland (c) Manipur (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Q. 24. A chemical change occurs when
(a) Iron rusts (b) Iron is magnetised (c) Iron is heated (d) Iron melts

Q. 25. Fixation of Nitrogen indicates
(a) Manufacturing of nitrogen from air (b)

Liquefaction of nitrogen (c) Nitrogen cycle in nature (d) Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogenous compounds

Q. 26. After a watch has been wound, it
(a) Has heat energy stored in it (b) Possesses mechanical potential energy stored in it (c) Has electrical energy stored in it (d) Has no energy stored in it

Q. 27. The radiator in an electric room heater is most effective when it is

(a) Painted black (b) Painted white (c) Highly polished (d) Circular

Q. 28. The important discovery of the present century in the field of medicine is

(a) Antirabies vaccine (b) Aspirin (c) Antiseptic surgery (d) Penicillin

Q. 29. All enzymes are made up of

(a) Carbohydrates (b) Fats (c) Proteins (d) Minerals

Q. 30. The largest organ in the human body is

(a) Brain (b) Liver (c) Kidney (d) Heart

Q. 31. The secretions of ductless glands are called

(a) Juices (b) Hormones (c) Solutions (d) Excretions

Q. 32. The main function of the white blood cells in the body is to

(a) Protect the body against diseases (b) Carry oxygen (c) Carry food (d) Help in the formation of clot

Q. 33. Chauri Chaura outrage occurred in the year

(a) 1921 (b) 1923 (c) 1925 (d) 1928

Q. 34. Quit India movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in

(a) 1932 (b) 1935 (c) 1939 (d) 1942

Q. 35. Jawaharlal Nehru helped to start the newspaper

(a) "Kosn" (b) "National Herald" (c) "Patriot" (d) "Pioneer"

Q. 36. The term "Satyagraha" was coined by

(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Acharya Vinoba Bhave (c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Acharya Kripalani

Q. 37. With how many volunteers did

Gandhiji start on his famous Dandi March on March 12, 1930?

(a) 1 (b) 58 (c) 78 (d) 108

Q. 38. Who is the latest recipient of the national award—Bharat Ratna?

(a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Zail Singh (c) R. Venkataraman (d) M. G. Ramachandran

Q. 39. How many times has the Constitution of India been amended up to the end of 1987?

(a) 52 (b) 54 (c) 56 (d) 58

Q. 40. The leader of the Seventh expedition sent by India to the Antarctica is

(a) G. F. Mittal (b) R. Sen Gupta (c) Col. P. Ganeshan (d) Arun Parulekar

Q. 41. One of the winners of the 1987 Nobel Prize for Physics was George Bednorz of West Germany. Who was the other?

(a) Federico Mayor Zaragoza of Spain (b) Donald Cram of U.S.A. (c) Jean-Marie Lehn of France (d) Alex Mueller of Switzerland

Q. 42. The procurement price of wheat of fair average quality for the year 1988-89 has been fixed at

(a) Rs. 168 per quintal (b) Rs. 170 per quintal (c) Rs. 173 per quintal (d) Rs. 175 per quintal

Q. 43. Silly point, a term in sports, is connected with

(a) Bridge (b) Cricket (c) Golf (d) Tennis

Q. 44. Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education is located at

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Gwalior (d) Patiala

Q. 45. The Jawaharlal Nehru International

Gold Cup Football Tournament held in 1988 at Siliguri was won by

(a) Soviet Union (b) Poland (c) Bulgaria (d) Yugoslavia

Q. 46. In the Budget Estimates for 1987-88, the revenue deficit was placed at Rs. 6,742 crore. In the Revised Estimates the same was raised to Rs. 8,497 crore. What is it proposed to be in the Budget Estimates for 1988-89?

(a) Rs. 9,842 crore (b) Rs. 10,105 crore (c) Rs. 10,580 crore (d) Rs. 9,540

Q. 47. According to the 1984 estimate, the number of people living below poverty line in India, is

(a) 48% (b) 52% (c) 26% (d) 37%

Q. 48. Gitanjali was written by

(a) R. K. Narayan (b) Mulk Raj Anand (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Q. 49. Geet Govinda was written by

(a) Munshi Prem Chand (b) Jaya Dev (c) Kalidas (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q. 50. Uday Shankar is famous as a

(a) Film actor (b) Dancer (c) Poet (d) Painter

ANSWERS

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c)
5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (a)
9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (b)
13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (b)
17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a)
25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (d)
29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (a)
33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (a)

37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (b)
41. (d) 42. (c) 43. (b) 44. (c)
45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (d) 48. (d)
49. (b) 50. (b)

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000)

Ms. T. Madhu Latha

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Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500)

Mr. P. Pandary

c/o Mr. M. L. Joshi, H. No. 2-2-647/187/3

Central Excise Colony,

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Third Prize Winner (Rs. 300)

Mr. Harpreet Singh

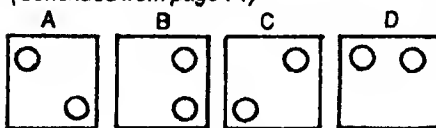
H. No. 1507, Sector 23-B, Chandigarh

Consolation Prize Winners

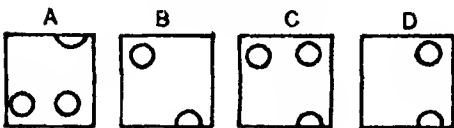
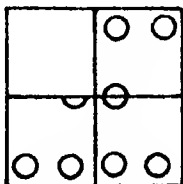
(Books worth Rs. 100 each)

1. Sushil Kumar Rai, c/o Dr. S. S. Rai, 146/203, Harterath, Varanasi-248001; 2. Sanje Kumar Bhatia, 16/9, Guru Road, Laxman Chow Dehradun; 3. Sunil Srivastava, B-137/12, Push Vihar, Sector-1, M.B. Road, Saket, New Delhi; 4. M. Srinivas, D. No. 2.2.1107/79, New Nallakunti Hyderabad; 5. Dipak R. Dave, CK 3/1, Gola Gai Bhikhan Das Lane, Varanasi; 6. Anil, Directorate Field Publicity, East Block-IV, Level-III, R K Puram, New Delhi; 7. Ravinder Nath Navani, 616, Mandir Marg, New Delhi; 8. Birendra Kumar 'Biroo', State Bank of India, Accounts Division Bank More, Dhanbad; 9. Arun Agrawala, F-1, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi; 10. Asha Negi, F 7/L-342, Arera Colony, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

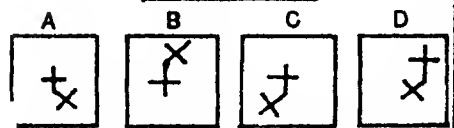
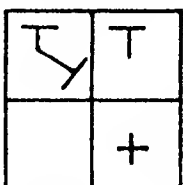
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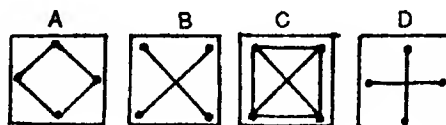
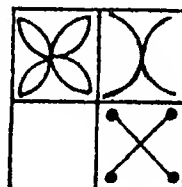
Q. 70.



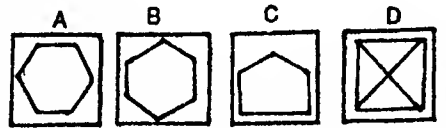
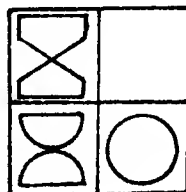
Q. 71.



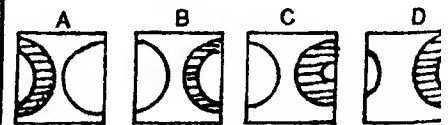
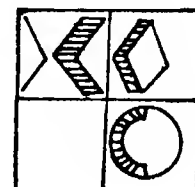
Q. 72.



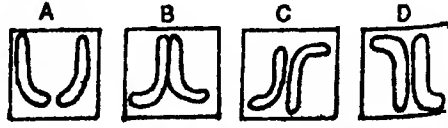
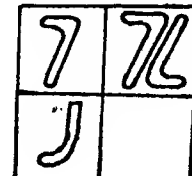
Q. 73.



Q. 74.



Q. 75.



Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AINEC : All-India Newspaper Editors' conference
CABE : Central Advisory Board on education
CACP : Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
IAEA : International Atomic Energy agency
IGNOU : Indira Gandhi National Open University
IOC : International Olympic Committee
INS : Indian Newspaper Society
NIB : National Investment Bank
NPP : National Perspective Plan
SLOOC : Seoul Olympic Organising committee

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Air Force Day : The Air Force Day was observed on October 8, 1988.

Gandhi Jayanti : The nation remembered Mahatma Gandhi on his 119th birth anniversary on October 2, 1988.

Shastri's Birth Anniversary : Lal Bahadur Shastri's 84th birth anniversary was observed on October 2, 1988.

World Tourism Day : September 27, the day when the statutes of the World Tourism Organisation were adopted, was celebrated as World Tourism Day.

The theme for this year is "Tourism—education for all".

World AIDS Day : The World Health Organisation will observe December 1 as World AIDS Day.

World Literacy Day : International Literacy Day was celebrated on September 8, 1988.

Pant's Birth Anniversary : The 101st birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant was observed on September 9, 1988.

Centenary of India's First Legislature : The Kerala legislature is celebrating the centenary of legislative bodies in the State. It was on August 23, 1888 at noon that the Travancore legislative council first met at the office of the then Dewan of Travancore, Mr Sankara Subbaiyar. It was the outcome of a regulation (Act) issued by the then Maharaja of Travancore, Sree Moolam Thirunal Rama Varma, in March that year.

Appointments

Soviet President : Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has succeeded Mr. Andrei Gromyko as the President of the Soviet Union on October 1, 1988. He also holds the important portfolio

of the Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Maldivian President : The Maldivian President, Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, won a third five-year term in office getting an unprecedented 96.37 per cent of the votes in the elections on September 24, 1988.

Polish PM : Mr. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a close ally of the Head of State, Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, was on September 27, 1988 elected the new Polish Prime Minister.

Lebanese PM : General Michel Aoun, Commander-in-Chief of the Lebanese Armed Forces, was on September 22, 1988 chosen to be the head of a provisional government.

Singapore PM : Mr. Lee Kuan Yew has become Singapore's Prime Minister for the seventh successive term on September 10, 1988.

Mexican President : Mr. Carlos Salinas De Gortari, the ruling party candidate, was on September 10, 1988 elected President of Mexico.

Haiti President : Lieutenant General Prosper Avril is Haiti's new Head of State.

NAM Chairman : Yugoslavia has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1989.

Soviet Envoy to India : Mr. Viktor Isakov, a career diplomat, will be the new Soviet Ambassador to India.

U.S. Envoy to India : Mr. John Hubbard will be the new U.S. Ambassador to India, replacing Mr. John Gunther Dean.

Pak Envoy to India : Mr. Niaz A. Naik is the new Ambassador of Pakistan in India.

Commissions and Committees

Panel to go into recruitment to Central Services : The Government has constituted an eight-member committee of experts headed by the former Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC), Mr. Satish Chandra, to go into the system of recruitment to all-India Services and Central Services and other allied matters.

The Committee, which is expected to submit its report in six months, will also make suggestions for improvements and look into the feasibility of inclusion of certain subjects, particularly medical, in the examination scheme. The Committee has wide terms of reference to enable it to go into all facets of the present scheme of recruitment and improve the reliability and validity of the selection process.

The Committee has also been asked to examine introduction of lectures, group discussions, psychological and aptitude tests in the recruitment procedures.

The Government's decision to appoint

the expert panel has been welcomed. It was in 1974 that a high level committee on recruitment policy and selection methods headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari was appointed at the instance of the Union Public Service Commission and, following its report, several changes were made in the system. The most important of these was that selection should be made on the basis of a unified Civil Services examination common to all the Services. The earlier scheme under which those appearing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service had to take special papers was given up.

Another important change brought about was the introduction of a preliminary examination to select candidates for the main test. The rationale for instituting the first test was that it would serve as a filter to prevent overloading of the main examination by candidates with little chance of success.

A heavy strain has been put on the UPSC at present. From a mere 8,000 candidates to the IAS and other examinations in 1958, the figure rose to 30,000 in 1976. Statistics show that over a lakh of persons take the first examination out of whom some 12,000 make the grade for the main examination. Each candidate is given three chances and the age limit is 26.

The first examination is of the objective type which has helped the UPSC to simplify evaluation. The Kothari Committee justified this test on the ground that the average quality of the candidates gets richer as the stream proceeds from one stage to the next and it would also become more homogeneous. It was also asserted that a selection process divided into stages would make it possible to concentrate the available testing resources on those candidates likely to make the grade instead of dispersing them thinly over a very large number of candidates. In the reformed scheme, the candidates are also given the option to write their answer papers in any of the Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, besides English.

UPSC annual report : The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has said it is unable to monitor the extent of *ad hoc* appointments made by different ministries and departments, despite the Centre's direction to the various ministries that the monthly returns giving details of such *ad hoc* appointments be sent to the UPSC.

In its 37th report (1986-87) tabled in the Lok Sabha in September 1988, the Commission, on the basis of limited information received from only 18 Ministries/Union Territories, observed that the practice of making *ad hoc* appointments to posts is still widely prevalent. The

Commission stated that there were 426 cases of *ad hoc* appointments in group A and group B posts, out of which in 207 cases, the *ad hoc* appointments were continuing for more than three years.

The UPSC has also expressed concern that offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission were delayed in 2,019 cases by the ministries and departments. Out of these, the delay was for more than three years in as many as 204 cases, it said.

The Commission was concerned over the fact that the number of vacancies notified in the Commission's notice and those finally reported are so much at variance with each other that it is difficult to accept that "there has been any systematic manpower planning."

There certainly is substance in the point made by the UPSC which feels upset when its recommendations are rejected by the Central Government. The UPSC continues to be the highest recruiting body for the higher services and for a number of key posts in the Centre. A statutory body whose decisions have a significant bearing on administration and the integrity and competence of whose members are invariably of a high order should not be made to feel that the Government is deliberately reducing its importance.

The magnitude of the work turned out by the UPSC could be gauged from the fact that in 1987 some 15 examinations were conducted with a total candidature of nearly five lakhs. Over 6,000 persons were finally selected after interviews and these include recruits for the all-India Services, the Central Services and the Engineering Services.

The main function of the UPSC is to ensure fair selection and recruitment of personnel for various Government posts. The statutory and independent character of the Commission helps it to make correct and impartial selection. So do its procedures and techniques. That is why the association of the Commission with selections inspires the highest confidence in its integrity in the minds of the people. There is by and large a firm recognition that the quality of public service has been maintained because the Commission has steadfastly adhered to the principle of merit and fairness in the recruitment process.

Defence

Air defence through the Vajra: The Vajra, the French Mirage-2000, is one of the latest additions to the fighting prowess of the Indian Air Force. Its agility and manoeuvrability were evident from the spectacular air display held in Gwalior in September 1988 to demonstrate the might of the combat aircraft.

The mock air battle involving the Mirage-2000s was held to demonstrate to visiting newsmen the excellent manoeuvrability and weapon delivery accuracy of this combat

aircraft nicknamed 'Vajra' which means lightning. Vajra has introduced a revolutionary change in both technology and tactics of air-combat in the IAF in just over two years.

The Vajra is both a strike aircraft and an interceptor. It can be deployed for both ground attack missions and air defence roles, irrespective of the weather conditions. Equipped with state-of-the-art technology systems, the Vajra's operational capability and technical sophistication surpass that of its predecessors.

Its electronic warfare equipment can surpass enemy radar while gathering information about them. From the navigational point of view, the Vajra is an excellent choice. It has a very high weapon delivery accuracy and is reputed to possess low vulnerability.

Pilots are confident of negotiating in poor weather conditions with the Vajra's special navigational and recovery aids. On board the aircraft, a variety of systems which include the inertial navigation system, the tactical air navigation system, the VHF omni range system, the instrument landing system, the marker receiver and the versatile auto-pilot make flying a simpler and a safer task.

Pilots say the Vajra is a dream machine. It can attain a top speed of 2.2 Mach (a Mach being equivalent to the speed of sound). Its two wing drop fuel tanks can carry 1,700 litres each and its central tank can hold 1,300 litres of fuel. It can also carry a variety of armaments.

The Vajra's air-to-air weapons include two DEFA-554 30 mm guns with a firing rate of 1,200-1,800 rounds a minute. It is equipped with the Super 530-D and the Matra Magic II missiles. The Super 530-D is a medium range, semi-active radar guided missile with a good snap-up and snap-down capability. Even if the enemy aircraft is at a distance of 14 miles the pilot can let loose the missile which will make use of its radar and lock onto its target. On the other hand, the Matra Magic II is known as the fire air-forget missile which is a heat-seeker and is used in close-combat.

The aircraft is also capable of carrying laser guided bombs, BAP-100 runway denial bombs and Belouga cluster and standard bombs, with or without retarder tail units.

Defence production India's second largest industrial sector: The defence production sector is now the second largest industrial activity in India. The value of production has risen from a mere Rs. 40 crore in 1961-62 to about Rs. 1,500 crore now.

Mostly away from public gaze and even media attention, India's defence arsenal has been put on formidable muscles in the past decades. And keeping it literally on war footing is a nationwide network of research and development laboratories. In a field where obsolescence is the worst abomination and innovation the best news, India's defence edifice is taking no chances

indeed.

The first-ever test-firing of India's tactic surface-to-surface missile 'Prithvi' February tells the tale of giant strides made by India in the field of defence research. India has now joined the select group of four countries which have developed this class of surface-to-surface missiles.

'Prithvi' is based completely on indigenous design and development effort of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and has a range of 250 km with different types of large payload warheads. It also has the best warhead-to-weight ratio compared to other missiles in this class. The DRDO, the focal point of a scientific and technological aspects of national security, operates through a national network of 45 laboratories.

In aeronautics, Indian scientists are currently concentrating on the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project, Pilotless Target Aircraft (PTA), Remotely Piloted Vehicles (RPVs), Gas Turbine Engines (GTE) and parachutes for various applications.

The Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) has already made considerable progress on the LCA project. Prototype of PTA has been tested and several test flights of RPVs have also been conducted. The design and development of indigenous boosters for launching pilotless aircraft has also been completed and a light infantry platoon mortar and its ammunition is also under production.

Several major hardware systems, needed for modern warfare, have also been developed during the past decade or so. Notable are the prototypes of the Main Battle Tank (MBT), development of a sonar, torpedoes, flight simulators, rocket pods, field guns and anti-tank ammunition.

India, according to experts, was one of the first developing countries to realise the need for a systematic scientific back-up for developing a modern defence system and started creating a national infrastructure for design and development. The transfer of technology to the Bharat Electronics for the production of low-level surveillance radar has already been completed and work on an improved version "Indira-II" is progressing satisfactorily.

Indian scientists have also contributed to the country's expeditions to Antarctica. Special accommodation for use in the frozen continent, winter clothing and tools and tablets for converting snow-melted water to potable water were also supplied by the DRDO.

Naval R & D efforts of Indian scientists include marine acoustics, underwater acoustic counter-measures and oceanography.

Economic

Strategy to curb consumption: A strategy mixing hard options like taxation to curb conspicuous consumption and incentives to mop up resources for the

Eighth Five-Year Plan has been prepared by the Planning Commission.

Commission sources said the package has been prepared in response to the Prime Minister's directive at the last full meeting of the Commission to prepare a fresh paper setting out precisely the implications, including the hardships involved, of the alternative growth rates.

The Commission had prepared a paper setting out 5.5 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent as the alternative growth rates for the next Five-Year Plan.

While measures like taxation to curb conspicuous consumption would result in boosting private savings, certain incentives were being thought of for perking up corporate savings, the sources said. Some changes in Income Tax Act for the purpose would be commended.

The Commission would also stress the necessity of the States and Centre to broaden their tax base for mobilising additional resources instead of resorting to other ways and means such as rise in administered prices. In this context the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission in its first interim report on administered prices also assumes significance.

The Finance Commission had recommended that if the purpose of reviving administered prices was to raise resources for the Government, it should be done through increases in excise duties so that the States also got a share of the proceeds. Analysts, however, doubt if the Government would go in for additional resource mobilisation through huge taxation, especially when elections to the Lok Sabha and some State Assemblies are due next year-end and early 1990, respectively.

On the question of arriving at a consensus on the rate of growth for the Plan, the sources said a majority favoured a 6 per cent growth rate, but a section was optimistic of a 7 per cent growth rate.

According to the projections made by the Planning Commission, for achieving a 5.5 per cent annual growth rate the savings gap to be bridged would be about Rs. 49,000 crore. This gap can be filled by improving the savings rate by one percentage point to 22.6 per cent, bringing down the incremental capital output ratio to 4.4 from 4.6 and stepping up exports by 14.5 per cent.

A six per cent growth rate would involve bridging a savings gap of about Rs. 109,000 crore by raising the savings rate by 2 percentage point, reducing the ICOR to 4.1 and achieving an export growth of 15.6 per cent.

Honours and Awards

Nobel Prize : The Nobel Committee has on September 29, 1988 named the United Nations Peace-keeping Forces around the World as winners of the 1988 Nobel peace prize. The Committee cited the forces for building confidence in the United Nations

that allows it to play a growing role in global affairs.

The five-member Committee praised the blue-bereted troops in West Asia and Cyprus for easing tensions where armistices have substituted for peace. (The troops have also served along the Line of Actual Control in Kashmir in India.)

The citation said the peace-keepers "have played a significant role in reducing the level of conflict even though the fundamental causes of the struggle frequently remain."

Dadabhai Naoroji Award : The prestigious Dadabhai Naoroji memorial award for 1987 has been conferred on Mr. Satyajit Ray for his contribution to cinematography. The award, given for individual contribution to a particular field, consists of a sum of Rs. 10,000 and a plaque.

The previous awardees include Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Dr. Verrier Elvin, Nandlal Bose, Jayaprakash Narayan, Vijay Merchant, Dr. Salim Ali, Arun Shourie, Karl Khandawala, A. D. Gorwala, Dr. H. N. Sethna, Homi Seervai, B. R. Nanda and Dr. Devangana Dosai.

Bhatnagar Awards : Nine scientists and technologists in six disciplines have been selected by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards for 1987. The recipients are :

Physical sciences : Prof. Vijay Kumar Kapahi of the Radio Astronomy Centre of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Bangalore, and Prof. Probir Roy of the TIFR, Bombay.

Chemical sciences : Prof. Dobashish Mukherjee of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), Calcutta.

Biological sciences : Prof. Sudhir Kumar Sopary of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and Prof. Avadesha Suroia of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Mathematical sciences : Dr. Parimala and Prof. Tarlok Nath Shorey of the TIFR, Bombay.

Engineering sciences : Prof. Shrikanth Lolo of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Earth sciences : Prof. Pramod Sadashiv Moharir of the University of Roorkee, Roorkee.

The S.S. Bhatnagar prize carries a cash award of Rs. 50,000 and a citation. The award was instituted by the CSIR in 1957 in memory of Sri Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the first Director of the Council.

Mondello Literary Award : The jury of the Mondello International Literary Award has conferred its special prize this year on the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, for his book *Perestroika : New thinking for our country and the world*.

The jury said the book was a work of outstanding importance and the prize was given for popularising in the east and in the west such a phenomenon as perestroika, the ideas of peace and disarmament.

Jnanpith Award : Mr. V. V. Shirwadkar,

noted Marathi poet and dramatist, has been awarded the 23rd Jnanpith award for 1987 for his works from 1967 to 1982. During this period, Mr. Shirwadkar published three collections of poems and four plays, including *Yayati Ani Devyani*.

Mr. Shirwadkar, popularly known as Kusumagraj, is the second Marathi writer to receive the award, worth Rs. 1.50 lakh. The first was V. S. Khandekar, who received the award in 1974.

International Book Award : The International Book Award for 1988 of the International Book Committee of UNESCO has been given to Mr. D. N. Malhotra, who is a pioneer of paperback publishing in India. He is the first Indian and the second person in Asia to get the award. Mr. Shoichi Noma of Japan was the first Asian recipient, according to the Federation of Indian Publishers.

Beyond War Prize : The Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, have been selected for the 1988 Beyond War Organisation prize.

The international prize is given annually to political leaders, public figures and countries for their contribution to strengthening peace and averting the war threat.

This year's prize was conferred on the two leaders for changing the relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and switching them from genuine hostility to the area of cautious cooperation. They lowered the threat of world annihilation and raised the hope that the military threat to the world could be removed.

Nehru Literacy Award : Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, has been selected for the 1988 Nehru Literacy Award of the Indian Adult Education Association.

G. K. Reddy Awards : Mr. V. N. Narayanan, Editor of *The Tribune* and Mr. Sumir Lal, Assistant Editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, are the winners of the first G. K. Reddy memorial awards.

Inventions and Discoveries

Research on Himalaya's age : The highest mountain system on earth, the Himalayas, may be twice as old, deep-sea drilling experiments in the Indian Ocean have revealed. Till now, these mountains were believed to be 10 million years old. Now it appears that they had begun to form about 10 million years earlier.

The deep-sea investigations were carried out by West German geologists, in cooperation with 23 other scientists from eight other nations, within the framework of the International Ocean Drilling Programme. The Deutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft (German Research Association or DFG) has organised a special programme for this project.

The borings brought up sediments of the finest rock components—products of weathering transported from the Himalayas by the Ganges and Brahmaputra down to

the mouths of their deltas. These rock components reach deep into the ocean as turbidity currents and finally sink to the bottom. This continuous process, spanning millions of years, led to the accumulation of sediment deposits, spreading much further south from the Bay of Bengal. They lie on a hard basaltic crustal mass formed from volcanic eruptions that constitutes the so-called Central Indian Ridge. This ridge is part of the global 60,000-km long mid-oceanic ridge system, a testimony of the now formation of the earth's crust. The crust, where the present drilling work is being carried out, has spread northwards at the rate of a few centimetres a year from the Central Indian Ridge.

New theory on Red Fort : The Delhi Red Fort pre-dated the reign of the Moghul emperor Shahjahan, widely regarded as the builder of the monument, according to a New York architect, Mr. Marvin Mills, it was reported on September 26, 1988.

Mr. Mills has said he submitted a wood sample from the Rang Mahal in the Red Fort to the Beta Analytic Incorporated, Florida, last year for a Carbon-14 laboratory test that has been used as a standard method to date monuments and artefacts.

"The results indicate that the wood dates from 1460 AD plus or minus 60 years probability. This is over 200 years before the 1648 date attributed to Shahjahan for completing the monument."

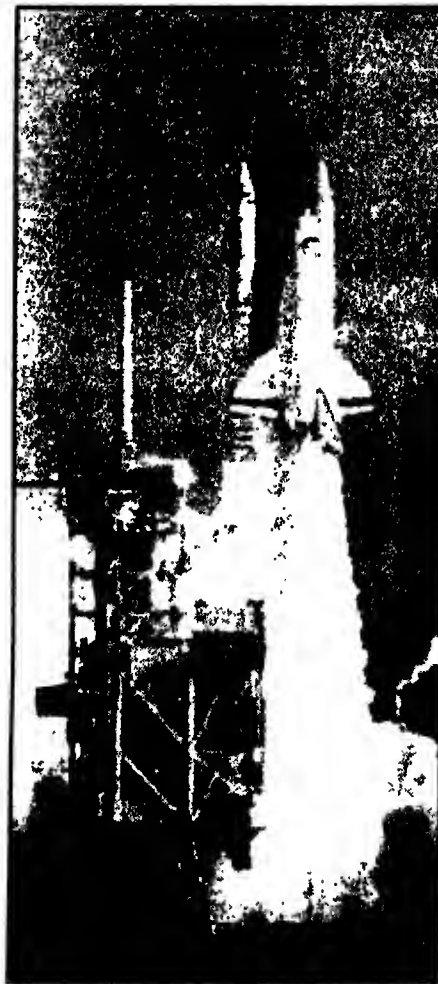
Mr. Mills who had traced the origins of the Taj Mahal at Agra to pre-Shahjahan period through the carbon dating method four years ago, has now challenged the Archaeological Survey of India to throw open all medieval monuments in India to scientific investigation.

The pre-Shahjahan origins of the Red Fort also find corroboration from a painting preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which shows the Emperor receiving the Persian Ambassador in the Diwan-i-Aam at the fort in 1628 AD itself. The contradiction becomes apparent as the ASI tablet in the fort states that Shahjahan built the monument as royal residence in his new capital, Shahjahanabad, and it took nine years (1639-1648 AD) for completion.

Space Research

U.S. space shuttle blasts off : U.S. space shuttle "Discovery" carrying five astronauts blasted into space from Cape Kennedy, Florida, on September 29, 1988. The launching was delayed for over 90 minutes while NASA awaited a shift in peculiar light winds along the Discovery flight path. Discovery is the first U.S. manned space mission since the explosion of the shuttle "Challenger" 32 months ago.

The 26th launching of the space shuttle signalled the first blast-off following the Challenger disaster in January 1986, which killed seven astronauts. Two hundred and ten modifications were made in the Discovery design and its units. The cost of



works on the solid-propellant rocket booster, one of whose leaky O-ring seal was the cause of the Challenger explosion, amounted to \$ 800 million. An emergency escape system is installed in the Discovery.

Stranded spacemen return : The Soyuz TM-5 spaceship with the joint Soviet-Afghan crew onboard returned to earth on

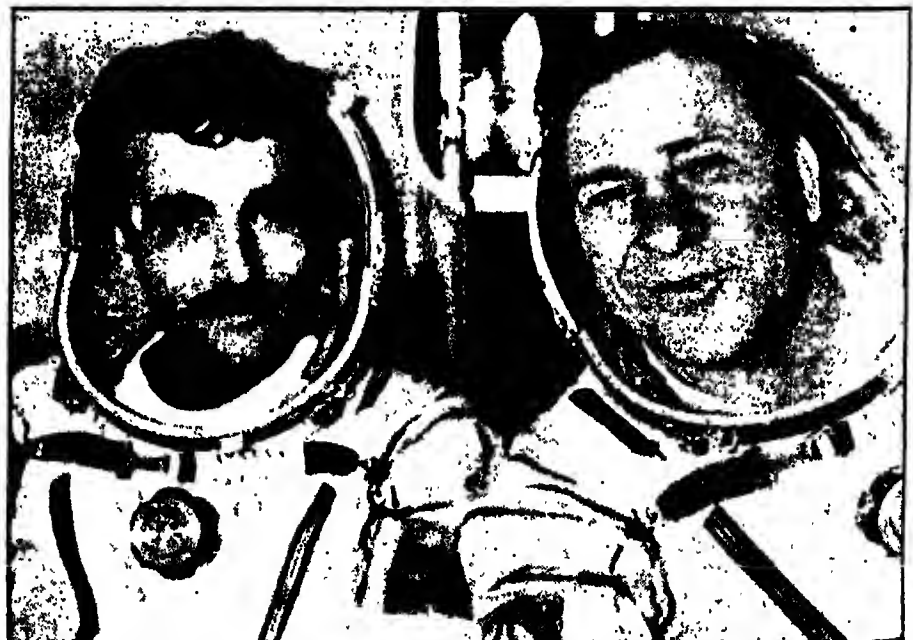
September 7, 1988 instead of September 6 as scheduled as a series of malfunctions in the spacecraft delayed the landing by a day. The malfunctions occurred soon after the craft undocked from the orbit station Mir.

Commander Vladimir Lyakhov (47) and Afghan research cosmonaut Abdul Ahad Mohmand (29) landed 160 km south-east of the city of Dzhezkagan in Kazakhstan at 0450 Moscow time (0620 IST) and both of them were feeling fine.

The spaceship motor malfunctioned and was switched off soon after the Soyuz undocked from the Mir on September 6. Commander Lyakhov and cosmonaut Mohmand changed over from automatic to manual control of the spaceship and the mission control put off the landing by three hours. Their second attempt to land also ran into trouble as the motor stopped after working for just six seconds instead of the scheduled 230 seconds. Following this the mission control postponed the crew's return by a full day.

Earlier, the United States had told Moscow that it was ready to help according to officials at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It was also reported that the cosmonauts had "life-sustaining resources" sufficient for 48 hours, suggesting that their oxygen supply was limited. The spacecraft was not believed to have the capacity to return to Mir, the orbital space station it left behind.

An analysis showed that the first malfunctioning in the automatic equipment had been caused by an infra-red horizon sensor which enables the spaceship to orient itself in space by means of the earth's thermal radiation. By the time the sensor came into operation the spaceship had overshot the landing site by 700 to 800 km and could have landed on Chinese territory instead of the planned area in Kazakhstan.



Commander Vladimir Lyakhov and Abdul Ahad Mohmand

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During the joint space mission, the crew extensively photographed the mountainous and inaccessible areas of Afghanistan for mineral deposits.

Miscellany

Pepsico project cleared : The Union Government has on September 19, 1988 cleared the controversial American multinational Pepsico project envisaging setting up of food processing and soft drink concentrate manufacturing units, besides an agro-research centre, in Punjab in collaboration with the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation (PAIC) and the Tatas. The Rs. 22-crore project will have 39.89 per cent shareholdings by Pepsico and the rest by the PAIC and the Tatas.

The proposal for the project had been pending with the Centre for clearance for a long time as it had evoked sharp reaction from a vocal section of politicians. Misgivings were expressed in various circles over the judiciousness of allowing a foothold to a multinational company in India, especially in a sensitive State like Punjab.

Azad papers unsealed : The controversy over the unsealing of the Azad papers was finally laid to rest when the seals were broken open on September 29, 1988 in the packed court of Mr. Justice B. N. Kirpal of the Delhi High Court.

However, the contents of the 30 purged pages of the original manuscript

of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's book *India Wins Freedom*, were not disclosed. Mr. Justice Kirpal directed the original publishers, Orient Longman, to publish the contents of the manuscript in its entirety on Nov. 11, the birth centenary of the Maulana.

India Wins Freedom was written in 1958 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Prof. Humayun Kabir, but it was published without the 30 pages. In an agreement signed between Orient Longman and Prof. Kabir after Maulana Azad's death, it was decided to seal the pages and publish it only after February 22, 1988. The publication was deferred because the pages contained crucial judgment on some persons living then. Besides, they also took note of the fact that since the communal passions were running high at the time, it was best to suppress the pages for at least three decades.

But early this year, as the date to print the controversial pages drew near, Mrs. Najma Heptullah, MP, and a legal heir of Maulana Azad secured a temporary injunction against Orient Longman from making public the contents of the pages. She has contended that as Prof. Kabir was no legal heir of the Maulana, his agreement with the publishers was not valid. However, after Orient Longman and the daughter of Prof. Kabir, Ms. Leila Kabir, challenged the injunction, Mr. Kirpal not only vacated it but also held Prof. Kabir to be the co-author of the book. On August 19, he allowed Orient

Longman to break open seal on the manuscript. But, it was only 11 days later that he directed the court's registrar to prepare for the opening of the covers in his court on September 29.

Singhanla creates aviation record : Making a feather-touch landing on the last lap of a world-record-shattering solo saga of adventure in air, 49-year-old millionaire industrialist Vijayapat Singhanla steered his microlight aircraft to the last post at the Saldarjung airport on September 10, 1988.

Mr. Singhanla deserves all praise not just for setting an aviation record—covering 9,600 kilometres from London to New Delhi in 22 days in his specially built microlight plane "The Indian Post"—but for a loftier cause of celebrating the spirit of adventure by living through it. He has smashed the previous microlight speed record of 34 days held by British television journalist, Brian Milton, who twice nearly lost his microlight "The Dalgely Flyer" through accidents in his flight at the end of 1987, averaged only 244 miles each flying day, though he took much longer than Singhanla because he spent 13 days on the ground repairing his aircraft.

NAM chairmanship : Yugoslavia has agreed to accept the chairmanship of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement for the next four years in 1989.

Time-limit for rail reservation reduced : The time-limit for advance reservations on the railways will be reduced from 90 to 60 days from November 1, 1988.

Bonus to policyholders climbs a higher peak.

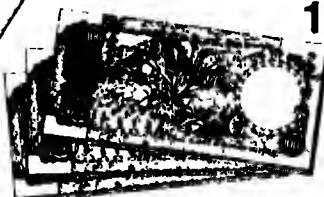


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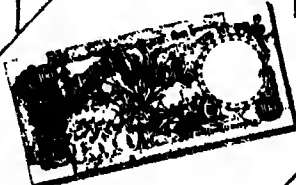
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1986



Whole Life Policies
★ **Rs. 65.00**
Endowment Policies
★ **Rs. 52.00**

1985



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Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Asian Junior Athletics Championship : China edged Japan by a gold medal to emerge overall champion in the Asian junior athletics championship which concluded in Singapore on September 11, 1988.

China finished with a total of 14 gold medals with Japan just one step behind with 13 gold medals. Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) came in third with six gold medals. India secured three silver and two bronze medals to take the eighth spot.

The final tally was decided only after the championship ended and technical delegates held a meeting to decide the men's 4 x 100 metres winner. Japan had lodged a protest after being originally disqualified.

The field judges had disqualified Japan for a bad baton change and Chinese Taipei, which finished second with a time of 40.49, was declared the gold medal winner with Thailand taking the silver and Sri Lanka the bronze.

BASKETBALL

Inter-Services Basketball Championship : Defending champions Western Command exerted their overwhelming dominance to whip their arch rival, Central Command, 90-73, and retained the title for the sixth year in succession in the 37th Inter-Services basketball championship which concluded at the INS Shivaji in Lonavla on September 17, 1988.

BOXING

IBF Super Bantamweight Title : Venezuelan Jose Sanabria retained his IBF world champion super bantamweight title in Nogent-sur-Marne (France) on September 26, 1988 as the referee stopped the contest in the 10th round following an eye injury to challenger Fabrice Benichou of France.

CRICKET

Pakistan-Australia Test : The second Test between Australia and Pakistan ended in a draw in Faisalabad on September 28, 1988. The final scores were: Pakistan 316 and 78 for nine declared, Australia 321 and 67 for three.

The two captains, Javed Miandad and Allan Border, decided to call off play about an hour before the scheduled close after the first of the 20 mandatory overs in the last hour had been bowled.

In the first of the three-Test series, Pakistan had beaten Australia by an innings and 188 runs in Karachi on September 20.

A bitter Allan Border had blamed the pitch and umpiring decisions for his team's

defeat.

Pakistan captured the last five wickets in 90 minutes on the final morning, allowing the Australians to add only 50 runs to their overnight 66 for five and dismissing them for 116 in their second innings, after enforcing the follow-on.

Pakistan's largest margin of victory in Test cricket was due mainly to the bowling of left-arm spinner Iqbal Qasim, who finished with match figures of nine for 84.

Duleep Trophy : Rain had the last say at the 1988 Duleep Trophy final in New Delhi on September 27, 1988. A heavy downpour rendered the ground too soggy for any play on the fifth and final day. The outcome was that North Zone and West Zone were declared the joint winners of the Trophy.

English County Cricket Championship : Worcestershire won the English County cricket championship in London on September 16, 1988 for the first time since 1974 after overcoming a petroleum jetty attack on their pitch and a brave challenge by their nearest rivals Kent.

Worcester took the title by one point after crushing bottom club Glamorgan by an innings and 76 runs.

India bans entry of English cricketers with SA links : The Government on September 9, 1988 virtually cancelled the English cricket team's winter tour of India by announcing that no player with sporting links with South Africa would get visas to enter the country. This was the first-ever cancellation of a major Test series in India.

Eight of the 16 members of the English team including skipper Graham Gooch, have played in South Africa. The team was announced by the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) in London on September 7.

India has in fact called the bluff of the English selectors who had quite deliberately chosen Gooch as captain of the touring team knowing fully well India's position. Gooch had been permitted for the Reliance World Cup last year on an understanding that he had severed his contacts with South Africa.

But soon after the tournament, Gooch signed a fresh contract with South Africa. Reports were that when the TCCB was selecting the team, a totally incontrovertible Gooch had told them he would go to South Africa if he were not to captain the Indian tour. The TCCB chose him and then made their motives transparent by choosing seven other players with South African contacts. They are John Emburey, Tin Robinson, Allan Lamb, Graham Dilley, Robert Bailey, Kim Barnett and Phil Newport, and all of them are in the United Nations' black list.

By all accounts, the choice of Gooch is a

provocative step taken by the TCCB to create an embarrassing situation for India and to see that the onus is put on India if the English tour is cancelled. The British Press is frequently quoting Mr N. K. P. Salve, former Chairman of the Indian Cricket Control Board, as saying that the Indian Government might relent on Gooch since he was allowed to play in the Reliance Cup last year.

India's decision to refuse entry to eight blacklisted players in the England cricket team has been generally hailed in Pakistan, West Indies and Australia. The Indian Government's decision not to grant visas to English cricketers having South African links was a perfectly legitimate one, even if the English Cricket Board's prerogative to select eight controversial players may appear to be perplexing. New Delhi has become wiser and its principled stand this time ought to be welcomed by other Commonwealth countries. It is time other Commonwealth nations backed the Indian stand and made clear to the English authorities that they too would abide by the 1977 Glencagles Agreement (the Commonwealth Agreement against apartheid in sports which advocates boycotting sportspersons with a South African connection). Unless the English selectors are made to relent on this sensitive issue, cricket would never be the same again.

FOOTBALL

Calcutta Senior Division Football League Title : East Bengal retained the 1988 Calcutta Senior Division football league title when they defeated Railways by a first-half solitary goal in Calcutta on September 28, 1988.

With their 1-0 victory over the Railways East Bengal rounded off their league engagements and topped the league table with 71 points from 28 matches. East Bengal's arch rival Mohun Bagan had completed their league ties with 70 points from an equal number of outings earlier.

Services Football Championship : Last year's runners-up Indian Navy won the 40th Services football championship defeating Central Command by a solitary second-half goal in Varanasi on September 18, 1988.

In all, seven teams from Army, Navy and Air Force took part in the 13-day championship.

GENERAL

India falls in its bid to host 1994 Commonwealth Games : India fell victim to a dramatic switch of votes and lost the bid to host the 1994 Commonwealth Games.

At the meeting of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) in the Hilton Hotel in Seoul (South Korea) on September 15, 1988, there was a clear split of votes with Victoria (Canada) getting the top honours and the games with 29 votes while New Delhi polled 18 and Cardiff (Wales) finished third with just seven.

Out of a total of 56 members, 54 cast their votes with Bangladesh and the Maldives, who were present, preferring not to vote.

Though the voting was secret, the figures show that there was cross-voting with the Oceania, a traditional supporter of Britain, voting for India and the Caribbean nations and some of the African countries, expected to be solid supporters of India, turned towards Canada.

Victoria, which is having a 110 million dollar budget for the Games, gave an impressive presentation. It is for the fourth time that a Canadian city will be hosting the Commonwealth Games. In 1930, Hamilton staged it and the 1954 and 1978 Games were held at Vancouver and Edmonton respectively.

India was arguing its case on the basis that it was time for a developing country to host the Games. Kingston, Jamaica, is the only third world country to have hosted the meet.

Kabaddi to be included in Asian Games : Kabaddi was included as one of the main disciplines in the 1990 Asian Games to be held at Beijing.

The decision was taken at the general body meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) in Seoul on September 21, 1988.

The OCA rejected Pakistan's plea to include squash in the games.

The famous Chinese sport of wushua, sepak takraw, softball and canoeing have been included as main disciplines raising the number of games from 23 in Seoul to 27 in Beijing. However, equestrian, which was included in the Seoul Asian Games, has been dropped.

HANDBALL

Federation Cup : Jammu and Kashmir lifted the Federation Cup handball title defeating Steel Plants 20-16 in the final in Trivandrum on September 6, 1988.

In the women's super-league matches, hosts Kerala emerged champions defeating Andhra Pradesh 25-11. The Kerala women bagged six points from three matches.

National Sub-Junior Handball Championship : Manipur lifted the girls' title in the fifth National sub-junior handball championship which concluded at the Jimmy George Indoor Stadium in Trivandrum on September 1, 1988.

The newly-crowned champion side emerged the winner collecting six points after remaining unbeaten in the four-team super league. In the needle match, Manipur trailing for most of the time came back strongly to outwit host Kerala 16-15, strongly to outwit host Kerala 16-15.

HOCKEY

Mohan Singh Tournament : Sports College, Lucknow, retained the title in the 23rd Sardar Mohan Singh hockey tournament, defeating St. Peter's School of Sports, Jalandhar, in the sudden-death at the National Stadium in New Delhi on September 16, 1988.

SWIMMING

Englishman sets Channel record : A 23-year-old Englishman broke the speed record for an English Channel swim from France to England making the crossing in just over eight hours on September 9, 1988.

Richard Davay, a chemical engineer, swam in calm seas and clear weather from Cape Griz Nez, France to St. Margaret's Bay near Dover in eight hours and five minutes. He cut by 10 minutes the record for a crossing from France to England.

11-year-old swims Channel : An 11-year-old English boy crawled ashore on September 6, 1988 at Shakespeare beach to set a new record as the youngest person to swim the English Channel.

Thomas Gregory, aged 11 years, 333 days, broke the record set in 1979 when Marcus Hooper made the crossing at age 12 years, 53 days. Both boys belonged to the Eltham Swimming and Training Club of London, 126 kilometres north-west of Dover.

TENNIS

U.S. Open Tennis Championship : Mats Wilander ended Ivan Lendl's three-year reign as U.S. Open champion and took over his No. 1 ranking with a dramatic five-set victory in the longest final in Open history in New York on September 11, 1988.

The 24-year-old Swede, who won the 1988 Australian and French Opens, became the first man since Jimmy Connors in 1974 to win three Grand Slam events in one year by beating Lendl 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. It was the first five-set Open final since John McEnroe's victory over Bjorn Borg in their 1980 classic. The match lasted 4 hours and

54 minutes.

Wilander also halted Lendl's bid for a record fourth straight Open title and prevented him from breaking Connors' mark for the longest stretch at the top of the computer rankings.

In the women's singles, Steffi Graf wrote herself into tennis history beating Gabriela Sabatini in three tough sets to win the U.S. Open crown—and her long-sought Grand Slam—on September 10.

The West German world number one who beat her Argentinian doubles partner 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 had to work hard for the victory but showed little immediate jubilation at the end.

The win made her the third woman in tennis history to win all four major world tournaments—the Australian, French Open, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open—in a single calendar year. The others were Maureen Connolly of the United States in 1953 and Australia's Margaret Court in 1970.



Steffi Graf

For the first time since 1974, neither Martina Navratilova nor Chris Evert figured in the championship final. Instead, it was 19-year-old Steffi Graf meeting 18-year-old Gabriela Sabatini.

Besides tennis immortality, Graf earned \$ 275,000 for winning her first U.S. Open. With this win her career earnings exceeded \$ 3 million. The victory capped an extraordinary year for Graf.

The men's doubles championship was won by Spain's Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal by default. The American team of Rick Leach and Jim Pugh withdrew because Leach also had a stomach virus.

The women's doubles championship was won by Americans Gigi Fernandez and Robin White when they defeated Jill Hetherington of Canada and Patty Fendick of the United States 6-4, 6-1.

It was the second doubles title of the year for Fernandez and White, who were seeded eighth. They also won the doubles crown at the Japan Open in April.

Fernandez and White defeated defending champions Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver in the semi-finals. Navratilova and Shriver had won four of the last five U.S. Open women's doubles titles.



Mats Wilander

Words Have Power

Words provide the wings to your ideas and your ideas fly high or fall to the dust by your words. Words are the tools with the help of which the mind also shapes ideas. You can think in nothing but in words. When your words run out, you will arrive at the end of your thinking. When your vocabulary runs out and you come to the end of your thinking, you will find yourself pathetically repeating yourself. Your thinking is exact only to the extent you have words to make it so. Words truly serve as the fuel of the mind as the latter cannot move without them. Lord Chesterfield said: "Words are the dress of thoughts, which should no more be presented in rags and dirt than your own person should."

Words have the magic power to move people. You can motivate people surely and swiftly by using the right words. You can make men and women sit up, shake themselves free and jump into action if you can use the exact words. "Awake, arise, act" said Swami Vivokananda about a hundred years ago and even today it sets you on instant action. Abraham Lincoln, Winston Churchill, Adolph Hitler, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, and all other renowned and great leaders made millions to act against great odds by using the right words at the right time.

Modern psychology tells us that human behaviour is nothing but action resulting from stimulus. And bulk of the stimulus is provided by words, in spoken form. A leader should remember that the individual who knows what moves human beings will have no difficulty in moving ahead himself. "Many a treasure besides Ali Baba's is unlocked with a verbal key." There are words which will evoke positive response and put others in a friendly and receptive mood. Similarly, there are also words which can make a person stand against you right from the very beginning. There is also a knack in asking questions and the questions framed with the right words will invariably get the very answers you wish to have. Words can suggest and plant your ideas on others in a subtle and unobtrusive way. The power of suggestion has been reckoned as the most powerful influence in the world. The founders of all religious faiths have excelled in winning people over to their creed by skillful use of this suggestive technique.

I remember how our psychology professor walked into our class room for his first lecture with four bottles in his hands. He said he was going to start the class with a small experiment in psychology. "Friends," he said, "I wish to test your sense of smell in this room. I am going to uncork the perfume bottles one by one. Let me see how many can smell the perfume when one

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

bottle is open, how many with two bottles open and so on. He uncorked the first bottle and a few hands went up. He uncorked the second and majority of the students put up their hands. When the third bottle was uncorked all had put up their hands and there was no need to open the fourth bottle. I could smell the perfume when the second bottle was opened. Then the bottles were passed round to us and we were asked to smell the contents. Now the cat was out of the bag and we could see that it was all plain water and no perfume whatever. The suggestion that we would smell the perfume and our eagerness to be with the crowd made us actually to smell it.

It is absolutely true that thoughts and ideas are fundamentally responsible for all your physical reactions. If by the use of right words one could influence your ideas and thoughts, you will act in the direction which he or she wants you to act. The so-called hypnotic power itself is nothing but the act of suggestion mostly by words. A look at the advertisements that appear every day in your newspaper and magazine can explain to you how people react to suggestion in many forms in everyday life. "I suggest this dress," says the advertisement, "because you will make a terrific impact at the party," and the dress is sold. "We recommend this paint," says the expert, "because it makes your room bigger and brighter," and the paint is bought by all those who have dark, tiny rooms.

As a matter of fact, no one could possibly help using suggestion in their day to day contact with others. But what you can certainly do is to use the suggestion for creating a favourable and positive impression. For this purpose you have to employ positive, bright sunny words which sound like wedding bells. There is much in the way one puts across his ideas while he wants to convey them to others. An assistant could not precisely follow what the boss wanted him to do. He quipped, "Would you mind repeating that again, Sir? What you said was rather confusing." The boss got terribly annoyed and ordered that this assistant should never bother or waste his time in the future. Another assistant said under similar circumstances: "I beg your pardon, Sir. I find it difficult to catch up with your thoughts. Can you possibly explain it a bit in more details?" The boss was only too happy to oblige and explain to his subordinate who had difficulty in following his superior thoughts.

A medical firm found that their "drug salesmen" did not get much enthusiastic welcome from the medical practitioners. When it redesignated them as "medical representatives", the reception was much improved and more cordial. You find that most of the Bata products are priced Rs. 30.95, Rs. 55.95, Rs. 90.95, and so on. The customer gets the feeling that he is saving 5 paise in each case. If the article was priced the other way round, as Rs. 30.05, Rs. 55.05, Rs. 90.05, and so on, the customer may feel that he is paying more for that item.

The leader has to select his words, so that they highlight the roses in brightness and keep the thorns in the background shadow. He should invariably give the other individual a positive choice, that is, a choice between something and something and not between something and nothing. In other words, he should ask "which" and not "if". "You will run into trouble if you do not maintain your car in this way" is not the correct approach. It will have better appeal if the firm says, "Your car will give better service and consume less petrol if you maintain your car in this way."

A leader who changes "his plan" to "our plan" and "my approach" to "our approach" will find it easier to carry his men with him. He should avoid asking "Will you do this?" He will be able to motivate instantly if he says, "When you do this . . ." If you want to clinch an appointment, ask "what time would suit you better, 10 or 11 in the morning?" The other person in all likelihood will agree to one of the timings you have indicated. If not, he is apt to indicate the time convenient to him. The wording of our question being positive, it has already taken the appointment for granted. If you have asked, "Can I have an appointment?" there is a possibility of getting a negative answer, especially if the other person is busy and finds it difficult to think of a suitable time to spare for you.

The restaurant which trained its waiters to ask of the diners, "Will you prefer an ice cream or would you have one of our special sweet dishes," generally got an order for one of the two. When the waiters were earlier asking, "Would you like to have any sweet dish," they often got negative answers and the restaurant had poor sales. "Is that all," is a poor response to your husband, wife, father, mother or friend who brings something to you. Instead ask "what else" and next time they will remember to buy something more.

Using the words which subtly take things for granted is the suggestive method of the hypnotist. Skillful suggestions have the

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Constitution Of India

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The President

The President, a Constitutional Head of the State

Taken as a whole, and on their face value, the presidential powers are formidable indeed. There is hardly any other constitution which gives such a long and detailed list of powers to its Chief Executive. The question, however, is how far all or any of these powers will be really exercised by him. On the answer to this question will depend the real position of the President in the governmental system established by the Constitution, rather than what may appear from a literal reading of the constitutional provisions. It is here that we have to turn to the nature as well as the working of the Government of India.

It has already been pointed out that the form of Government which the Constitution aims to establish is modelled on the British parliamentary or cabinet system and not the presidential type of the United States. Under the British system, the monarch (the King or the Queen) is only a ceremonial Head of the State. The tremendous powers, technically ascribed to him, he does not possess. They belong to a convenient myth or "working hypothesis" called the Crown. Almost all the powers which theoretically belong to the Crown are in reality exercised by the Cabinet. The position under the Indian Constitution too is the same, that the President of India is only the constitutional Head of the State who is a necessary adjunct of Cabinet Government, his position and powers being more or less the same as those of the British monarch.

This question was discussed at length in the Constituent Assembly at different times and every time the point that was stressed most was the constitutional character of the Head of the State.

With this background in view we may examine the constitutional provisions that deal with the relationship of the President with the Council of Ministers in order to see how far these claims are justified. Articles 74, 75 and 78 are important in this connection. They provide: (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime

Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. (2) No court of law has power to enquire as to whether any advice was given by the Ministers and if so, what it was. (3) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and on the advice of the Prime Minister, the President will appoint other Ministers. (4) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. (5) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People (Lok Sabha). (6) It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister (a) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers; (b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President calls for; and (c) to submit for the consideration of the Council, if the President so desires, any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

These provisions, taken as a whole, fairly establish the claim of Ambedkar and his colleagues that the authors of the Constitution wanted to adopt the British pattern of Cabinet Government. At the same time it is also clear that they did not want to use expressions which would take away the flexibility that is the heart and soul of the British system. The difficulty of the Drafting Committee was to state precisely in a written Constitution certain well-established constitutional conventions that regulate the relationship between the King and the Cabinet in Britain. This is why, while certain provisions convey their meaning in unmistakable terms, there are others that are not equally clear.

Thus, it is quite clear that, for the exercise of his functions, there must be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President. But does this mean that the President is always bound by the advice of the Council? Ambedkar answered it in the positive. "The President of the Indian Union will be generally bound by the advice of his Ministers. He can do nothing contrary to their advice, nor can he do anything without their advice."

According to those who supported Ambedkar, "It is the Prime Minister's business, with the support of the Ministers, to rule the country, and the President may

be permitted now and then to aid and advise the Council of Ministers. Therefore, we should look at the substance and not at the mere phraseology which is the result of conventions."

In a parliamentary system of Government, the Executive is responsible to the Legislature. As such, the Council of Ministers hold their offices not as a grace of the President (or literally during his pleasure) but because of the confidence of Parliament which they enjoy. They go out of office not because the President has lost confidence in them, but because they have lost the confidence of Parliament to which they are jointly and directly responsible. There can be no conflict between the will of Parliament, the representative of the electorate, and that of the President. If at all there arises such a conflict, the will of Parliament ought to prevail. That is why the Constitution vests in Parliament the power to impeach the President. Therefore, so long as the Council of Ministers has the confidence of Parliament, the President is literally bound by their advice and in reality, it is the President who is cast in the role of an adviser.

The working of the Constitution so far, on the whole, also clearly indicates that the President is, in reality, only the constitutional Head of the State. On the eve of the 1951-52 general elections in India, President Rajendra Prasad sent a message to Parliament explaining his views on the Hindu Code Bill which was then under its consideration. In that message he said that personally he was opposed to the passing of the Bill but if adopted by Parliament he would give his assent to it, however reluctant that might be.

During the first forty-one years, the country has had eight general elections each followed by a reconstitution of the Council of Ministers. During this period there were also major political changes and economic development programmes. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 has brought about a complete redrawing of the political map of India. There were fifty-nine constitutional amendments some of which were of far-reaching character. In all these cases the decisions were of the Ministry (the Cabinet) and there was never a question of the "President exercising executive powers and the Ministers only advising him."

The Vice-President

The Constitution provides for a Vice-President whose role in the Government is comparatively insignificant. Going through the provisions dealing with his office, one can easily see a striking similarity between the role of the Vice-President of India and that of his counterpart in the United States. The American Vice-President is sometimes called "His Superfluous Highness" to characterise his comparative insignificance in the administration. But there is a provision in the American Constitution which makes the Vice-President potentially important. According to this, if the President dies in office or is removed from office, the Vice-President takes over the President's office and continues in that capacity for the full length of the unexpired term. But under the Indian Constitution, if the President dies or resigns or is otherwise incapacitated and, as a result, the presidential office becomes vacant, the Vice-President will act as President only for a maximum period of six months.

The main function of the Vice-President, like that of his American counterpart, is to

preside over the Upper House of Parliament, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). He is its *ex-officio* Chairman.

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament at a joint meeting. The election is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The voting is by secret ballot.

The Vice-President will take over the office of the President, normally, under four situations: death of the President, resignation of the President, removal of the President from his office through impeachment or otherwise, and, finally, when the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause.

During the period when the Vice-President is acting for the President, he will have all the powers and immunities of the President. He is also entitled for such salary and allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law for the purpose. At present, according to the Second Schedule to the Constitution, the

Vice-President is entitled to the same emoluments, allowances and privileges as the President while he discharges the functions of, or is acting as the President.

Any Indian citizen who has completed the age of thirty-five years and who is qualified for election as a member of Rajya Sabha is eligible for election as Vice-President. But no person who holds an office of profit under the Government of India or any State or local or other authority in India is eligible for the purpose.

The Vice-President cannot be a member of either House of Parliament or a member of any State legislature. He can be removed from office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People. But this procedure does not seem to be sufficient, if at the time such removal is sought the Vice-President is acting for the President. If he is to be removed from office while he acts in the latter capacity, the provisions ought to be exactly the same as are applicable to the impeachment of the President.

The Council of Ministers and the Prime Minister

We have already seen the relationship of the President with the Council of Ministers. In that connection, we saw the special status the Constitution confers on the Prime Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers. The special position of superiority given to the Prime Minister is essential in the interest of the principle of collective responsibility to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) as laid down under Article 75(3). The essence of collective responsibility is that all members of the Council of Ministers will speak in public with a united voice. This does not necessarily mean that all of them see eye to eye with one another on every problem the Ministry faces. The different points of view are expressed freely in the meetings of the Council so as to arrive at the best decision in the circumstances. Once such a decision is taken, every Minister is expected to stand by the decision without any reservation. Thus, responsibility for governmental action becomes collective on the part of the Ministry which will "sink or sail as a whole" as a united body.

Nevertheless, if a Minister violates the principle by openly criticising the decision of the Ministry, he cannot be prosecuted in a court of law for a breach of the principle of collective responsibility. Obviously, there is no legal sanction for collective responsibility. What is expected of a Minister as normal practice is that he should tender his resignation if he finds himself so sharply in conflict with his colleagues that it

is no longer honestly possible for him to defend the Government's policies. But if he fails to do so, the Prime Minister can enforce collective responsibility through either of two ways. He may advise the President to dismiss the Minister, for the President has appointed the Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister is not inclined to adopt this course, he may tender the resignation of the entire Ministry and form a new Ministry excluding the undesirable Minister. Thus, the realisation of the principle of collective responsibility is made possible by placing the Ministers under the Prime Minister in the matter of appointment as well as dismissal.

A striking feature of the Cabinet system of government is that Ministers who hold the top positions in the executive are, at the same time, members of Parliament also. But a rigid adherence to this rule might deprive the executive of the services of men of ability who may not, for the time being, be members of the legislature. To avoid this difficulty, the Constitution provides a maximum period of six months for a Minister to become a member of the legislature if he is already not such a member.

We have already seen the position of importance which the Constitution confers upon the Prime Minister. Though the President appoints him formally, it is only a constitutional formality, as the person appointed has the political and parliamentary support to claim such an appointment. Similarly, though the

President also appoints the other Ministers, they are so appointed only on the advice of the Prime Minister and, in reality, they are the nominees of the Prime Minister. The Ministry's decisions and actions are transmitted to the President only through the Prime Minister. Again, the Ministry is jointly responsible to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) whose leader is the Prime Minister. Thus the Prime Minister is a connecting link between the Ministry and the President on the one hand, and also between the Ministry and Parliament on the other. This special position that he enjoys both in the government and in Parliament makes the office of the Prime Minister the most important under the Constitution of India.

The long list of powers that are vested in the President are normally powers exercised in reality by the Prime Minister. As the leader of the party that commands the majority in Parliament and thus in fact as the leader of Parliament itself, and, in addition, as the Head of the Council of Ministers, he really leads the Council of Ministers, the Parliament and the nation. This is what makes the Prime Minister the most powerful functionary under the governmental system established by the Constitution. During any period of emergency, the powers of the Prime Minister will increase as the administration of the area affected by the emergency comes directly under the Union Government. Naturally, the personality of

the Prime Minister will have an influence either in enhancing the actual powers of the President or limiting them to his constitutional functions

India has been gradually developing a well defined party system which is an indispensable aid to the evolution of a successful parliamentary government. The presidential election in the United States once every four years is meant primarily to select the President who would become the head of the nation and the chief of the executive. In India the general election once every five years becomes a great battle which determines the party that will rule the country. But, to some extent, it will also decide the person who will become the Prime Minister of India. For the party which secures a majority in Parliament is sure to have its leader appointed Prime Minister by the President. In fact, the President himself is often the nominee of the party and the leader of the party is sure to have a substantial influence in the selection of the presidential candidate.

The Council of Ministers and the Cabinet

There is some confusion as a result of the indiscriminate use of the terms "Cabinet" and "Council of Ministers" in connection with the activities of the government. Often they are used as interchangeable terms. But in fact, they are not. The Council of Ministers or the Ministry,

as it is usually called, consists of the different categories of Ministers of the Government of India. At present, there are three such categories, namely, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. Of these, the Cabinet Ministers by themselves form a separate body called the Cabinet which, in fact, is the nucleus of the Council of Ministers. There is not a word mentioned about the Cabinet in the Constitution which, as we have already seen, speaks only of the Council of Ministers. Yet today, the functions of the Cabinet, for all practical purposes, are identified with those assigned to the Council under the Constitution.

The Cabinet and the Parliament

The most distinguishing feature of a parliamentary system of government is the unqualified and continuous responsibility of the Cabinet to Parliament for all its actions. Besides collective responsibility, there is also the individual responsibility of Ministers to Parliament for their actions arising out of their own administrative charges. Under the Constitution, ministerial responsibility is confined to the House of the People (Lok Sabha), the Lower House of Parliament. This is in recognition of the popular character of that House which is a directly elected body.

There are two special features of the parliamentary government in India which

deserve mention in this connection. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be a Minister. Secondly, a Minister whether he is a member of Parliament or not has the right to attend both Houses and participate in the discussions. The only restriction placed upon him is that he cannot vote. Similarly, a Minister who is a member of either House has the right to appear in the other House and participate in its proceedings, except for voting. Although Mrs. Indira Gandhi continued to be a member of the Rajya Sabha even after her appointment as Prime Minister in 1966, the established practice of the Prime Minister belonging to the House of People (Lok Sabha) has become a convention of great merit.

There are several methods by which Parliament ensures ministerial responsibility. Questions in Parliament, budget discussions, adjournment motions, discussions on reports by departments, are some of the common and regular devices by which accountability is ensured. But the most important device at the disposal of Parliament is a 'no-confidence motion' with which Parliament's confidence in the Ministry can be tested. A successful 'no-confidence' motion will result in the defeat and overthrow of the Ministry. Thus, under the parliamentary system of government, the Cabinet is the creature of Parliament. But the working of the parliamentary system will show that although the Cabinet is the creature of Parliament, it is a creature that leads its creator.

The Attorney-General

In order to advise the Union Government in legal matters as well as to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be assigned by the President, the Constitution has provided for the office of the Attorney-General of India. The Attorney-General must have the qualifications of a judge of the Supreme Court of India. He is appointed

by the President and shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. The President may determine his remuneration.

The Attorney-General is a member of the Cabinet in Britain. But in India, there is a Minister of Law in the Cabinet to deal with legal affairs at government level. The Attorney-General, however, has the

privilege of addressing both Houses of Parliament, just as a Minister has, irrespective of his membership of the House. He also enjoys the same privileges and immunities as the members of Parliament. The Constitution expressly guarantees his right of audience in all courts in India in the performance of his duties.

(Continued from page 83)

power to change a "no" into a "yes". The leader must learn to use, therefore, the words that prohibit a "no" at the very start. A subtle suggestion is a powerful instrument in the hands of a leader who has also the other required assets. He must ask the questions which are positive and which can get the answers he wants. He has to ask leading questions which carry the answers in them. Simultaneously, he must avoid negative trends in selecting his words. For example, "I confess I do not know . . .", "Don't think I am crazy, but . . .", "I am afraid I have bored you . . .", "I do not know anything but . . .", "I have my doubt whether this will be of interest to you but . . .", "I am a poor speaker but . . .", and so on. When you begin like this, you have already lost your cause. Your listeners will have no faith or

interest in what you would be saying subsequently. Instead, to motivate and influence others, to sell your ideas, you have to start a positive, constructive, favourable note. You must say: "I am happy to tell . . ." "You will be keen to know . . ." "I have something very interesting . . ."

The audience will then sit up and listen to you with special interest and enthusiasm. The leader must thus practice word magic. He must use "take for granted" words. His words should ring wedding bells. They should convey positive ideas. He must use words to build up people, to make others feel better and happier and to give them the feeling of importance and being wanted. No one wants to hear pessimistic forebodings. Nobody is interested in troubles, misery, sickness, pain and unhappiness. If you are perpetual prophet

of dooms, always criticising, depressed, unhappy, bemoaning of hard times, troubles, quarrels, disagreements and failures, people will instinctively avoid you. You must always speak about cheerful things to ring the wedding bells. If you moan about your burden and complain about your troubles, you will start ringing the funeral chimes.

Others have enough problems and troubles of their own and you don't have to remind and add to them, by talking about your miseries. People go to the movies and listen to music in order to forget their troubles, worries and problems. They will flock around you if you can ring the wedding bells with the choice of your words and attitude. There may not be "magic words" any more. But words certainly "work magic" and the leader must know them, master them and use them to attain SUCCESS.

XXIV Olympiad Winners

ARCHERY

Men's

Individual: 1. Jay Barrs (U.S.) 338 pts; 2. Park Sung-Sto (South Korea) 336; 3. Vladimir Yesheev (U.S.S.R.) 335.

Team: 1. South Korea (Chun In-Soo, Lee Han-Sup, Park Sung-Soo) 986 pts; 2. U.S. 972; 3. Britain 968.

Women's

Individual: 1. Kim Soo-Nyung (South Korea) 344 pts; 2. Wang Hee-Kyung (South Korea) 332; 3. Yun Young-Sook (South Korea) 327.

Team: 1. South Korea (Kim Soo-Nyung, Wang Hee-Kyung, Yun Young-Sook) 982 pts; 2. Indonesia 952 (Shoot off); 3. U.S. 952 (Shoot off).

ATHLETICS

Men's

100 m: 1. Carl Lewis (U.S.) 9.92 sec; 2. Linford Christie (Britain) 9.97 sec; 3. Calvin Smith (U.S.) 9.99 sec.

200 m: 1. Joe DeLoach (U.S.) 19.75 sec (Olympic record); 2. Carl Lewis (U.S.) 19.79; 3. Robson Silva (Brazil) 20.04.

400 m: 1. Steven Lewis (U.S.) 43.87 sec; 2. Butch Reynolds (U.S.) 43.93; 3. Denny Everett (U.S.) 44.09.

800 m: 1. Paul Ereng (Kenya) 1 min 43.45 sec; 2. Joaquim Cruz (Brazil) 1:43.90; 3. Said Aouita (Morocco) 1:44.06.

1,500 m: 1. Peter Rono (Kenya) 3 min 35.96 sec; 2. Peter Elliott (Britain) 3:36.15; 3. Jens-Peter Herold (East Germany) 3:36.21.

5,000 m: 1. John Ngugi (Kenya) 13 min 11.70 sec; 2. Dieter Baumann (West Germany) 13:15.52; 3. Hansjoerg Kunze (East Germany) 13:15.73.

10,000 m: 1. Moutay Ebrahim Boutalb (Morocco) 27 min 21.46 sec (Olympic record); 2. Salvatore Antibo (Italy) 27:23.55; 3. Kipkemboi (Kenya) 27:25.16.

4 x 100 m relay: 1. U.S.S.R. (Viktor Bryzgin, Vladimir Krylov, Vladimir Muraviev, Vitali Savine) 38.19 sec; 2. Britain 38.28; 3. France 38.40

4 x 400 m relay: 1. U.S. (Danny Everett, Steven Lewis, Kevin Robinson, Butch Reynolds) 2 min 56.10 sec; 2. Jamaica 3:00.30; 3. West Germany 3:00.56.

110 m hurdles: 1. Roger Kingdom (U.S.) 12.98 (Olympic record); 2. Colin Jackson (Britain) 13.28; 3. Tonie Campbell (U.S.) 13.38.

400 m hurdles: 1. Andre Phillips (U.S.) 47.19 sec; 2. El Hadj Dia Ba (Senegal) 47.23; 3. Edwin Moses (U.S.) 47.56.

3,000 m steeplechase: 1. Jutlue Kariuki (Kenya) 8 min 05.51 sec (Olympic record); 2. Peter Koech (Kenya) 8:06.96; 3. Mark Rowland (Britain) 8:07.96.

20 km walk: 1. Jozef Pribilinec (Czechoslovakia) 1 hr 19 min 57 sec (Olympic record); 2. Ronald Weigel (East Germany) 1:19.60; 3. Maurizio Damilano (Italy) 1:20:14.

50 km walk: 1. Viacheslav Ivanenko (U.S.S.R.) 3 hr 38 min 29 sec (Olympic record); 2. Ronald Weigel (East Germany) 3:38:56; 3. Hartwig Gauder (East Germany) 3:39.45.

Marathon: 1. Gelindo Bordin (Italy) 2 hr 10 min 32 sec; 2. Douglas Wakihuri (Kenya) 2:10:47; 3. Ahmed Saleh (Djibouti) 2:10:59.

High jump: 1. Genadi Avdeyenko (U.S.S.R.) 2.38 m (Olympic record); 2. Hollis Conway (U.S.) 2.36; 3. Rudolf Povarnitsyn (U.S.S.R.) and Patrik Sjöberg (Sweden) both 2.36.

Long jump: 1. Carl Lewis (U.S.) 8.72 m; 2. Mike Powell (U.S.) 8.49 m; 3. Larry Myricks (U.S.) 8.27 m.

Pole vault: 1. Sergel Bubka (U.S.S.R.) 5.90 m (Olympic record); 2. Radion Gataulin (U.S.S.R.) 5.85; 3. Grigori Yegorov (U.S.S.R.) 5.80

Triple jump: 1. Hristo Markov (Bulgaria) 17.61 m; 2. Igor Lapchine (U.S.S.R.) 17.52; 3. Alexander Kovalenko (U.S.S.R.) 17.42.

Shot put: 1. Ulf Timmerman (East Germany) 22.47 m; 2. Randy Barnes (U.S.) 22.39 m; 3. Werner Günthöer (Switzerland) 21.99 m.

Discus: 1. Juergen Schult (East Germany) 68.82 m (Olympic record); 2. Romas Ubartas (U.S.S.R.) 67.48; 3. Rolf Danneberg (West Germany) 67.38.

Hammer throw: 1. Sergel Litvinov (U.S.S.R.) 84.80 m (Olympic record); 2. Yuri Sedykh (U.S.S.R.) 83.76 m; 3. Yuri Tamm (U.S.S.R.) 81.16.

Javelin: 1. Tapio Korhonen (Finland) 84.28 m; 2. Jan Zeleny (Czechoslovakia) 84.12; 3. Seppo Rättyä (Finland) 83.26.

Decathlon: 1. Christian Schenk (East Germany) 8,488 pts; 2. Torsten Voss (East Germany) 8,399; 3. Dave Steen (Canada) 8,328.

Women's

100 m: 1. Florence Griffith-Joyner (U.S.) 10.54 sec; 2. Evelyn Ashford (U.S.) 10.83; 3. Heike Drechsler (East Germany) 10.85.

200 m: 1. Florence Griffith-Joyner (U.S.) 21.34 sec (World record); 2. Grace Jackson (Jamaica) 21.72; 3. Heike Drechsler (East Germany) 21.95.

400 m: 1. Olga Bryzgina (U.S.S.R.) 48.65 sec (Olympic record); 2. Petra Mueller (East Germany) 49.45; 3. Olga Nazarova (U.S.S.R.) 49.90.

800 m: 1. Silgrun Wodars (East Germany) 1 min 56.10 sec; 2. Christine Wachtel (East Germany) 1:56.64; 3. Kim Gallagher (U.S.) 1:56.91.

1,500 m: 1. Paula Ivan (Romania) 3 min

53.96 sec; 2. Tatyana Samolenko (U.S.S.R.) 4:00.24; 3. Lailoute Baikauskaite (U.S.S.R.) 4:00.30.

3,000 m: 1. Tatiana Samolenko (U.S.S.R.) 8 min 26.53 sec (Olympic record); 2. Paula Ivan (Romania) 8:27.15; 3. Yvonne Murray (Britain) 8:29.02.

10,000 m: 1. Olga Bondarenko (U.S.S.R.) 31 min 05.21 sec (Olympic record); 2. Elizabeth McColgan (Britain) 31:08.44; 3. Elena Zhupienko (U.S.S.R.) 31:19.82.

4 x 100 m relay: 1. U.S. (Alice Brown, Sheila Echols, Florence Griffith-Joyner, Evelyn Ashford) 41.98 sec; 2. East Germany 42.09; 3. U.S.S.R. 42.75.

4 x 400 m relay: 1. U.S.S.R. (Tatyana Ledovskaya, Olga Nazarova, Maria Pinigina, Olga Bryzgina) 3 min 15.18 sec (World record); 2. U.S. 3:15.51; 3. East Germany 3:18.29.

100 m hurdles: 1. Yordanka Donkova (Bulgaria) 12.38 sec (Olympic record); 2. Glona Siobert (East Germany) 12.61; 3. Claudia Zackiewicz (West Germany).

400 m hurdles: 1. Debra Finoff-Kling (Australia) 53.17 sec (Olympic record); 2. Tatyana Ledovskaya (U.S.S.R.) 53.18; 3. Ellen Fiedler (East Germany) 53.63.

Marathon: 1. Rosa Mota (Portugal) 2 hr 25 min 39 sec; 2. Lisa Martin (Australia) 2:25:52; 3. Kathrin Dörre (East Germany) 2:26:20.

High jump: 1. Louise Ritter (U.S.) 2.03 m (Olympic record); 2. Stefka Kostadinova (Bulgaria) 2.01 m; 3. Tamaa Bzkova (U.S.S.R.) 1.99 m.

Long jump: 1. Jackie Joyner-Kersey (U.S.) 7.40 m (Olympic record); 2. Heike Drechsler (East Germany) 7.22; 3. Galina Chistyakova (U.S.S.R.) 7.11.

Shot put: 1. Natalya Lisovskaya (U.S.S.R.) 22.24 m; 2. Kathrin Neimke (East Germany) 21.07; 3. Li Meisu (China) 21.06.

Discus: 1. Martina Hellmann (East Germany) 72.30 m (Olympic record); 2. Diana Gansky (East Germany) 71.88; 3. Tzvetanka Khristova (Bulgaria) 69.74.

Javelin: 1. Petra Felke (East Germany) 74.68 m (Olympic record); 2. Fatima Whitbread (Britain) 70.32; 3. Beate Koch (East Germany) 67.30.

Heptathlon: 1. Jackie Joyner-Kersey (U.S.) 7,291 (World record); 2. Sabine John (East Germany); 3. Anke Behmer (East Germany).

BASKETBALL

Men: U.S.S.R. beat Yugoslavia 76-63; for third and fourth U.S. beat Australia 78-49; for fifth and sixth place Brazil beat Canada 106-90.

Women: U.S. beat Yugoslavia 77-70; for third and fourth U.S.S.R. beat

Australia 68.53; for fifth and sixth place Bulgana beat China 102.74

BOXING

Light flyweight (48 kg) : 1. Ivallo Hristov (Bulgaria); 2. Michael Carbajal (U.S.); 3. Robert Isazegi (Hungary) and Leopoldo Serantes (Philippines).

Flyweight (Under 51 kg) : 1. Kim Kwang-Sun (South Korea); 2. Androas Tews (East Germany); 3. Mario Gonzaluz (Mexico) and Timofei Stribin (U.S.S.R.)

Bantamweight (Under 54 kg) : 1. Kennedy McKinney (U.S.); 2. Alexander Hristov (Bulgaria); 3. Phajol Moolsan (Thailand) and Jorge Julio Rocha (Columbia).

Featherweight (Under 57 kg) : 1. Giovanni Parisi (Italy); 2. Daniel Dumitrescu (Romania); 3. Abdelhak Ashik (Morocco) and Lee Jae-Hyuk (South Korea).

Lightweight (Under 60 kg) : 1. Andreas Zuelow (East Germany); 2. George Cramno (Sweden); 3. Norguy Enkh-bat (Mongolia) and Romalis Ellis (U.S.)

Light welterweight (Under 63.5 kg) : 1. Vatcheslav Janovski (U.S.S.R.); 2. Graham Chenoy (Australia); 3. Lars Myrberg (Sweden) and Reiner Gies (West Germany).

Welterweight (Under 67 kg) : 1. Robert Wangila (Kenya); 2. Laurent Boudovani (France); 3. Jan Dydak (Poland) and Kenneth Gould (U.S.)

Light middleweight (Under 71 kg) : 1. Park Si-Hun (South Korea); 2. Roy Jones (U.S.); 3. Richard Woodhall and Raymond Downey (Canada)

Middleweight (Under 75 kg) : 1. Henry Maske (East Germany); 2. Egerton Marcus (Canada); 3. Chris Sande (Kenya) and Hussain Shah Syed (Pakistan)

Light heavyweight (Under 81 kg) : 1. Andrew Maynard (U.S.); 2. Nurmagomed Shanavazov (U.S.S.R.); 3. Henryk Potrich (Poland) and Damir Skaro (Yugoslavia)

Heavyweight (Under 91 kg) : 1. Ray Mercer (U.S.); 2. Baik Hyun-Man (South Korea); 3. Andrzej Golota (Poland) and Arnold Vanderlijde (Netherlands)

Super heavyweight (over 91 kg) : 1. Lenox Lewis (Canada); 2. Riddick Bowe (U.S.); 3. Alexander Miroshnichenko (U.S.S.R.) and Janusz Zarenkiewicz (Poland).

CANOEING

Men's

Kayak singles 500 m : 1. Zsolt Gyulay (Hungary) 1:44.82; 2. Andreas Staehle (East Germany) 1:46.38; 3. Paul Macdonald (New Zealand) 1:46.46

Kayak pairs 500 m : 1. Ian Ferguson and Paul Macdonald (New Zealand) 1:33.98; 2. Igor Nagaev and Viktor Denisov (U.S.S.R.) 1:34.15; 3. Attila Abraham and Ferenc Csipes (Hungary) 1:34.32.

Canadian singles 500 m : 1. Olaf Heukrodt (East Germany) 1:56.42; 2. Mikhail Slivinski (U.S.S.R.) 1:57.26; 3. Martin Marinov (Bulgaria) 1:57.27.

Canadian pairs 500 m : 1. Viktor Renelsky and Nikolai Zhuravsky (U.S.S.R.) 1:41.77; 2. Marek Dopierala and Marek Lbik (Poland) 1:43.61; 3. Philippe Renaud and Joel Bettin (France) 1:43.81.

Kayak singles 1,000 m : 1. Greg Barton (U.S.) 3:55.27; 2. Grant Davies (Australia) 3:55.28; 3. Andro Wohllobe (East Germany) 3:55.55.

Kayak pairs 1000 m : 1. Greg Barton and Norman Bellingham (U.S.) 3:32.42; 2. Ian Ferguson and Paul Macdonald (New Zealand) 3:32.71; 3. Peter Forster and Kelvin Graham (Australia) 3:33.76.

Kayak fours 1,000 m : 1. Hungary (Zsolt Gyulay, Ferenc Csipes, Sándor Hodosi, Attila Abraham) 3:00.20; 2. U.S.S.R. 3:01.40; 3. East Germany 3:02.37.

Canadian singles 1,000 m : 1. Ivan Klementiev (U.S.S.R.) 4:12.78; 2. Joerg Schmidt (East Germany) 4:15.83; 3. Nikolai Boukhalov (Bulgaria) 4:18.04.

Canadian pairs 1000 m : 1. Viktor Renelsky and Nikolai Zhuravsky (U.S.S.R.) 3:48.36; 2. Olaf Houkrodt and Ingo Spelly (East Germany) 3:51.44; 3. Marek Dopierala and Marek Lbik (Poland) 3:54.33.

Women's

Kayak singles 500 m : 1. Vania Guecheva (Bulgaria) 1:55.19; 2. Birgit Schmidt (East Germany) 1:55.31; 3. Izabela Dylowska (Poland) 1:57.38.

Kayak pairs 500 m : 1. Birgit Schmidt and Anke Nothnagel (East Germany) 1:43.46; 2. Vania Guecheva and Diana Paliska (Bulgaria) 1:44.06; 3. Annemiek Derckx and Annemane Cox (Netherlands) 1:46.00.

Kayak fours 500 m : 1. East Germany (Birgit Schmidt, Anke Nothnagel, Ramona Portwich, Heike Singer) 1:40.78; 2. Hungary 1:41.88; 3. Bulgana 1:42.63.

CYCLING

Men's

Sprint : 1. Lutz Henschel (East Germany); 2. Nikolai Kovche (U.S.S.R.); 3. Gary Noiwand (Australia).

1,000 m time trial : 1. Alexander Kirichenko (U.S.S.R.) 1 min 4.49 sec; 2. Martin Vinnicombe (Australia); 3. Robert Lechner (West Germany).

100 km team time trial : 1. East Germany (Uwe Ampler, Mario Kummer, Malk Landsmann, Jan Schur) 1 hr 57 min 47.7 sec; 2. Poland (Joachim Halupczok, Zenon Jaskula, Marek Lesniewski, Andrzej Sypytowski) 1:57:54.2; 3. Sweden (Bjorn Johansson, Jan Karlsson, Michel Lafis, Anders Jarl) 1:59.47.3.

4,000 m individual pursuit : 1. Gintautas Umaras (U.S.S.R.); 2. Dean Woods (Australia); 3. Bernd Dittert (East Germany).

4,000 m team pursuit : 1. U.S.S.R.; 2. East Germany; 3. Australia.

50 km points race : 1. Dan Frost (Denmark); 2. Leo Peelan (Netherlands); 3. Marat Garneyev (U.S.S.R.).

196.8 km individual road race : 1. Olaf Ludwig (East Germany) 4 hr 32 min 22 sec; 2. Bernd Groene (West Germany) 4:32:25; 3. Christian Henn (West Germany) 4:32:46.

Women's

Sprint : 1. Erika Saloumlae (U.S.S.R.); 2. Christa Luding-Rotherburg (East Germany); 3. Connie Paraskevin-Young (U.S.).

82 km individual road race : 1. Monique Knol (Netherlands) 2 hr 52 sec; 2. Jutta Niehaus (West Germany); 3. Laima Zilporitee (U.S.S.R.).

EQUESTRIAN

Show jumping

Individual : 1. Pierre Durand (France) 1.25 faults; 2. Greg Best (U.S.) 4.00; 3. Karsten Huck (West Germany) 4.00 (best won jump-off)

Team : 1. West Germany (Ludger Beerbaum, Wolf Gang Brinkmann, Dirk Hafemeler, Franke Sloothak) 17.25 pts, 2. U.S. 20.50; 3. France 27.50.

Dressage

Individual : 1. Nicole Uphoff (West Germany); 2. Margitt Otto-Crepin (France); 3. Christine Stueckelberger (Switzerland).

Team : 1. West Germany (Reiner Klimke, Annkathrin Linsenhoff, Monica Theodorescu, Nicole Uphoff) 4302.00 pts, 2. Switzerland 4164.00; 3. Canada 3969.00.

Three-day event

Individual : 1. Mark Todd (New Zealand) 42.60 pts; 2. Ian Stark (Britain) 52.80; 3. Virginia Long (Britain) 62.00.

Team : 1. West Germany (Claus Erhorn, Matthias Baumann, Thies Kaspareit, Ralf Ehrenbrink) 225.95 pts; 2. Britain 265.80; 3. New Zealand 271.20.

FENCING

Men's

Individual foil : 1. Stefano Cerioni (Italy); 2. Udo Wanger (East Germany); 3. Alexandre Romankou (U.S.S.R.).

Team foil : 1. Soviet Union (Alexandre Romankou, Ilgar Mamedov, Vladimir Aptsiaqui, Anvar Ibragulmov, Boris Koretski); 2. West Germany; 3. Hungary.

Individual sabre : 1. Jean-Francois Lamour (France); 2. Jamusz Olech (Poland); 3. Giovanni Scalzo (Italy).

Team sabre : 1. Hungary; 2. Soviet Union; 3. Italy.

Individual epee : 1. Arnd Schmitt (West Germany); 2. Philippe Riboud (France); 3. Andrei Schuvalov (U.S.S.R.).

Team epee : 1. France; 2. West Germany; 3. Soviet Union.

Women's

Individual foil : 1. Anja Fichtel (West Germany); 2. Sabine Bau (West Germany); 3. Zita Funkenhauser (West Germany).

Team foil : 1. West Germany; 2. Italy; 3. Hungary.

FOOTBALL

U.S.S.R. beat Brazil 2-1; for third place West Germany beat Italy 3-0.

GYMNASTICS

Men's

Individual all-round : 1. Vladimir Artemov

(U.S.S.R.) 119.125 pts; 2. Valery Liukin (U.S.S.R.) 119.025; 3. Dmitri Bilozherchev (U.S.S.R.) 118.975.

Floor exercises : 1. Sergel Kharkov (U.S.S.R.) 19.925 pts; 2. Vladimir Artemov (U.S.S.R.) 19.900; 3. Lou Yun (China) and Yukio Iketani (Japan) 19.850.

Pommel horse : 1. Dmitry Bilozherchev (U.S.S.R.), Zsolt Borkai (Hungary) and Lubomir Geraskov (Bulgaria) 19.950 each (Triple tie for gold).

Roman rings : 1. Holger Behrendt (East Germany) and Dmitry Bilozherchev (U.S.S.R.) 19.925 pts; Sven Tippelt (East Germany) 19.875.

Horse vault : 1. Lou Yun (China) 19.875 pts; 2. Sylvio Kroll (East Germany) 19.862; 3. Park Jong-Hoon (South Korea) 19.775.

Parallel bars : 1. Vladimir Artemov (U.S.S.R.); 2. Valery Liukin (U.S.S.R.); 3. Sven Tippelt (East Germany).

Horizontal bar : 1. Vladimir Artemov and Valery Liukin (both of U.S.S.R. shared gold medal); 3. Holger Behrendt (East Germany) and Maurius Gherman (Romania) shared the bronze.

Team competition : 1. Soviet Union 593.350 pts; 2. East Germany 588.450; 3. Japan 585.600.

Women's

Individual all-round : 1. Yelena Shushunova (U.S.S.R.) 79.662 pts; 2. Daniela Silivas (Romania) 79.637; 3. Svetlana Boginskaya (U.S.S.R.) 79.400.

Horse vault : 1. Svetlana Boginskaya (U.S.S.R.) 19.905 pts; 2. Gabriela Potorac (Romania) 19.830; 3. Daniela Silivas (Romania) 19.818.

Uneven bars : 1. Daniela Silivas (Romania) 20.000 pts; 2. Dagmar Kersten (East Germany) 19.987; 3. Yelena Shushunova (U.S.S.R.) 19.962.

Balance beam : 1. Daniela Silivas (Romania) 19.924 pts; 2. Elena Chouchounova (U.S.S.R.) 19.875; 3. Gabriela Potorac (Romania) and Phoebe Mills (U.S.) 19.837.

Floor exercises : 1. Daniela Silivas (Romania) 19.937 pts; 2. Svetlana Boginskaya (U.S.S.R.) 19.887; 3. Diana Doudeva (Bulgaria) 19.850.

Rhythmic : 1. Marina Lobach (U.S.S.R.); 2. Adriana Dounavska (Bulgaria); 3. Alexandra Timoshenko (U.S.S.R.).

HANDBALL

Men's : 1. U.S.S.R. beat South Korea 32-25; for third and fourth place Yugoslavia beat Hungary 27-23.

Women's : 1. South Korea; 2. Norway; 3. U.S.S.R.

HOCKEY

Men's : Britain beat West Germany 3-1; for third and fourth place Netherlands beat Australia 2-1; for fifth place Pakistan beat India 2-1; for seventh place U.S.S.R. beat Argentina 4-1; for ninth place Spain beat South Korea 2-1; for eleventh place Canada beat Kenya 3-1.

Women's : Australia beat South Korea 2-0; for third place Netherlands beat Great Britain 3-1; for fifth place West Germany beat Canada 4-2; for seventh place Argentina beat U.S. 3-1.

JUDO

Up to 60 kg (Extra lightweight) : 1. Kim Jae Yup (South Korea); 2. Kevin Asano (U.S.); 3. Shinji Hosokawa (Japan) and Amiran Togikachvili (U.S.S.R.).

Up to 65 kg (Featherweight) : 1. Lee Kyung-Keun (South Korea); 2. Janusz Pawlowski (Poland); 3. Bruno Carabetta (France) and Yosoke Yamamoto (Japan).

Up to 71 kg (Lightweight) : 1. Marc Alexandre (France); 2. Seven Loll (East Germany); 3. Kenneth Brown (Britain) and Gueorgui Tenadze (U.S.S.R.).

Up to 78 kg (Light-middleweight) : 1. Vladimir Legien (Poland); 2. Frank Wieneke (West Germany); 3. Torsten Brochot (East Germany) and Bachir Varayev (U.S.S.R.).

Up to 86 kg (Middleweight) : 1. Peter Selsenbacher (Austria); 2. Vladimir Chestakov (U.S.S.R.); 3. Ben Spijkers (Holland) and Akinobu Osako (Japan).

Up to 95 kg (Light-heavyweight) : 1. Aurelio Miguel (Brazil); 2. Marc Meiling (West Germany); 3. Robert Van De Walle (Belgium) and Dennis Stewart (Britain).

Over 95 kg (Heavyweight) : 1. Hitoshi Saito (Japan); 2. Henry Stoeck (East Germany); 3. Zho Yong Chul (South Korea) and Grigori Veritshev (U.S.S.R.).

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual : 1. Janos Martinek (Hungary) 5,404 pts; 2. Carlo Massullo (Italy) 5,379 pts; 3. Vakhtang Iagorachvili (U.S.S.R.) 5,367 pts.

Team : 1. Hungary (Janos Martinek, Attila Mizser, Laszlo Fablan) 15,886 pts; Italy (Carlo Massullo, Daniele Masala, Gianluca Tiberti) 15,571 pts; 3. Britain (Richard Phelps, Dominic Mahony, Graham Brookhouse) 15,276 pts.

ROWING

Men's (2,000 m)

Single sculls : 1. Thomas Lange (East Germany) 6 min 49.86 sec; 2. Peter Michael Kolbe (West Germany) 6:54.77; 3. Eric Verdonk (New Zealand) 6:58.66.

Double sculls : 1. Ronald Florian and Nicolaas Rlenke (Netherlands) 6 min 21.13 sec; 2. Schwerzmann and Ueli Bodenmann (Switzerland) 6:22.59; 3. Alexander Martchenkov and Vassily Iakoncha (U.S.S.R.) 6:22.87.

Coxless pairs : 1. Andrew Holmes and Steven Redgrave (Britain) 6 min 36.84 sec; 2. Dragos Neagu and Danut Dobre (Romania) 6:38.06; 3. Bojan Presern and Sadik Mujic (Yugoslavia) 6:41.01.

Coxed pairs : 1. Italy (Carmine Abbagnale, Giuseppe Abbagnale) 6 min 58.79 sec; 2. East Germany 7:00.63; 3. Britain 7:01.95.

Coxless fours : 1. East Germany (Roland

Schroeder, Thomas Greiner, Ralf Brudel, Olaf Foerster) 6 min 03.11 sec; 2. U.S. 6:05.53; 3. West Germany 6:06.22.

Coxed fours : 1. East Germany (Frank Klawonn, Bernd Eichwurzel, Bernd Niesecke, Karsten Schmelling) 6 min 10.74 sec; 2. Romania (Dimitrie Popescu, Ion Snep, Valentin Robu, Vasile Tomoiaga) 6:13.58; 3. New Zealand (George Keys, Ian Wright, Gregory Johnston, Christopher White) 6:15.78.

Quadruple sculls : 1. Italy (Piero Poli, Gianluca Farina, Davide Tizzano, Agostino Abbagnale) 5 min 53.37 sec; 2. Norway 5:55.08; 3. East Germany 5:56.13.

Eights : 1. West Germany 5 min 46.05 sec; 2. U.S.S.R. 5:48.01; 3. U.S. 5:48.26.

Women's (2,000 m)

Single sculls : 2. Jutta Behrendt (East Germany) 7 min 47.19 sec; 2. Anne Marden (U.S.) 7:50.28; 3. Magdalena Gueorguleva (Bulgaria) 7:53.65.

Double sculls : 1. Birgit Peter and Martina Schroeter (East Germany) 7 min 00.48 sec; 2. Elisabeta Lipa and Veronica Cogoanu (Romania) 7:04.36; 3. Violeta Ninova and Stefka Madina (Bulgaria) 7:06.03.

Coxless pairs : 1. Rodica Arba and Olga Homeghi (Romania) 7 min 28.13 sec; 2. Radka Stoyanova and Lalka Berberova (Bulgaria) 7:31.95; 3. Nicola Payne and Lynley Hannen (New Zealand) 7:35.68.

Coxed fours : 1. East Germany (Martina Walther, Gerlinde Doberachutez, Carola Hornig, Birte Sleich, Sylvia Rose) 6 min 56.00 sec; 2. China (Zhang Ziangua, Hu Yadong, Yang Ziao, Zhou Shouying, Li Ronghua) 6:58.78; 3. Romania (Manoara Trasca, Veronica Negula, Herta Anitas, Doni Lilian Balan, Esterina Oancia) 7:01.13.

Quadruple scull : 1. East Germany (Kerstin Foerster, Kristina Mundt, Beate Schremm, Jana Sorgers) 6 min 21.06 sec; 2. U.S.S.R. 6:23.47; 3. Romania 6:23.81.

Eights : 1. East Germany 6 min 15.17 sec; 2. Romania 6:17.44; 3. China 6:21.83

SHOOTING

Men's

Rapid fire pistol (25 shots) : 1. Afanasii Kouzmine (U.S.S.R.) 698.0 pts (World record); 2. Ralf Schumann (East Germany) 696.0; 3. Zoltan Kovacs (Hungary) 693.0.

Free pistol (10 shots) : 1. Sorlin Babil (Romania) 660.0 pts; 2. Ragnar Skanaker (Sweden) 657.0; 3. Igor Bassinski (U.S.S.R.) 657.0.

Air pistol (10 shots) : 1. Tanlou Kiriakov (Bulgaria) 687.9 pts; 2. Erich Buljung (U.S.) 687.9; 3. Xu Haifeng (China) 684.5

Running game target (50 shots) : 1. Tor Helestad (Norway) 689.0; 2. Huang Shiping (China) 687.0; 3. Guonnadi Avramenko (U.S.S.R.) 686.0.

Smallbore free rifle prone : 1. Miroslav Varga (Czechoslovakia) 703.9 pts; 2. Cha Young-Chul (South Korea) 702.8; 3. Attila Zahonyi (Hungary) 701.9.

Air rifle (10 shots) : 1. Goran Maksimovic (Yugoslavia) 695.6 pts; 2. Nicolas Berthelot (France) 694.2; 3. Johann Riederer (West

Germany) 694 0

- Open clay target, trap : 1. Dmitri Monakov (U.S.S.R.) 222 pts (won after shoot off), 2 Miloslav Bednank (Czechoslovakia) 222, 3 Frans Peeters (Belgium) 219 (won after shoot off)

Open clay target, skeet : 1. Axel Wagner (East Germany) 222 pts, 2 Alfonso De Iruamzaga (Chilo) 221 3, 3 Jorge Guardiola (Spain) 220

Women's

Sport pistol (25 shots) : 1. Nino Saloukvadze (U.S.S.R.) 690 0 pts, 2 Tomoko Hasegawa (Japan) 686 0, 3 Jasna Sekaric (Yugoslavia) 686 0

Air pistol (10 shots) : 1. Jasna Sekaric (Yugoslavia) 489 5 pts (World record), 2 Nino Saloukvadze (U.S.S.R.) 487 9, 3 Marina Dobrantchova (U.S.S.R.) 485 2

Air rifle (10 shots) : 1. Irina Chillova (U.S.S.R.) 498 5 pts, 2 Silvia Sperber (West Germany) 497 5, 3 Anna Maloukhina (U.S.S.R.) 495 8

Smallbore standard rifle : 1. Silvia Sperber (West Germany) 685 6 pts, 2 Vessela Letchova (Bulgaria) 683 2, Valentina Cherkasova (U.S.S.R.) 681 4

SWIMMING

Men's

Freestyle

50 m : 1. Matt Blondl (U.S.) 22 14 sec (World record), 2 Tom Jager (U.S.) 22 36, 3 Gennadi Pngoda (U.S.S.R.) 22 71

100 m : 1. Matt Blondl (U.S.) 48 63 sec (Olympic record), 2 Chris Jacobs (U.S.) 49 08, 3 Stephan Caron (France) 49 62

200 m : 1. Duncan Armstrong (Australia) 1 min 47 25 sec, 2 Anders Holmertz (Sweden) 1 47 89, 3 Matthew Biondi (U.S.) 1 47 99

400 m : 1. Uwe Dassler (East Germany) 3 min 46 95 sec (World record), 2 Duncan Armstrong (Australia) 3 min 47 15 sec, 3 Arthur Wojdat (Poland) 3 min 47 38 sec

1,500 m : 1. Vladimir Salnikov (U.S.S.R.) 15 min 00 40 sec, 2 Steffen Peiffer (West Germany) 15 02 69, 3 Uwe Dassler (East Germany) 15 06 15

Backstroke

100 m : 1. Daichi Suzuki (Japan) 55 05 sec, 2 David Berkoff (U.S.) 55 18, 3 Igor Polyansky (U.S.S.R.) 55 20

200 m : 1. Igor Polyanski (U.S.S.R.) 1 min 59 37 sec, 2 Frank Baltrusch (East Germany) 1 59 60, 3 Paul Kingsman (New Zealand) 2 00 48

Breaststroke

100 m : 1. Adrian Moorhouse (Britain) 1 min 02 04 sec, 2 Karoly Guttler (Hungary) 1 02 05, 3 Dimitri Volkov (U.S.S.R.) 1 02 20

200 m : 1. Jozsef Szabo (Hungary) 2 min 13 52 sec, 2 Nick Gillingham (Britain) 2 min 14 12 sec, 3 Sergio Lopez (Spain) 2 min 15 21 sec

Butterfly

100 m : 1. Anthony Nesty (Surinam) 53 00 sec, 2 Matt Biondi (U.S.) 53 01, 3 Andy Jameson (Britain) 53 30

200 m : 1. Michael Gross (West

Germany), 2 Bennie Nielsen (Denmark), 3 Anthony Mosse (New Zealand)

Individual medley

200 m : 1. Tamas Darnyi (Hungary) 2 min 00 17 sec (World record), 2 Patrick Kuehl (East Germany) 2 01 61, 3 Vadim Yaroshchuk (U.S.S.R.) 2 02 40

400 m : 1. Tamas Darnyi (Hungary) 4 min 14 75 sec (World record), 2 David Wharton (U.S.) 4 17 36, 3 Stefano Battistelli (Italy) 4 18 01

Medley relay

4 x 100 m : 1. U.S. (David Berkoff, Richard Schroeder, Matt Blondl, Chris Jacobs) 3 min 36 93 sec (World record), 2 Canada 3 39 28, 3 U.S.S.R. 3 39 96

Freestyle relay

4 x 100 m : 1. U.S. (Christopher Jacobs, Troy Dalbey, Thomas Jager and Matt Blondl) 3 min 16 53 sec (World record), 2 Soviet Union 3 18 33, 3 East Germany 3 19 82

4 x 200 m : 1. United States (Troy Dalbey, Matthew Catlinkaki, Douglas Gjertsen, Matthew Blondl) 7 min 12 51 sec (World record), 2 East Germany 7 13 68, 3 West Germany 7 14 35

Women's

Freestyle

50 m : 1. Kristin Otto (East Germany) 25 49 sec, 2 Weyni Yang (China) 25 64, 3 Katrin Meissner (East Germany) and Jill Sterkel (U.S.) 25 71

100 m : 1. Kristin Otto (East Germany) 54 93 sec, 2 Zhuang Yong (China) 55 47, 3 Catherine Plewinski (France) 55 49

200 m : 1. Heike Friedrich (East Germany) 1 min 57 65 sec, 2 Silvia Poll (Costa Rica) 1 58 67, 3 Manuela Stellmach (East Germany) 1 59 01

400 m : 1. Janet Evans (U.S.) 4 min 03 85 sec (World record), 2 Heike Friedrich (East Germany) 4 05 94, 3 Anke Moehning (East Germany) 4 06 62

800 m : 1. Janet Evans (U.S.), 2 Astrid Strauss (East Germany), 3 Julie McDonald (Australia)

Backstroke

100 m : 1. Kristin Otto (East Germany) 1 min 00 89 sec, 2 Kriszina Egerszegi (Hungary) 1 01 56, 3 Cornelia Sirch (East Germany) 1 01 57

200 m : 1. Kristina Egerszegi (Hungary) 2 min 09 29 sec (Olympic record), 2 Kathrin Zimmerman (East Germany) 2 10 61, 3 Cornelia Sirch (East Germany) 2 11 45

Breaststroke

100 m : 1. Tseny Dangalakova (Bulgaria) 1 min 07 95 sec, 2 Antoaneta Frenkeva (Bulgaria) 1 min 08 74 sec, 3 Silke Hoerner (East Germany) 1 min 08 83 sec

200 m : 1. Silke Hoerner (East Germany) 2 min 26 71 sec (World record), 2 Huang Xiaomin (China) 2 27 49, 3 Antoaneta Frenkeva (Bulgaria) 2 28 34

Butterfly

100 m : 1. Kristin Otto (East Germany) 59 00 sec (Olympic record), 2 Birte Weigang (East Germany) 59 45, 3 Qian Hong (China) 59 52

200 m : 1. Kathleen Nord (East Germany)

2 min 09 51 sec, 2 Birte Weigang (East Germany) 2 09 51, 3 Mary Meagher (U.S.) 2 10 80

Individual medley

200 m : 1. Daniela Hunger (East Germany) 2 min 12 59 sec (Olympic record), 2 Elena Dendeberova (U.S.S.R.) 2 13 31, 3 Noemi Lung (Romania) 2 14 85

400 m : 1. Janet Evans (U.S.) 4 min 37 76 sec, 2 Noemi Ildko Lung (Romania) 4 39 46, 3 Daniela Hunger (East Germany) 4 39 76

Medley relay

4 x 100 m : 1. East Germany (Kristin Otto, Silke Hoerner, Birte Weigang, Katrin Meissner) 4 min 03 74 sec (Olympic record), 2 U.S. 4 07 90, 3 Canada 4 10 49

Freestyle relay

4 x 100 m : 1. East Germany (Kristin Otto, Katrin Meissner, Daniela Hunger, Manuela Stellmach) 3 min 40 63 sec (Olympic record), 2 Netherlands (Mananne Muis, Mildred Muis, Cornelia Van Bentum, Karin Briennesse) 3 43 39, 3 U.S. (Mary Way-le, Mitzi Kremer, Laura Walkor, Dara Torres) 3 44 25

Synchronised Swimming

Solo : 1. Carolyn Waldo (Canada) 200 150 pts, 2 Tracie Ruiz Conforto (U.S.) 197 633, 3 Mikako Kotani (Japan) 191 850

Duet : 1. Michelle Cameron and Carolyn Waldo (Canada) 197 717 pts, 2 Sarah Josephson and Karon Josephson (U.S.) 197 284, 3 Miyako Tanaka and Mikako Kotani (Japan) 190 159

Diving

Men's

Springboard : 1. Gregory Louganis (U.S.) 730 80 pts, 2 Tan Liangde (China) 704 88, 3 Li Deliang (China) 665 28

Highboard : 1. Greg Louganis (U.S.) 638 61 pts, 2 Xiong Ni (China) 637 47, 3 Jesus Mena (Mexico) 594 39

Women's

Springboard : 1. Gao Min (China), 2 Li Qing (China), 3 Kelly McCormick (U.S.)

Platform diving : 1. Xu Yanmei (China) 445 20 pts, 2 Michele Mitchell (U.S.) 436 95, 3 Wendy Lian Williams (U.S.) 400 44

Water Polo

Men : Yugoslavia beat U.S. 9-7, for third place U.S.S.R. beat West Germany 14-13.

TABLE TENNIS

Men's

Singles : Yoo Nam-Kyu (South Korea) beat Kim Ki-Taik (South Korea) 17-21, 21-19, 21-11, 23-21, for third place Enk Lindh (Sweden) beat Tibor Klampar 14-21, 21-17, 21-17, 21-16

Doubles : Chen Longcan and Wei Qingguang (China) beat Ilija Lupulesku and Zoran Primorac (Yugoslavia) 20-22, 21-8, 21-9, 3 Hyung Jae Ahn and Yoo Nam Kyu (South Korea)

Women's

Singles : Chen Jing (China) beat Li Huijin (China) 21-17, 21-16, 21-23, 15-21, 21-15

for third place Jiao Zhimin (China) beat Mane Hrachova 21-18, 21-19, 21-17

Doubles : Hyun Jung-Hwa and Yang Young-Ja (South Korea) beat Jiao Zhimin and Chen Jing (China) 21-9, 16-21, 21-10, 3 Jasna Fazlic and Gordana Perkunic (Yugoslavia)

TENNIS

Men's

Singles : Miloslav Mecir (Czechoslovakia) beat Tim Mayotte (U S) 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 3 Stefan Edberg (Sweden) and Brad Gilbert (U S)

Doubles : Ken Flach and Robert Seguso (U.S.) beat Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal (Spain) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-7, 9-7, 3 Stefan Edberg and Anders Jarryd (Sweden) and Miloslav Mecir and Milan Srejber (Czechoslovakia)

Women's

Singles : Steffi Graf (West Germany) beat Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina) 6-3 6-3, 3 Zina Garrison (U S) and Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria)

Doubles : Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison (U.S.) beat Jana Novotna and Helena Sukova (Czechoslovakia) 4-6, 6-2, 10-8, 3 Steffi Graf and Claudia Kohde Kilsch (West Germany) and Elizabeth Smylie and Wendy Turnbull (Australia)

VOLLEYBALL

Men's : U.S. beat U S S R 13-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8 for third and fourth places Argentina beat Brazil 15-10 15-17, 15-8, 12-15 15-9, for fifth and sixth places Netherlands beat Bulgaria 15-6 15-8, 15-10, for seventh and eighth places Sweden beat France 12-15, 15-5, 8-15, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12

Women : U.S.S.R. beat Peru 10-15, 12-15, 15-13, 15-7, 17-15, for third and fourth places China beat Japan 15-13, 15-6, 15-6, for fifth and sixth places East Germany beat Brazil 15-9, 15-4, 11-15, 15-11, for seventh and eighth places U S beat South Korea 15-4, 12-15, 13-15, 15-9, 15-9

WEIGHTLIFTING

Up to 52 kg (Flyweight) : 1. Sevdalin Marinov (Bulgaria) 120 kg (snatch), 150 kg (jerk) 270 kg (total), (all three new records), 2 Chun Byung-Kwan (South Korea) 112 5, 147 5, 260, 3 He Zhuoqiang (China) 112 5, 145, 257 5

Up to 56 kg (Bantamweight) : 1. Mitk Grablev (Bulgaria) 130 (snatch), 167 5 (jerk), 297 5 (total), (all three new records), 2 Oxen Mirzoiian (U S S R) 127 5, 165, 292 5, 3 He Ying Qiang (China) 125, 162 5, 287 5

Up to 60 kg (Featherweight) : 1. Naim Suleymnoglul (Turkey) 152 5 (snatch), 190 (jerk), 342 5 (total), (all three new records), 2 Stefan Topourov (Bulgaria) 137 5, 175, 312 5, 3 Ye Huanming (China) 127 5, 160, 287 5

Up to 67.5 kg (Lightweight) : 1. Angel Guenchev (Bulgaria) 160 (snatch), 202 5

(jerk), 362 5 (total), (all three new records), 2 Joachim Kunz (East Germany), 3 Israel Miliossian (U S S R)

Up to 75 kg : 1. Borislav Gulbikov (Bulgaria) 375 kg, 2 Ingo Steinhofel (East Germany) 360 kg, 3 Alexander Varbanov (Bulgaria) 357 5 kg

Up to 82.5 kg (Light-heavyweight) : 1. Isarall Asamakov (U.S.S.R.) 377 5, 2 Istavan Messzi (Hungary) 370 3, Lee Hyung-Kun (South Korea) 367 5

Up to 90 kg (Mid-heavyweight) : 1. Anatoli Khrepayti (U.S.S.R.) 412 5 kg (Olympic record), 2 Nail Moukhamediarov (U S S R) 400 0 (body weight 89 40), 3 Slawomir Zawada (Poland) 400 0 (body weight 89 50)

Up to 100 kg : 1. Pavel Kuznetsov (U.S.S.R.) snatch 190 jerk 235, total 425 (Olympic record), 2 Andor Szanyi (Hungary) 407 5 3 Nicu Vlad (Romania) 402 5

Up to 110 kg (Heavyweight) : 1. Yuri Zakharevitch (U.S.S.R.) 455 kg (World record), 2 Josef Jacso (Hungary) 427 5, 3 Ronny Weller (East Germany) 425

Over 110 kg (Super-heavyweight) : 1. Alexander Kurlovitch (U.S.S.R.) snatch 212 5 kg, jerk 250 kg, total 462 50 (Olympic record), 2 Manfred Neilinger (West Germany) (190, 240 430), 3 Martin Jawieja (West Germany) (182 5 232 5, 415)

WRESTLING

Freestyle

Up to 48 kg (Light flyweight) : 1. Takashi Kobayashi (Japan), 2 Ivan Tzonov (Bulgaria), 3 Sergei Karamtchakov (U S S R)

Up to 52 kg (Freestyleweight) : 1. Mitsuru Sato (Japan), 2 Saban Trstena 3 Vladimir Togouzov (U S S R)

Up to 57 kg (Bantamweight) : 1. Sergei Beloglazov (U.S.S.R.) 2 Askan Mohammadian (Iran) 3 Noh Kyung Sun (South Korea)

Up to 62 kg (Featherweight) : 1. John Smith (U.S.), 2 Stepan Sarkissian (U S S R), 3 Simoon (Bulgaria)

Up to 68 kg (Lightweight) : 1. Arsen Fadzaev (U.S.S.R.) 2 Park Jang-Soon (South Korea) 3 Nate Carr (U S)

Up to 74 kg (Welterweight) : 1. Kenneth Monday (U.S.), 2 Adlan Varaev (U S S R), 3 Rekhmad Sofadi (Bulgaria)

Up to 82 kg (Middleweight) : 1. Han Myung-Woo (South Korea), 2 Mecmi Gencalp (Turkey), 3 Josef Lohyna (Czechoslovakia)

Up to 90 kg (Light heavyweight) : 1. Makharbek Khadartsev (U.S.S.R.), 2 Akira Ota (Japan), 3 Kim Tae-Woo (South Korea)

Up to 100 kg (Mid heavyweight) : 1. Vasile Puscasu (Romania), 2 Lan Khabelou (U S S R), 3 William Scherr (U S)

Up to 130 kg (Heavyweight) : 1. David Gobedzhishvili (U.S.S.R.), 2 Bruce Baumgartner (U S), 3 Andreas Schroeder (East Germany)

Greco-Roman

Up to 48 kg (Light flyweight) : 1. Vincenzo Maenza (Italy), 2 Andrzej Glab (Poland), 3 Bratan Tzenov (Bulgaria)

Up to 52 kg (Flyweight) : 1. Jon Ronningen (Norway), 2 Atsuji Miyahara (Japan), 3 Lee Jae-Suk (South Korea)

Up to 57 kg (Bantamweight) : 1. Andraa Sike (Hungary), 2 Stoyan Balov (Bulgaria), 3 Charlambo Helidis (Gre)

Up to 62 kg (Featherweight) : 1. Kamandar Madjidov (U.S.S.R.), 2 Jnko Vangelov (Bulgaria), 3 An Dae-Hyun (South Korea)

Up to 68 kg (Lightweight) : 1. Levon Dyuifalkian (U.S.S.R.), 2 Kim Sung-Moon (South Korea), 3 Tapio Siipia (Finland)

Up to 74 kg (Welterweight) : 1. Kim Young Nam (South Korea), 2 Dadulet Tourtykhanov (U S S R), 3 Jozef Tracz (Poland)

Up to 82 kg (Middleweight) : 1. Mikhail Mamichvili (U.S.S.R.), 2 Tibor Komaromi (Hungary), 3 Kim Sang Kyu (South Korea)

Up to 90 kg (Lighthouseweight) : 1. Atanas Komchev (Bulgaria), 2 Harri Koskela (Finland), Vladimir Popov (U S S R)

Up to 100 kg (Mid heavyweight) : 1. Andrezej Wronski (Poland), 2 Gerhard Himmel (West Germany), 3 Dennis Koslowski (U S)

Up to 130 kg (Heavyweight) : 1. Alexander Kareline (U.S.S.R.), 2 Ranguel Guerovski (Bulgaria), 3 Tomas Johansson (Sweden)

YACHTING

Sailing (keelboat) : 1. Jochen Schuemann, Thomas Flach and Bernd Jaekel (East Germany), 2 John Kostock, William Bayli and Robert Bingham (U S), 3 Jesper Bank, Jan Dupont Matjoasen and Steen Secher (Denmark)

Star (keelboat) : 1. Michael McIntyre and Philip Bryn Vail (Britain), 2 Mark Reynold and Hal Haenel (U S), 3 Torben Grael and Nelson Falco (Brazil)

Flying Dutchman (centreboard dinghy) : 1. Joergen Bojsen-Moeller and Christian Gronborg (Denmark), 2 Olepeter Pollen and Enk Bjorkum (Norway), 3 Frank McLaughlin and John Fillen (Canada)

Finn (centreboard dinghy) : 1. Jose Luis Doreste (Spain), 2 Peter Holmborg (Virgin Islands), 3 Stuart Childerley (Britain)

Tornado (catamaran) : 1. Jean-Yves Le Deroff and Nicolas Henard (France), 2 Christopher Timms and Rex Sellers (New Zealand), 3 Lars Grael and Clinio Freitas (Brazil)

Division II (board sailing) : 1. Bruce Kendall (New Zealand), 2 Jan De Boerma (Holland), 3 Michael Gebhardt (U S)

Men's 470 class (centreboard dinghy) : 1. Thierry Peponnet and Luc Pillot (France), 2 Tynou Tyniste and Toomas Tyniste (U S S R), 3 John Shadden and Charlie McKee (U S)

Women's 470 class (centreboard dinghy) : 1. Allison Jolly and Lynne Jewell (U.S.), 2 Mari Soderstrom and Birgetti Bengtsson (Sweden), 3 Larissa Moskalenko and Irini Tchunikhovskaia (U S S R)

(Continued from page 17)

record breaking performances will remain etched in the memory

Otto's achievement in particular at shattering compatriot Kornelia Ender's 1976 women's record of five medals may never be surpassed. To win six gold medals from six events is an incredible feat in itself, but to do it in the largest Olympics ever is beyond belief.

Biondi set out with the ambition of beating that total and equalling Mark Spitz's 1972 Olympic record of seven golds. But in the end he had to be content with five golds. A marvellous display anyway when one

considers swimming is much more popular now than it was 16 years ago.

Unlike his great German friend and rival Michael Gross who had a disastrous game, Biondi recovered from the crushing setback of defeats by Australian outsider Duncan Armstrong in the 200 metres freestyle and Anthony Nesty, from the tiny South American country of Surinam, in the 100 m butterfly.

Once the strapping Californian experienced the sweet taste of victory by leading home the American 4 x 200 freestyle relay team in a world record time there was no stopping him. The 22 year-old spearheaded two more world record relay

wins for the United States, as well as collecting individual golds in the 100 and 50 m freestyle, the latter in a world best.

And that was enough for him. He announced his retirement from competitive swimming and decided to try for the US water polo team. With his build and power he should achieve that aim comfortably. As for Otto, she wants time to let her amazing performances sink in before making a decision on her future in the comfort of her Leipzig home.

As the 22 year-old radio trainee points out she is scarcely a youngster any more in a sport which produced the youngest-ever Olympic winner in Seoul in 14 year-old Hungarian Krisztina Egerszegi in the 200 m backstroke.

But whatever Otto decides she was assured of a rapturous welcome in East Germany after leading them to the top of the Olympic swimming medals table for the first time.

Had it not been for triple American winner Janet Evans the bubbly 17 year old Californian schoolgirl East Germany would surely have finished with more than 28 medals and 11 golds.

Soviet veteran Vladimir Salnikov went out at the top though with a repeat of his 1980 Moscow Games success in the 1500 m freestyle. But not all the Seoul stars would be missing in Barcelona four years from now.

TABLE TENNIS

Table tennis's Olympic debut ravaged by a rash of upsets confirmed that Asia still rules the sport and that South Korea is indeed the new ping pong super power.

South Korea and China shared all four gold medals up for grabs, fighting off European attempts to gatecrash the Asian party which climaxed at Seoul University Gymnasium with all China and all Korea singles finals.

South Korea's Yoo Nam Kyu who had contrived a good Olympic omen by winning the Asian Games title in Seoul in 1986 fought off a tremendous challenge from compatriot Kim Ki-Taik to add the Olympic gold medal.

And Chen Jing, a 20 year-old student more famous for replacing world champion He Zhi in the Chinese Olympic squad, won the women's title with a 3-2 victory over Li Huiwen to justify her backers' faith.

But the nine-day tournament, held appropriately enough in the part of the world which has raised ping pong to art, also marked China's partial eclipse. The world champions shocked everybody by failing to put a man in the singles semi-final. Top seed Jiang Jialing and number three Chen Longcan were ousted in the quarter-finals. Xu Xingcai in the round of 16. Jiang and Xu crashed in the quarter-finals of the men's doubles.

China, whose men have won the last



Matt Biondi of U S A broke his own world record in 100 m freestyle swimming with a time of 48.63 seconds



Kristin Otto of East Germany with a record six gold medals she won in swimming

seven World Championships, had been the pre-tournament favourites to sweep the table clean, with Swedish men seeking to topple them from the pinnacle of the start. China's usually reticent chief coach Xu Shaofa, however, said the defeats handed to his men—Jiang ousted by Swede Erik Lindh and Chen taken out by Hungarian veteran Tibor Klampar—did not surprise him.

Swedish men, who reached Seoul after four months of preparations, flopped too and had to be content with a single bronze won by Lindh, whose compatriots world number two Jan Ove Waldner and number six Jorgen Persson were slain by the Koreans. Their doubles teams—European champions Waldner and Mikael Appelgren, Lindh and Persson—were eliminated in the quarter-finals.

China took the men's doubles gold, with Chen Longcan and Wei Qingguang defeating Yugoslavs Goran Primorac and Ilija Lupulesku in a repeat of the World Championship final.

South Korea, the surprise of the tournament, were themselves taken aback at how well they performed. They had been hoping at the most for one women's doubles

gold and just a men's singles bronze.

Yang Joung-Ja and Hyun Jung-Hwa, the pair which last year denied China the only World Championship title they failed to win, beat Jiad Jiao Zhimin and Chen Jing to the women's doubles gold, but the surprises were sprung by the men.

For good measure, South Korea also won the men's doubles bronze through Ahn Jae-Hung and Yoo. Yugoslavia's Jasna Fazlic and Gordana Perkucin picked up the women's doubles bronze to add to the silver their men's doubles team clinched.

The tournament marked the resumption of doping tests abandoned by the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), which is planning to reintroduce them in the World Championships. Forty players were tested for drugs and no one was reported caught.

TENNIS

The long-awaited return of tennis to the Olympic fold gave Steffi Graf the unique achievement of a Golden Slam, Miloslav Mecir a major award at last and Argentina their first medal in 16 years.

But while seven of the world's top 10

women came to Seoul—putting their tournament on a par with the Grand Slam events as Olympic organisers had hoped—the leading men stayed away and critics say Mecir's gold medal was devalued as a result.

Mecir, a familiar face in the closing rounds of the Grand Slam events but never a winner, at least had the personal satisfaction of beating top seed and world No. 3 Stefan Edberg—avenging his semi-final defeat at Wimbledon—along the way.

Edberg suffered concentration lapses in all his matches and that proved his downfall in the semi-finals when he was beaten by the Czechoslovak in five sets. But with American finalist Tim Mayotte the only other player from the leading 10, Mecir's win was far from comparable with a top tournament victory.

Graf had no such worries over the worth of her gold medal. In a rematch of U.S. Open final in September, where she completed the sweep of this year's Grand Slam events, she faced Gabriela Sabatini—the only woman to have beaten her this year. The West German teenager's 6-3, 6-3 victory on the Olympic Park Centre Court gave her the most successful year in tennis history. Only four other players have won the four Grand Slam events in a calendar year and none had the chance to add the Olympic title.

Tennis was dropped from the Olympic after a row over the organisation of the sport in the 1924 Paris Games. It was 14 years later that American Don Budge won the first Grand Slam. Whether anyone will have the chance to imitate Graf, who dropped only one set in her five matches in Seoul after a



Steffi Graf won the 'Golden Slam' with Olympic Gold



Miloslav Mečíř won the men's singles gold medal for the first time after re inclusion of Tennis in the Olympics

first round bye, is still officially undecided.

Tennis, bringing with it professional players, was admitted to the Seoul Games on trial and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will discuss next year whether it should stay for the next Olympics in Barcelona.

Sabatini, though disappointed at losing to Graf for the 14th time in her career, collected Argentina's first Olympic medal since the country won a rowing gold in Munich in 1972.

Spain also earned a rare medal—only their fourth of the Games—when doubles pair Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal reached the final to take silver.

But one of the surprise absenteers from the awards presentation was Chris Evert, the only member of the American team not to win a medal. Besides Mayotte's silver, the Americans collected both doubles golds thanks to Ken Flach, Robert Seguso, Zina Garrison and Pam Shriver. Garrison, like Brad Gilbert, added bronze from the singles.

VOLLEYBALL

The U.S. men's volleyball team, powered by the bullet spikes of Stevo Timmons and Karch Kiraly, defeated the Soviet Union 3-1 to win their second consecutive Olympic gold medal.

Showing why they have been number one

in the world for the past four years, the Americans downed the second-ranked Soviets 13-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8 to close out the 1988 Olympics team competition.

Earlier, Argentina beat arch rivals Brazil in a see-saw battle for the bronze, 15-10, 15-17, 15-8, 12-15, 15-9. Argentina's bronze was their first medal in Olympic volleyball.

In the first Olympic meeting between the two teams in 20 years, the Americans put on a show of power volleyball, led by Timmons and Kiraly, whose high-flying spikes have been timed at over 160 kph.

The U.S. team, which had beaten the Soviets in 25 of 35 matches since 1984, added a second Olympic gold to their titles in the 1985 World Cup, the 1986 World Championships and 1987 Pan-American Games.

The United States beat Brazil for the gold medal at the 1984 Olympics, which were boycotted by the Soviet Union.

The Americans came into the Seoul Olympics as favorites and they proved their dominance by winning all seven of their matches.

WRESTLING

The Soviet Union overwhelmed the Olympic freestyle wrestling tournament with nine medals in 10 weight divisions, capped by David Gbedzhishvili's 3-1 victory over 1984 gold medalist Bruce Baumgartner of the United States.

The Soviets won four golds, four silvers and one bronze.

The United States won five medals, including golds earlier in the tournament for John Smith at 62 kg and Kenny Monday at 74 kg. Baumgartner's silver and two bronze.

Baumgartner, who beat Gbedzhishvili in the 1986 world title, never had a chance. He got on the scoreboard with a take-down in the final 10 seconds.

The bronze medal went to Andreas Schroeder of East Germany who won when Laszlo Klauz of Hungary was disqualified for passivity at 4:21 while losing 7-0.

Nate Carr gave the United States its second bronze medal with a solid 5-1 victory over Kosei Akaishi of Japan at 68 kg after losing a controversial 3-2 decision to Park Jang-Soon of South Korea.

The gold medal at 68 kg went to Arsen Fadzev of the Soviet Union, who picked up his fifth world title and first Olympic gold medal with a 6-0 victory over Park.

Sergei Beloglazov of the Soviet Union topped Askari Mohammadian of Iran 5-1 for the gold at 57 kg. That gave Beloglazov his second Olympic gold and his eighth world title.

The bronze in that class went to Noh Kyung-Sun of South Korea, who came back from a 6-0 deficit to beat Ahmet Ak of

Turkey 9-8 in overtime.

At 82 kg, defending American world champion and 1984 gold medalist Dave Schultz failed to qualify for the medal round and missed his fifth place match because of a nagging knee injury suffered in his first match of the tournament.

The gold medal went to South Korean wrestler Han Myung-Woo, who beat Necmi Genculp of Turkey 4-0 for the host nation's only gold medal of the tournament.

Josef Lohyna of Czechoslovakia won the bronze when Soviet wrestler Alexandre Tamboutsev was disqualified for passivity 1:54 into overtime with the score tied 2-2.

BANNED AT THE GAMES

The following is a complete list of competitors at Seoul who were banned for drug-taking, and the drugs involved:



Ben Johnson (Canada), gold medal winner in the 100 metres athletics, stanozolol (anabolic steroid).

Mitko Grablev (Bulgaria), gold medal winner in bantamweight weightlifting, furosemide (a diuretic).

Angelov Guenchev (Bulgaria), gold medal winner in lightweight weightlifting, furosemide.

Kalman Csengeri (Hungary), fourth in middleweight weightlifting, testosterone.

Fernando Mariaca (Spain), thirteenth in lightweight weightlifting, amphetamine.

Andor Szanyf (Hungary), second in 100 kg weightlifting, stanozolol.

Jorge Quesada (Spain), 33rd in modern pentathlon, beta blocker.

Alexander Watson (Australia), twelfth in modern pentathlon, caffeine.

Kerrith Brown (Britain), bronze medal winner in 71 kg judo, furosemide.

Aftdard (Afghanistan), freestyle wrestling, lost in preliminary round, furosemide.

☆☆☆

Should Indian Armed Forces Be Utilised For Keeping Peace In Other Countries When There Is No Peace Within Its Borders?

FIRST PRIZE



Vipul Srivastava

Isn't it ironical for a country to take up the cudgels for restoring peace and harmony of an alien land while its own house is on fire? And the irony gets compounded when such an action fails to achieve the conceived results as is exemplified by the failure of IPKF in Sri Lanka to tame the Tamil Tigers even after full one year of battle. And then the questions arise—"Why this misadventure at all? What is the real need to commit ourselves to the cause of peace of a foreign country when we ourselves are wanting in it? After all, isn't peace as elusive in India as in that ethnic strife island?"

The resentment to the idea of sending Indian peace keeping force to a foreign country is not merely for the sake of it, rather it is based on real, hard facts. It is no secret that Indian government spends millions of rupees daily for the upkeep of IPKF in Sri Lanka and any discerning would agree that a developing country like India which goes to the world with a begging bowl in hands for economic assistance can only ill-afford this adventurous exercise. Ostensibly, as the government claims IPKF was sent to Sri Lanka to deliver the balm of peace to the humanity of the entangled land. Well, all said and done but the million dollar question is what right does India have to act as an apostle of peace when its own placidity is in doldrums? Old timers recall that never has Indian peace and integrity been so fragile and threatened as it is now. Practically every state in India with few exceptions is rocked with one strife

CONTEST ESSAYS

or the other and the land of Buddha and Gandhi is slowly giving way to the haven of terrorism. While hundreds and thousands of innocent lives fall hapless prey to the religious fundamentalism and fanaticism in Punjab communalism takes its own toll of human blood in the States of U.P., Maharashtra and other sensitive areas. Not to lag behind are the various separatist movements which clearly inspired by Khalistan protagonists have ominously raised their head with hitherto unheard of demands like Gorkhaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and what not. And all this is just one facet of the coin. If we take a close perusal of the social and economic scenario where do we stand and where is the peace? The ponury of millions, the ever widening jaws of unemployment and the darkness of illiteracy to speak only few of the maladies that India is confronted with what do all these reflect? And in spite of such dismal painting, when millions of rupees are diverted to unproductive channels like sending troops to a foreign land it can at best be described as a myopic exercise a sheer waste of none too abundant resources.

Other implications of playing Big Brother are too serious to be dismissed rightaway. However strong a country may be, transfer of troops only dilutes the country's own self defence thereby posing a real security hazard for it.

And it mars international relations too. India being strongest of them all in the region it can easily be accused of hegemony and already Pakistan has lost no time in dubbing India's action in Sri Lanka 'a la mode Soviet intervention in Afghanistan'. India should not be carried away by false notions of pride of being a mini super power and should realise that accusing fingers at it will only make its panchsheel doctrine a laughing stock for the rest of the world. There were some unconfirmed reports in the Pak Press of India contemplating to send IPKF in Afghanistan. But having already burnt its fingers in Sri Lanka, India just can't afford the luxury of another misadventure abroad. The problems at home are too myriad and weansome to even fancy such costly and totally unwarranted idea. The writing on the wall is that peace is a rare commodity in this smouldering world of

today and let us clove it ourselves first before we trot around the globe distributing it. Chanty always begins at home.

SECOND PRIZE



Mrs. Kshama J. Desai

After innumerable rounds of discussions and negotiations lasting over four years, the India Sri Lankan Accord to end ethnic conflict in the island was finally signed on July 29, 1987 by Sri Lanka President Mr J.R. Jayewardene and India's Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Accordingly the IPKF (Indian Peace Keeping Force) was despatched to Sri Lanka to try and bring the situation under control. Today after an year, one wonders whether all efforts were in vain considering the 100s of jawans that are being killed and thousands that are getting injured during the peace keeping operations not to mention the crores of rupees that have been spent for the maintenance of the IPKF. One wonders at times whether the whole operation was really essential. Can India strictly afford it? Is a Nation, where deaths due to starvation are not uncommon, in a position to spare crores of rupees for maintaining peace in other countries? Is India justified for utilising her armed forces to do so?

Thinking rationally, that there is no peace within the Indian borders has nothing to do with whether India is justified or not for utilising her armed forces to maintain peace outside her borders, so long as this is not done at the cost of the attention necessary to the disturbed areas. Consider the case of Punjab. Our armed forces have certainly tried to bring about law and order in the

state—successfully or otherwise. It is definitely not a case of our troops from delicate zones being transported to check conditions in other countries.

The existing ethnic riots in Sri Lanka were stimulated by the demand of the many Tamils, originally planters, for a separate state, a demand which faced the firm refusal of the Sri Lankan Government, through which sprang the violence unleashed by the LTTE. The ethnic riots have continued for a long time being a cause of concern to the Sri Lanka government as well as the Indian government. These disturbances in Sri Lanka hit very badly at the citizens so much so that they fled from their adopted homeland and made way to India. Despite existing difference of opinions at that time, with thousands of homeless and jobless refugees pouring into Tamil Nadu, it certainly was the duty of the Indian government to do something to ease the situation.

But though this has been made to appear the main reason for such a major decision, there were other facts to consider at that time. In Sri Lanka a stage was reached wherein the government could no longer control the deteriorating situation. It finally felt the need to turn for some outside help. If Sri Lanka had approached some other nation not on good terms with India, it would have meant having the so-called enemy right at the doorstep. India could neither risk the near presence of a rival nor the possibility of an enemy base. And hence at this stage intervention by India was not only necessary but unavoidable.

In 1961, besides the need of total independence, it was for somewhat similar reasons that the Indian Army thought it necessary to help the Goan Liberation movement to drive away the Portuguese who for centuries held Goa as a Colony.

We are reminded of the time when the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi ordered troops into Bangladesh. Though not under similar circumstances, it was a justifiable action, because the thousands of East Pakistanis who came sweeping into the Indian borders were not only a threat to India's peace but also its economy.

Summing up, this is a case in which the solution cannot be generalised. Earlier there have been instances where the sending of forces to maintain peace was perfectly justified, but the possibility that in the future, for different reasons, under different circumstances, despite sacrifices made, our troops might be unwanted intruders, cannot be altogether overlooked.

Prize Winners in Essay Contest—402

First Prize Winner:

Vipul Srivastava, C-29/61-1, Vidya Niwas, Maldahiya, Varanasi

Second Prize Winner:

Mrs. Kshama J. Desai, c/o Dr. Julio B. Desai, Quina Bhat, Avedem Paroda, Quepem, Goa

Other Commendable Contributors:

D.N. Choudhry, Gauhati; Miss Nivedita Patnaik, Rourkela; Miss Sangeeta Goel, Aligarh; Sanjay Narayan, Muzaffarpur; Miss Tanuja Raghavan, Hyderabad; Jinendra Kumar Sinha, Delhi; Miss Banani Pan, Howrah; Rajesh Chakrabarti, Calcutta; Miss Manjushree Patel, Bhubaneswar; Mr. Rahul Raman, Muzaffarpur; Miss Rajita Sood, Bhatinda; Ajay Kumar Mishra, Sitamarhi; John Alexander, Mussoorie; Kum. M.M. Lina Rani, Bombay; Koushik Chatterjee, Burdwan; Miss Vibha Gupta, Dehra Dun; Hemant G. Jogalekar, Osmanabad; John M. Ramesh, Hyderabad; Raktimanu Das, Guwahati; Miss Navneet Kaur, Lucknow Cantt; Parmindor Singh Gill, Dhariwal; Miss Maneck H.M. Shroff, Bombay; R. Vishwa Murali, Nasik; Suman Chatterjee, Burdwan; Rituraj, Muzaffarpur; Manoj Kumar Mishra, Bihar; Gaurav Nagpal, Amritsar; K. Greesha, Bangalore; Sandhya Mehta, Ranchi; Kirtika Qiba, Allahabad; K.M. Biju, Sundargarh; Ms. Sanchita Kulshreshtha, Joshynara, Dilp V. Pitkar, Nagpur; Miss Neeta S. Narvekar, Goregaon; Ravi Ranjan, Shivpur, V.S. Hegde, Bombay; V. Pradeep Kumar, Quilon.

Test of Reasoning

Sub-Inspector of Police (Delhi-Police and CBI)

Examination, May 1988

ANSWERS

61. (C) 62. (D) 63. (A) 64. (B) 65. (C) 66. (B) 67. (D) 68. (D)
69. (C) 70. (C) 71. (A) 72. (C) 73. (B) 74. (B) 75. (C)

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

*Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Circuitous —A: complete. B: roundabout. C: obvious. D: aware. E: direct. | (16) Communicate —A: transmit. B: to impart knowledge. C: withhold. D: yield. E: frequent. |
| (2) Circumscribe —A: encircle. B: rotate like a wheel. C: hinder. D: encourage. E: restrain. | (17) Complex —A: labyrinthine. B: simple. C: perplexing. D: interconnected parts. E: fragile. |
| (3) Circumspect —A: discreet. B: prudent. C: guarded. D: unassuming. E: careless. | (18) Compliant —A: numerous. B: veracious. C: soft. D: livid. E: adamant. |
| (4) Clandestine —A: illicit. B: open manner. C: executed with secrecy. D: surreptitious. E: indifferent. | (19) Compliment —A: flatter. B: panegyric. C: eulogy. D: respecting. E: disparagement. |
| (5) Cleft —A: split. B: wasteful. C: parfait. D: surplus. E: assembly. | (20) Compress —A: squeeze. B: constrict. C: expand. D: pierce. E: infuriate. |
| (6) Clemency —A: mercifulness. B: mildness. C: harshness. D: leniency. E: languishing. | (21) Conceal —A: withdraw from observation. B: prevent from divulging. C: yield. D: reveal. E: deny. |
| (7) Clog —A: encourage. B: encumber. C: crowd excessively. D: trammel. E: condemn. | (22) Conceit —A: favourable opinion. B: imagination. C: complacency. D: self-esteem. E: humility. |
| (8) Cloudy —A: shadowy. B: murky. C: ominous. D: illuminating. E: not transparent. | (23) Conciliate —A: defend. B: activate. C: integrate. D: quarrel. E: react. |
| (9) Clumsy —A: unwieldy. B: lumbering. C: predatory. D: maladroit. E: adroit. | (24) Concomitant —A: disassociated. B: Existing with something else. C: accompanying. D: suppressed. E: conclusive. |
| (10) Cogent —A: convincing. B: ineffective. C: relevant. D: having power to compel. E: violent. | (25) Confess —A: grant. B: conceal. C: concede. D: acknowledge. E: desist. |
| (11) Cognizance —A: policy. B: ignorance. C: advance. D: omission. E: examination. | (26) Cranky —A: grouchy. B: crotchety. C: perverse. D: good-natured. E: eccentric. |
| (12) Cohesion —A: independence. B: pedestrian. C: shift. D: pharmacy. E: climbing. | (27) Cryptic —A: tomb-like. B: secret. C: famous. D: candid. E: coded. |
| (13) Colloquial —A: formal. B: informal. C: without attention. D: relating to conversation. E: mischievous. | (28) Curb —A: encourage. B: discourage. C: repress. D: restrain. E: bridle. |
| (14) Comely —A: pleasing in manner. B: personable. C: unattractive. D: aspiring. E: inexperienced. | (29) Curtate —A: shortened. B: enlarged. C: robust. D: active. E: incomplete. |
| (15) Commodious —A: numerous. B: accommodating. C: leisurely. D: expensive. E: limited. | (30) Cynical —A: distrusting. B: sneering. C: pessimistic. D: sarcastic. E: optimistic. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) E: direct. | (11) B: ignorance. | (21) D: reveal. |
| (2) D: encourage. | (12) A: independence. | (22) E: humility. |
| (3) E: careless. | (13) A: formal. | (23) D: quarrel. |
| (4) B: open manner. | (14) C: unattractive. | (24) A: disassociated. |
| (5) E: assembly. | (15) E: limited. | (25) B: conceal. |
| (6) C: harshness. | (16) C: withhold. | (26) D: good-natured. |
| (7) A: encourage. | (17) B: simple. | (27) D: candid. |
| (8) D: illuminating. | (18) E: adamant. | (28) A: encourage. |
| (9) E: adroit. | (19) E: disparagement. | (29) B: enlarged. |
| (10) B: ineffective. | (20) C: expand. | (30) E: optimistic. |

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Letters

GANDHI : A HUMAN MESSAGE

A message,
From one whose quiet voice
Though stilled, can yet be heard
The voice of one whose ways were
Ways of joy and whose paths were
Paths of peace.
In a world,
Shattered by error and intolerance
The name of "Gandhi"
Even in his life time
Has passed beyond the meaning
Of an individual
To the meaning
Of a way of living.
He had always,
Placed truth on a pedestal,
He firmly believed
That one's strength lies
Not in concealing in one's weakness
But in knowing and fighting it.
He sincerely tried,
To quench through "Non-Violence"
The anger, the injustice,
The intolerance that raged
In many a human heart
Time and again,
He had pleaded
For peace and brotherhood ...
Will,
The spirit of the Mahatma
Continue to animate
His fellowmen and plead
For peace—
For concord?
Will,
His spirit live among
His countrymen inspiring
And challenging them
In their lives
Amidst struggle and despair?
Will,
All his fellowmen
Continue to pursue his way
The way of truth,
Of love, of non-violence
For which he gave his life?
For each one of us
And for the future generations
All these:
Are the pertinent questions....
Are the remaining tasks...
A Himalayan challenge
A challenge thrown,
By a "GREAT SOUL"
The Mahatma—
THE HUMAN MESSAGE....
A message to both
East and West

A message to Hindu,
Christian, Muslim, Buddhist...
A message to the leftist, rightist
A message to the terrorists, militants.
A message from India
A message for all men
For all time.

Pune (Prof.) M. D. Lawrence

TAKE AN OATH

Our eyes are wet and heart is injured, how can we boast of having a great leader, a saint among politicians and politician among saints Mahatma Gandhi. Because, we have forgot our way of non-violence. "Non-violence is my God" was the saying of Gandhi, the person of great principles, but instead we have violence all the way in our minds, in our hearts, in our actions, in our attitudes and behaviour. Mahatma, an admirable soul, always tried, to crucify his own body for the welfare of the nation. But, once again that great soul is in trouble and a terrific and terrible injection is injected in that soul, by killing of innocent people.

Let's take an oath right now, of building our nation not only physically or economically but morally as well and follow our great saint and leader Mahatma Gandhi, so that we may be able to satisfy his soul.

Baramulla Zarifa & Amina

BURY CONFRONTATION

Mutual confrontation between the Centre and the State Governments is bad, particularly when only State is victim of natural calamities. Recently, the Chief Minister of Assam, P. Mahanta broke down the ritual of receiving the Prime Minister, perhaps to express his discontentment over the role of the Centre, and that of the P.M. The Prime Minister, also, blamed the State Government for the funds not reaching the deserving victims. Such confrontation, we feel, must be buried, to reduce the grievances of the victims

Malout Harminder Manocha

NEW FEATURES

The features Olympics '88 and Body Language (CSR October 1988) are really very informative.

Again, I lack words to congratulate the CSR staff for introducing valuable features "How to Prepare for Objective Type Tests?" and "India's Freedom Movement". I hope many readers of the magazine will be

benefited by the systematic presentation of the features by well experienced men like Mr. Madan Lal and Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj respectively.

Chandrapur Jaiprakash Mehta

First of all I would like to congratulate you on the 'Silver Jubilee' specials. I wish a long life for our favourite magazine.

Lot of thanks for starting the new feature "How to Prepare for Objective Type Tests". Really it is an appreciable effort and I think it will be immensely beneficial for those readers who are going to participate in various competitive exams

Bikaner Akshay Kumar Pandey

EDITORIALS ARE OXYGEN

Permit me to express my heartfelt gratefulness to you for your Oxygen-like editorials (from value plus implication standpoint) such as "Success Step By Step", "Thought Is Supreme", "To Have A Friend, You Must Be A Friend", etc. etc., which have captured not merely my heart, but of lakhs of inquisitive readers as well. In addition, I congratulate through you the proponents of the newest features of the esteemed magazine of yours such as "Improve Your Appearance", "Desiderata", "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests", which have already started broadening the aspects of life and fulfilling the thirst of general awareness of the readers respectively

Baihata Chariali (Kamrup) Bhupen Sen

TO EDITOR WITH GRATITUDE

I'm a student of M. Com. Final year in Thiruvalluvar College, Papanasam (Tamil Nadu).

On Sept. 28, 1988, a Quiz Competition was conducted in our College and I participated in it relying on my 'friend, philosopher, guide and advisor'—*Competition Success Review*, for success. I'm delighted to state that with the help of the resourceful CSR, I bagged the 1st prize

I wish to reveal one more thing. After the event was over, the Quiz Master displayed the current issue of CSR and emphasized that everyone of the participants must necessarily read CSR regularly and disclosed the fact that he himself has been the regular reader of it for several years.

Ambasamudram S. Balasubramanian

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Mikhail Gorbachev : The General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was on October 1, 1988 elected Soviet President. He has succeeded Mr. Andropov who was dropped from the Kremlin leadership on September 30. He began his working life as a machine operator at a tractor station in his native Stavropol region in 1946 when he was 15 years old and has now risen to this highest position in the party as well as administrative ladder. He was appointed General Secretary in March 1985 at the age of 54 and became the youngest Soviet leader since Joseph Stalin.



King Birendra : The king of Nepal was on a two day visit to India on September 29-30, 1988 in his capacity as Chairman of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The king and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, reviewed the activities of the SAARC in depth and discussed measures to further develop areas of mutual cooperation.

V. V. Shirwadkar : The 75-year old noted Marathi poet and dramatist, popularly known as Kusumagraj, is the recipient of the 23rd Bharatiya Jnanpith award for 1987 for his works from 1967 to 1982. He is the second Marathi writer to receive the award, worth Rs. 1.50 lakh. The first was V. S. Khandekar, who received the award in 1974.

U Nu : The 82-year-old former Premier of Burma, who has been living in seclusion in a Buddhist monastery in Rangoon since his deposition in 1962 in a coup successfully staged by Gen. No Win, declared on September 10, 1988 that he had formed a rival Government in Burma.

Dilip Vengsarkar : The 32-year-old stylist from Bombay was back as India's captain for the Champions Trophy at Sharjah from October 16 to 22 and the Asia Cup in



Bangladesh from October 27 to November 4, 1988. The 'Colonel' as he is affectionately called, took over the mantle of leadership from Kapil Dev during the 1987-88 season against the touring West Indies. He was later banned from playing for six months for repeatedly writing in the Press, violating his contract with the Board.

Mats Wilander : The 24-year-old Swede ended Ivan Lendl's three-year reign as U.S. Open tennis champion and took over his No. 1 ranking with a dramatic five-set victory in the longest final in Open history in New York on September 11, 1988. He had won the 1988 Australian and French Opens and became the first man since Jimmy Connors in 1974 to win three Grand Slam events in one year. It was the first five-set Open final since John McEnroe's victory over Bjorn Borg in their 1980 classic. The match lasted 4 hours and 54 minutes.

Steffi Graf : The 19-year-old West German secured her place in tennis history by beating Gabriela Sabatini in the women's final of the U.S. Open on Sept. 10, 1988 to complete the Grand Slam of tennis. The win made her the third woman in tennis history to win all four major world tournaments—the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open—in a single calendar year. The others were Maureen Connolly of the United States in 1953 and Australia's Margaret Court in 1970. She also won the Olympic gold medal in the same year.

General Saw Maung : The Defence Minister and Chief of the Army Staff overthrew the tottering rule of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party under a makeshift President, Mr. Maung Maung, the former Attorney-General and a close confidant of General Ne Win. He was later named Prime Minister of Burma on Sept. 21, 1988.

Dante Caputo : The Foreign Minister of Argentina was on September 20, 1988 elected President of the UN General Assembly's 43rd annual session.

Dolli Minhas : The 23-year-old post-graduate student from Chandigarh was crowned Miss India in Bombay on September 3, 1988. She will represent India at the Miss Universe contest in the United States later this year.

Dr. Karni Singh : The ace international shooter and former Member of Parliament died of brain haemorrhage on September 7, 1988 at the age of 64. An outstanding shooter, who represented the country in five Olympics, was the Maharaja of the erstwhile State Bikaner.

PLACES

Jhunjhunu : Located in Rajasthan, it is famous for the Rani Sati Temple. The Supreme Court had in early September 1988 outlawed the offering of Chundi (the married woman's veil) to the deity Rani sati. Despite that order, nearly 50,000 people turned up for the annual sati puja at this temple and offered prayers on September 10, 1988.

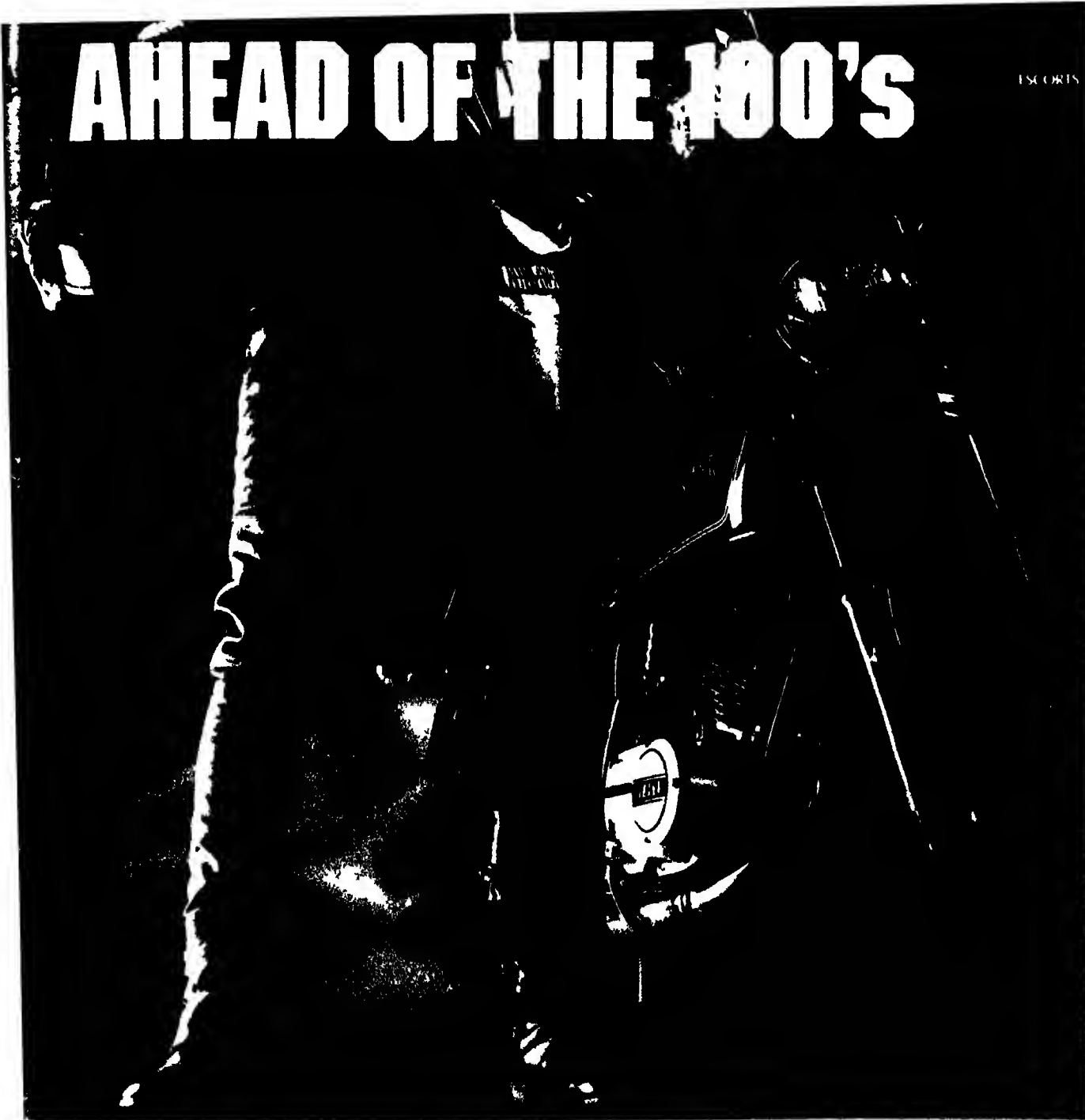
Bidar : The city of the holy Sikh shrine, Sri Guru Nanak Hira Sahib, located 740 kilometres from Bangalore, witnessed communal violence and murder for three days in September 1988 in which at least six Sikh students of the Guru Nanak Engineering College were killed and several more seriously injured. This is the first such incident in 300 years of Hindu-Sikh amity. Bidar had remained a model of communal harmony with Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs living cheek by jowl. It was to the credit of Bidar that not a single Sikh was touched or his establishment looted following the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi four years ago, when the community was made the target of attack in many parts of the country.

Golindwal : The historic town on the west banks of Beas, located 45 kilometres from Amritsar, founded by the third Sikh guru, Amar Das in the 16th century, was in the news when the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited this place to lay the foundation stone of a 200-tonne capacity paper mill in September 1988.

Cherrapunji : The wettest place on earth, situated 1,313 metres above sea level in the picturesque north-eastern State of Meghalaya, which records the world's highest annual rain, is reported to be slowly drying up for lack of vegetation which can hold rain water. All water escapes down to the plains causing floods. During winter the place has a severe water shortage. The place recorded 9,299 mm of rainfall in July 1861, the highest ever in a month and 24,461 mm between August 1, 1860 and July 31, 1861. In this century, the highest rainfall recorded was 24,555.3 mm in 1974.

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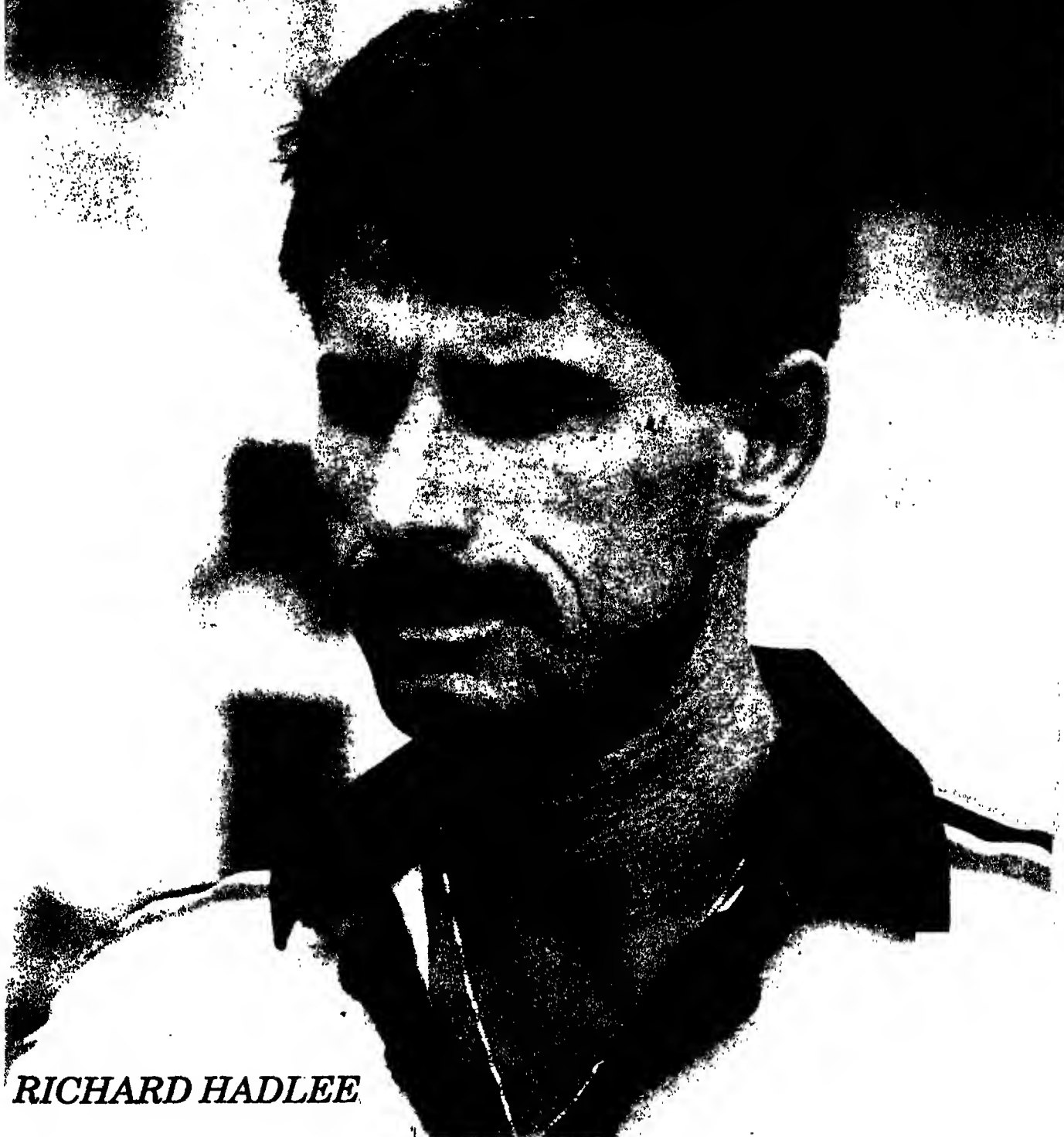
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Positive anything is better than negative nothing.

—Elbert Hubbard

Action to be effective must be directed to clearly conceived ends.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue.

—Giuseppe Garibaldi

Aim at the sun, and you may not reach it; but your arrow will fly far higher than if aimed at an object on a level with yourself.

—Joel Hawes

Anger is a momentary madness, so control your passion or it will control you.

—Horace

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From Editor With Greetings

SATURATE YOUR MIND WITH THE IDEA OF SUCCESS

Dear Friend,

One is a product of one's thinking. Saturate your mind with the idea of success and success will automatically come to you. It is never too late to find success. Take a personal inventory of yourself. You will be surprised to find the assets that you possess when you count your blessings. Do not be disheartened by your drawbacks or disabilities, if any. Most of them, you can overcome by training and practice. Besides, in the case of many great people it is their personal disabilities or deformities which spurred them to determined action and enabled them to achieve greatness. No one is perfect. Dwell on your assets and utilise them fully to attain success. Do something each day, which will, in some measure, add to the ultimate fulfilment of your goal in life. Success has to be earned and it demands sustained hard work and sacrifice. There is no benefit without sacrifice. You get out of life, only what you give to it. If we want the good things in life we have to work for them. If you are willing to work diligently towards your goal, you will surely succeed. The good things in life can be yours if you have a truly strong motivation for achieving them. One's attitude determines one's future. You can always fashion your future the way you want. We need only the desire to change and the desire to forge ahead. And then, if we proceed in a logical manner, we will surely succeed.

If you have faith in yourself, others will repose faith in you. Your personal concept of yourself goes a long way in determining your actions and behaviour. Always keep a cheerful disposition, no matter how tough the going. If you can laugh in the face of defeat and persist with your efforts, you will crown yourself with supreme success. Focus sharply and clearly on one thing at a time. If you are deeply interested, your attention focusses as a matter of course. Try and develop a genuine, vital interest in the object you wish to achieve. Concentration is fixing our mind and energies on one thing to the exclusion of others. The weakest creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; whereas the strongest by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything.

'Live for something, have a purpose and keep that purpose in view; drifting like a helmless vessel, thou can never to life be true.' The happiest people in the world are those who have the most interesting thoughts. Work is one key to happiness. We live in deeds and not years, in thoughts and not breaths, in feelings and not figures on the dial; we should count time by heart throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest and acts the best. Our thoughts rule our life; as we think, so we are. We make or mar our success by our thoughts. The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

Filling you with success thoughts,

Yours sincerely,
Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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Richard Hadlee's Search For Excellence

After an interval of over seven years, the eighth series between India and New Zealand is being held in India. In the past they have clashed 25 times. India has won 10 times while New Zealand triumphed on four occasions. The remaining 11 Tests were drawn.

The New Zealand team arrived in India on October 29, 1988 to play 11 matches against India. They will face the Indians in a three-Test series. New Zealand has lost three previous Test series in India and drawn the other. The team, captained by experienced opener John Wright, includes eight players who were in India for last year's Reliance World Cup tournament, along with star all-rounder Richard Hadlee, who experienced Indian conditions as a member of Glenn Turner's touring team 12 years ago.

Hadlee is today the much talked about performer in international cricket. The reasons he attributes are due to hard work, skill and persistence. But the man abhors limited overs cricket. He has taken more wickets than anyone in the world except Ian Botham with whom he shares the record of 373 Test wickets. But more important, he has achieved this feat in only 74 Test matches, a record which would be hard to beat. With the Test series to begin at Bangalore, the focus will be on this extraordinary all-rounder. Indian fans who would be watching him in action in November when the New Zealanders will be playing would be lucky to see Hadlee take that one wicket which would put him ahead of Botham.

Hadlee is determined to achieve the excellence. He is the epitome of a perfect and achievingthespian in modern cricket. The 37-year-old New Zealander is the finest specimen of physical strength and skill working in harmony to make medium-fast bowling an art form. He has set himself a target to cross the 400 wicket mark. With six Tests this season, three in India and three more at home, Hadlee is in with a chance.

New Zealand has always been short of fast bowlers. Hadlee has often been a lone spearhead for his country and his opportunities for playing Test cricket have been limited by the fact that New Zealand does not play many five or six-Test series. Over the years Hadlee has perfected his control to such an extent that he is probably the most dangerous bowler on a green top that there has ever been.

Hadlee was born in a family which had cricket as its major source of joy and

COVER STORY



Richard Hadlee in action

inspiration. His father, Walter Hadlee, had led New Zealand and his two elder brothers, Barry and Daylee, too, represented New Zealand. He is married to Karen who has played for the New Zealand's women's team. He is the solitary member to survive from the team which toured India in 1976 and to make it to the sub-continent after a dozen years.

The great paceman was named the "greatest bowler in the world" when, in the second innings of the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on December 30, 1987, he bowled brilliantly to capture five wickets for 65 runs and equalled England's all-rounder Ian Botham's world record of 373 Test dismissals. A great swinger with the ball and a great smasher with the bat, he became the first man to capture 10 or more wickets in a Test for the eighth time and collected the man of the match and player of the series award.

Hadlee's bowling prowess represents a lot more than the indelible entry in the record books that it has brought to him. In an era of cricket which is somewhat notorious for lack of class in bowling and in which every successful pace bowler seems to be of the Afro-Caribbean variety, Hadlee is the one campaigner who has sustained the highest standards in the science of fast bowling.

He is not the one to believe that a bowler needs doctored pitches to get wickets. "Good bowlers get wickets on any conditions and anywhere in the world. One has to be consistently accurate. Put the ball at the right place and he can get wickets. Batsmen are prone to make mistakes even if they are on 190."

Hadlee's Achievements

(As on November 11, 1988)

Test Record

Batting 74 Tests, 118 innings, 17 times not out, 2,770 runs, average 27.42, highest 151 not out, 2 hundreds, 13 fifties, 36 catches.

Bowling 19,135 balls, 699 maidens, 8,378 runs, 373 wickets, average 22.46, 5 wickets in an innings 32 times, best 9/52.

One-Day Matches

Batting 107 matches, 92 innings, 15 times not out, 1,603 runs, average 20.81, highest score 79, 3 fifties, 26 catches.

Bowling 5,717 balls, 171 maidens, 3,131 runs, 143 wickets, average 21.89, best 5/25, five wickets in an innings four times.

India Regains Asia Cup



A beaming Indian Captain Dilip Vengsarkar holds the Third Asia Cup cricket trophies after receiving them from Bangladesh President Mr. H. M. Ershad

Indians badly needed to win and they have done it. Fired by a hard hitting 76 by Navjot Singh Sidhu and an unbeaten 50 by skipper Dilip Vengsarkar, India demolished defending champions Sri Lanka by six wickets to regain the Asia Cup cricket title at the National Stadium in Dhaka on November 4, 1988. With this India has returned to their winning ways in limited overs cricket with an effortless victory over Sri Lanka.

Put in to bat first by India, Sri Lanka were dismissed for 176 in 43.2 overs and then India scored the required runs for victory losing only four wickets with 7.5 overs to spare. India, who had won the Asia Cup in 1984 thus avenged their defeat at the hands of Sri Lanka in the league stage.

India, who won all the three matches in the 1983-84 Asia Cup, had a better record of wins against Sri Lanka, having beaten them 4-1 in 1986. India, on a low profile in one-day internationals for some time, were full blast in this prestigious battle and regained some of the past glory that made them the world champions.

It was really a great performance by the Indians who after their miserable failure in the Champions Trophy at Sharjah a fortnight ago hoisted themselves up. Vengsarkar was all smiles as he received the trophy from the President of Bangladesh, Mr. Hussain Mohammed Ershad, amidst thundering applause of the 50,000 packed stadium.

India got the first prize of \$ 30,000, while Sri Lanka received \$ 15,000. Sidhu was

BURNING TOPIC

declared Man of the Match and also the Man of the Series for which he received \$ 1,000 each.

Sri Lanka, who were playing in superb form in this tournament and had plundered 271 runs against the Indians in the league match, could not clock in the final. However, it was the fielding rather than the Indian bowling which restricted Sri Lanka to such a poor score as four of their middle-order batsmen were run out and India were left to score at the rate of 3.93 runs per over.

The Indian run chase started on a bright note as K. Srikanth, inspired by his bowling performance in the morning when he took three wickets for 12 runs, showed good batting form but unfortunately ran himself in a foolish manner. In the ninth over from Ravi Ratnayake, he thrashed two consecutive fours—one of them a well-executed hook. In the last ball of the over he played to covers where Karnain dived and stopped the ball. Srikanth had the time to cross over but was a trifle slow in grounding his bat as a direct throw from Karnain beat him, at the non-striker's end. He made 23 with the help of three fours.

However, Sidhu, who had scored a half century against Bangladesh in the opening match, had already settled down and was stroking freely. He took 12 runs in the very

first over by Sri Lanka skipper Ranatunga whose second ball he drove for four and then next ball lofted straight for six. The 13th over saw Sidhu and Amarnath posting the 50 of the innings and then in the 14th over by Madurasinghe, who had replaced Ranatunga, Sidhu again lofted over mid-on for another six.

Meanwhile, Amarnath went to a brilliant diving catch by wicket-keeper Brendon Kuruppu. Amarnath swung at a ball from Madurasinghe which ball went to taking a thick edge, Kuruppu dived full length to hold the catch inches over the ground in between the wicket and the batsman.

With the scoreboard reading 69 for two, Vengsarkar joined Sidhu in the middle and rightly started playing defensively giving most of the strike to Sidhu. Sidhu reached his second 50 of the tournament in the 25th over and then celebrated it in the next over lofting De Silva over mid-on for his third six and then followed it up with four to the square-leg region to pick up 13 runs in the over. However, Sidhu fell in the 34th over as Kapilla Wijegunawardene uprooted his middle stump. Sidhu made 76 off 87 balls with the help of three sixes and four fours.

A ball later Kapilla got new batsman



Navjot Singh Sidhu

Azharuddin caught behind At that stage India were only 21 runs away from victory when Kapil Dev joined Vengsarkar at the crease The 36th over of the innings by Kapila saw Kapil Dev picking up two fours to make India 170 for four at the end of the over and in the next over by Ravi Ratnayake India levelled the score

Vengsarkar then swept the first ball of the 38th over from Roshan Mahanama to score the winning run and also complete his 50 in 81 balls with the help of two fours

A beaming Vengsarkar attributed India's victory in the Asia Cup to "brilliant team work" He told newsmen that it was team work which led them to the victory He said the four run outs in the Lankan innings proved to be the turning point of the match because it left Sri Lanka to defend a modest total of 176

Sri Lanka vs Bangladesh

Defending champions Sri Lanka completed a clean sweep of the league stage when they beat a lowly Bangladesh by nine wickets to set up a meeting with India in the final

The islanders put hosts Bangladesh in to bat and restricted them to a meagre 118 for eight in 45 overs and then hit up the required runs in 30.4 overs after losing the only wicket of acting skipper Ravi Ratnayake

Brandon Kuruppu remained unbeaten with 58 in the company of A Samarasekara, who stayed not out on 38



Ravi Ratnayake

Ravi Ratnayake was declared the Man of the Match for his brilliant opening spell during which he bagged four Bangladeshis for 23 runs in just eight overs

Earlier enterprising batting by Athar Ali, Aminul Islam and Ghulam Farooque carried

host Bangladesh to 118 for eight despite a disastrous start in their last league encounter against Sri Lanka

India vs Pakistan

India convincingly beat arch-rivals Pakistan to qualify for the final with a four-wicket victory at the National Stadium in Dhaka on October 31 Superb bowling by Arshad Ayub and masterly batting by veteran Mohinder Amarnath powered India to an emphatic four-wicket victory over Pakistan The battle was more than half won once they limited Pakistan to 142 Despite middle-order hiccups and moments of anxiety, they were home with four wickets and 5.2 overs to spare

Arshad Ayub and Mohinder Amarnath were India's heroes The unsung Ayub placed India on the victory path by claiming five for 21, the best figures by an Indian in the one-day game Mohinder clinched the issue with a mature, flawless, unbeaten 74 off 122 deliveries

Ayub was declared the Man of the Match

India and Pakistan have played 27 one day internationals so far out of which Pakistan have won 16 and India 10 with one washed out India and Pakistan having lost to champions Sri Lanka in their earlier matches, it became a straight contest between the two teams and only the winners would have qualified for the final India did it with comparative ease but not before undergoing several agonising moments

India vs Sri Lanka

A second successive display of superlative limited-overs batsmanship placed Sri Lanka in the final of the Asia Cup when they inflicted a 17-run defeat on India in one of the most exciting matches in Dhaka on October 29 They won with only six balls to spare

Taking maximum advantage of an easy wicket (after being put in) and a listless, unimaginative attack, the Lankans set their rivals in intimidating asking rate of 6.05 They then went about shattering the myth of the Indian batting solidity

In the course of an explosive half century Aravinda De Silva put to sword the Indian attack, the spin component of which just buckled under Athula Samarasekara's association in that splendid century stand with Aravinda was of the perfect complementary kind Arjuna Ranatunga charged the bowlers in the end overs to come up with a rapidfire 49 not out which placed Sri Lanka almost beyond the pale of defeat

To defend a total of this nature all that the Lankans had to do was to keep the ball on the wicket line and wait for the batsmen to cause their own dismissals The margin was reduced to just 17 at the end because of the brave efforts of the ninth wicket pair of Sanjeev Sharma and Maninder Singh but

the late middle order collapse which had come about earlier had virtually sealed the match in Sri Lanka's favour

Aravinda De Silva was declared the Man of the Match

Pakistan vs Bangladesh

Pakistan beat Bangladesh by 173 runs in Chittagong on October 29 Newcomer Moin-ul-Atiq joined the list of batsmen who have made a hundred in instant cricket Ejaz Ahmed powered his way to an unbeaten 124 as Pakistan posted a resounding 17 run win over Bangladesh

Pakistan, led by Abdul Qadir, in the absence of the injured Javed Miandad, made 284 for three to which Bangladesh replied with 111 for six Moin-ul Atiq and Ejaz added 206 for the third wicket from 27.1 overs Atiq's 105 came from 132 balls with four fours Ejaz who outshone his partner in the big partnership faced only 96 balls of which he hit four sixes and nine fours

Bangladesh was never able to chase the Pakistani score The hosts scored 111 for six wickets in the allotted 45 overs

India vs Bangladesh

India crushed Bangladesh by nine wickets in Chittagong on October 27 in their opening match of the tournament

India restricted the hosts to a meagre 99 for eight in the allotted 45 overs after skipper Dilip Vengsarkar had won the toss and put Bangladesh in to bat Bangladesh's measly total of 99 meant that India had to make just 2.1 runs per over The Indians then hit up the required runs in just 26 overs

Navjot Sidhu who scored an unbeaten 50, was declared the Man of the Match

Pakistan vs Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka created a major upset stunning favourites Pakistan to win with five wickets in hand in Dhaka on October 27 Their sensational win over Pakistan was achieved through sensible batting methods

Chasing Pakistan's 194 for seven in 44 overs defending champions Sri Lanka scored 195 runs in 38.4 overs

Sri Lanka's victory was their third in a row over Pakistan in the Asia Cup tournaments following their success in 1984 in Sharjah and in Colombo in 1986

If it was Roshan Mahanama, who settled the Sri Lankan reply well in his opening wicket association with Kuruppu, it was Aravinda De Silva who made it a breeze in the end with his amazing attack on Abdul Qadir Pakistan's acting captain Mahanama, who also took three catches was named the Man of the Match

Our Public Sector In Retrospect And Prospect

Public Sector was founded in India more than 30 years ago during the mid-fifties when we opted for democratic socialism as the national goal and we plumped for mixed economy as the best vehicle to take us to our destination. As in the case of the Westminster model Parliamentary democracy opted for our political institutions, we were influenced in the area of economic development, by the concepts of Fabian Socialism and Welfare State of nineteenth century English authors and writers. Besides, we were also greatly impressed by the Super Power status attained by the Soviet Union within a short span of 30 years, between 1920 and 1950, which enabled it to crush the Nazi Germany and then challenge the might of the United States and its Western Allies in cold war. Unfortunately, we did not take into account that England prospered during the 19th century at the expense of its vast colonies including India and the Russian might was built under iron dictatorship and undiluted authoritarianism. India had neither the colonial wealth nor the means available to a merciless dictator to make socialism work. As we naively believed that Ahimsa alone brought us freedom, we assumed that our socialist goal could be achieved through democratic means despite our poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and exploding population.

During the three decades of its existence, our public sector has seen several ups and downs but as of now it seems to have lost its dynamism if not relevance. Overall and barring a few exceptions it has proved to be blatantly inefficient and a white elephant on our economy. As of today it is more a drag on development than an engine of growth and this has given rise to a strong demand to have a re-look on public sector enjoying commanding heights in our mixed economy. Mounting public sector losses, dwindling revenue receipts, growing interest burden, drying up of foreign aid, assistance and loans, widening trade gap and the crying need for resources for other priority developmental and social welfare programmes is forcing us to switch over from public enterprise to privatisation.

The term public sector includes government administration, departmental enterprises and non-departmental public undertakings such as publicly owned autonomous boards, companies and corporations. Since we chose democratic socialism as our national goal, we adopted the concepts of welfare state and mixed

BURNING TOPIC

economy as well as economic planning for directing the course of development. Hence for nearly 20 years public sector was given increasing importance, power and strength as a matter of conscious policy and it was argued that private market economy would result in innumerable distortions as well as job-sided, uneven distribution of wealth. Besides, it was feared that private enterprise, ruled by profit motives, may not cater to the long term interests of our economy and balanced development of all regions and backward rural areas. Viewed in retrospect, it is true that the government sector proper and public enterprises have played a vital part in promoting the growth of the economy and in determining the direction of development according to national priorities. But it is also a fact that as compared to the heavy investments made and great expectations generated the results proved very disappointing and benefits derived extremely meagre if not illusory. According to Public Enterprises survey for the year 1985-86, out of 211 Central public enterprises studied, 90 had incurred losses to the tune of Rs. 908 crore. Though 119 units were shown as making a profit of Rs. 2,107 crore, the petroleum sector alone accounted for a profit of Rs. 1,651 crore. The total capital invested in all the 211 enterprises amounted to Rs. 43,096 crore and the rate of return was hardly 2.8 per cent, that too because of the petroleum sector. Otherwise, the return on this huge borrowed capital, carrying heavy interest, can be regarded as nil. No country can afford the luxury of such unproductive monumental capital investment and no economy can survive such disastrous experiment.

All dogmas are founded on myths and the socialist dogma is no exception. The myth of socialism is that the monopoly State ownership of the means of production would ensure the distribution of the wealth produced equitably among the people, avoiding the gap between the rich and the poor and the capitalist exploitation of the labour. But the Soviet and Chinese Communist experiments have shown that even under ideal conditions of totalitarianism, dictatorship, propaganda and brainwashing, production of wealth which is the first requisite, is not possible. It should be kept in mind that uneconomic

production, as is the case with our public sector, cannot create wealth. On the other hand it is bound to result in bankruptcy of the people and the country as a whole. Propaganda, appeal to patriotism and compulsion nearing forced labour can never be a substitute to the individual's inherent and natural urge to progress, betterment and profit motive. Propaganda and brainwashing, as also threat and coercion, can work only for a short span and will invariably fail in the long run. Thus State ownership of land in Russia and China has resulted in very poor agricultural yield as compared to America, Canada and Japan. Industrialisation and technological development in China turned out to be total failures and in Russia the results were meagre as against massive investments with quality remaining substandard. In India, fortunately, land was not nationalised when the zamindari system was abolished, but those tilling the soil and cultivating the crops were made the owners. Thus, agriculture remained with the Private Sector and it resulted in our achieving the Green Revolution. However, our agricultural output per acre is still far below that of the United States and Japan. Had we not imposed land ceiling and if the land were not divided into uneconomical tiny bits, we could have resorted to mechanisation in agriculture and got better yields. In fact, the contribution of Punjab and Haryana to Green Revolution is so large because the comparatively large land holdings in these two States are viable for mechanisation. The miracle of green revolution with agriculture remaining in the private sector and the debacle of our public sector enterprises should serve as eye-openers and pointers if we wish to achieve quantum jump in economic growth and development. If only the Soviet and Chinese farmers had the freedom and profit incentives of their American counterparts, the need to import food grains by Moscow and Beijing would not have arisen.

Incentives are important not only in agriculture but in industry as well. The economic miracle wrought by West Germany, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore bear witness to this phenomenon. Unfortunately the United Kingdom under the Labour regime resorted to nationalisation of coal mines, steel, etc. with disastrous consequences. Until the Conservatives were voted to power in England and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher became the Prime Minister, British industry was going down-hill at a frightening pace.

(Continued on page 18)

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IAS Toppers Talk To You : Mr. TARUN BAJAJ

Be Different From Others

"One should write something extra from others in one's answers to stand out in the crowd. This does not require as much hard work as an intelligent and systematic study", says Mr. Tarun Bajaj one of the successful candidates in this year's Civil Services examination.

He acknowledges the usefulness of the Competition Success Review by saying: "Even if I had missed out reading the newspapers, CSR ensured that I don't miss on any important information".

We publish here an exclusive interview he gave to CSR.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. Given the kind of exam, it is indeed difficult to pin point any sure method of success. In my case I can say that Luck, (perhaps the most important) perseverance, some systematic and intelligent study coupled with blessings and good wishes of relatives and friends contributed to my success.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Job variety and job content were the major factors for me to choose Civil Services as a career. It also gives an opportunity to participate in the development of the country in a more direct manner than any other service.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My parents, other members of my family and a few very close friends helped me tremendously in strengthening my will and boosting my morale during the course of my preparations. I just wouldn't have made it without their help.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I would have been disappointed since I had done my papers quite well. In any case I would have taken another go at the exam this year.

I have done MBA and was already working for the private sector. I would have continued there in case I had failed in my second attempt too.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. Like every success it is a moment of joy for me. But it's only a beginning of a hard and challenging career. My ability to stand up to these challenges alone would give me



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because it gives in a very concise manner the major international and national events. The special features in each issue are of great help. It is a must for every Civil Services aspirant.

— Tarun Bajaj

a feeling of real success in life.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. For the Prelims I started my studies about 20 days before the exam and for the Mains I started studying seriously some three months before the exam but it was a determined effort with a single-minded pursuit of my objective.

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. For the Prelims I had Commerce and for the Mains I had Commerce and Accountancy as one optional and Psychology as the other.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I had done my graduation in Commerce and post-graduation in Management. It was a good strategy to take Commerce. My Management knowledge could embellish my papers.

Psychology, as I found it interesting and also had some friends to guide me.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. Compulsory papers of English and Hindi needed no preparation. For the General Studies paper I started with NCERT books. Then I made a list of expected questions, discussed it with friends and made concise notes on it. I also tried writing a few answers in the prescribed word limit to get a feel of the exam.

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. Apart from *Competition Success Review*, I mainly relied on *Kay's Unique Quintessence*. This was supplemented by a regular reading of *Times of India*, *Mainstream*, *India Today*, *Illustrated Weekly* and *Business India*.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. *Commerce And Accountancy*—Shukla & Grewal—Accounts; Maheshwan & Mittal—Cost Accounts; Tandon—Auditing; Singhania—Income Tax; Heresy & Blanchard, R. A. Sharma & Luthans—Organisational Behaviour, Ramaswamy & Ramaswamy—Industrial Relations.

Psychology—Morgan & King; Atkinson; Atkinson & Hilgard, Hulse, Eggeth & Deese; Anostosi; Chaplic & Krawiec etc.

BIO-DATA

Name: TARUN BAJAJ

Educational Qualifications:

School: Senior School Certificate from Hansraj Model School, Punjabi Bagh, Delhi.

College: B. Com. (Hons.), Sri Ram College of Commerce, Delhi.

University: Post-graduate Diploma in Management—Indian Institute of Management, Allahabad.

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won:

National Talent Search Exam. Scholarship.

Experience: 1. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, New Delhi;

2. Harvin Group, Hyderabad

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. After my Mains I had been reading the newspaper regularly. From here I picked up important topics and made concise notes on them. Just before the interview I prepared a list of important topics and discussed it with friends.

From the general pattern of interviews at the UPSC, I found them to be mostly related to one's background. Thus I made a comprehensive study of current topics to my previous education and I also had a few mock sessions with friends to gain confidence.

(Continued on page 18)

My Personality Test

Mr. Tarun Bajaj



Even though I had done my papers fairly well, I was happy to receive the interview call.

For my preparation I made a list of the important topics and made short notes on them. Further I made a list of expected questions related to my previous education and experience and rehearsed them out via mock interviews.

My interview was scheduled in the last week of May for which I dressed in a full sleeved light blue shirt and navy blue trousers. I decided against wearing a tie in view of the hot weather in Delhi at the time.

At the UPSC reception I did not have to wait for a long time since I was the first to be interviewed. Whatever little time I had, I spent chatting with other candidates.

I was allotted to the Board of Mrs. Bathews. The atmosphere of the interview was quite relaxed. The chairperson asked me some general questions on my background to make me feel comfortable. The questions ranged from the role of foreign banks in our country to my present job.

The first member asked me to list out the major points of the agreement between China and Britain on the future of Hongkong (The question followed from the fact that I had worked with Hongkong Bank). It was quite simple to answer this straight forward question. The next question related to the recent changes in the Companies Act with regard to managerial remuneration and depreciation. Being a student of Commerce and Management and also being part of the Private Sector these expected questions were fairly easy to answer.

The 2nd member tried to convince me that I had a better career path in the private sector specially as I had an MBA to back

me. It was not too difficult to convince him even though the discussion dragged on for 5-7 minutes. From there questions drifted to political interference in administration and corruption in the services. Next he asked me as to why foreign banks were not allowed to expand further. To this I replied that the policy is in line with the government policy of not letting the services sector to be manipulated by MNCs and foreign banks whose priorities are very much different from national priorities. Cutting my answer here, I was asked to list down these priorities and the discussion then drifted to the profit motive of foreign banks and how it doesn't go along with our national objectives.

The 3rd member asked me very general questions on the achievements and failures of our country since independence. His next question was on the major problems in the implementation of decentralised planning being advocated by our Prime Minister. These questions, I could answer to his satisfaction though on the 2nd question we had a very lively discussion.

The last member picked up on my education at Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and gave me a case to solve. It was the most ticklish question but the most interesting part of the interview. The facts of the case were—

You are a collector of the district. One day the old sweeper of your office dies. His family has now to be paid dues of P.F., gratuity etc. Next you find that he has two wives and both of them are claiming the money, and the one job that the government offers, without which they will perhaps perish. What will you do in such a situation.

I will leave it to the readers to think of a suitable reply. I on my part went blank for about 10-15 seconds but recovered to give a reply which not only satisfied the Board but also put smiles on their face.

I was then asked questions on the cabinet secretariat and any changes that I might suggest. The last question was about a book on management which I hadn't read.

I thought my interview had ended abruptly but I had been inside for more than 35 minutes.

After my interview I felt it was not one of my best performances. My interview being at the fag end, I could see signs of fatigue in the Board. It had become quite a tedious job for me to sustain their interest. To my luck I was asked a few controversial and interesting questions, which I had argued out well.

On second thoughts and after discussing my interview with family and friends I was quite contented with my performance.

(Continued from page 17)

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. *Competition Success Review* gives in a very concise manner the major national and international events. Even if I had missed out reading the newspaper, *CSR* ensured that I don't miss on any important information.

Also, the special features in each issue were of immense value.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review*?

A. *Competition Success Review* has fairly comprehensive coverage of current events. It has immense information value but there is still a vast scope for improvement.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. It is not an either-or situation. A feel of the whole syllabus is essential to be able to answer the compulsory questions which form 40% of the total marks. But it may not be possible to do the whole course thoroughly. Here it becomes imperative to analyse the syllabus and the past trends of papers and make a selective indepth study of a few expected topics.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination

appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. It is not appropriate because:

(a) Candidates have a choice from a wide variety of subjects, which makes comparison of candidates with different subjects difficult.

(b) The good performance in this exam has no relationship to one's ability to perform well in the job.

(c) The exam emphasises too much on cramming (specially in the arts stream).

(d) It gives luck more importance than is due to it.

An alternative approach could be to select candidates on the basis of NTSE/MBA entrance type of exam and a very comprehensive personality test with more emphasis on ability, character and aptitudes rather than culture or language.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. No, not at all. I think it is perfectly O.K. to reduce the age from 28 years to 26 years.

In fact I feel it would be a good idea to select the candidates young say after their XIIth standard and give them the required education with specialisation in one particular field (like SCRA). This talent could be supplemented by recruiting

professionals at a higher age group say 30-40 years of age.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. Three attempts are more than enough.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. By making improvements in the following areas:

(a) *Current Events*—An analysis rather than just information would be of great use to the potential candidates.

(b) *Group Discussions*—Having experienced a few G.D.s myself I find them a bit artificial. They should be made more realistic.

(c) *Science Topics*—1-2 pages on an important science topic will make *CSR* more interesting.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of *Competition Success Review*?

A. Try to be different from others. One should write something extra from others in one's answers to stand out in the crowd. This does not require as much hard work as an intelligent and systematic study.

Still there is so much uncertainty in this exam that one should be prepared with an alternative career in life.

(Continued from page 14)

The Labour experiment of democratic socialism was a total failure and cost Britain heavily. Mrs. Thatcher has since denationalised several industries and after privatisation they have become profit-making ventures contributing to the remarkable recovery of British economy and Pound Sterling. West Germany has more millionaires now than the U.K. and France put together but that has not come in the way of vastly improved living standards of the mass of Germans. In other words, if the rich have become richer, the poor also have become richer in that country. The fruits of increasing productivity and economic development have been passed on to the workers though the socialist dogma might still harp on the gap between the very rich and the rich.

The moral to learn is that under the socialist dispensation there is no wealth to distribute or riches to share either equitably or otherwise. As is the case with us, there is only abject poverty with attendant illiteracy, ignorance, ill-health, unemployment, backwardness aplenty to be shared by all. The few who have grown rich in our experiment in democratic socialism are the unscrupulous and power hungry politicians, the bureaucrats serving the cause of such politicians and certain group of industrialists or businessmen with vested interests. These class of anti-social elements thrive in licence, permit, quota and 'Control Raj'. The unholy alliance of the

three and their follies in the name of socialism have resulted in India getting into the grip of parallel economy with growing corruption and mounting black money. Under totalitarian communism such anti social elements would have been summarily shot or hanged. Under free enterprise, they would have lost the race at the very start. They can only survive and thrive under democratic socialist dispensation.

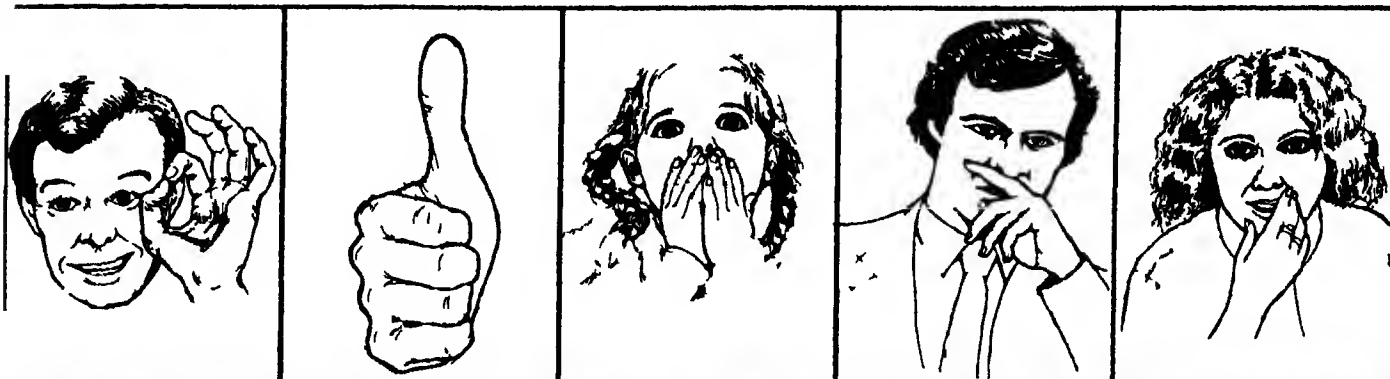
Hence, the functioning, as also the scope of the Public Sector, have been under active review of the government, particularly after Mr. Rajiv Gandhi won the General Elections of 1985 with a massive mandate and took over as Prime Minister soon after the brutal assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Many irksome controls and restrictions to start industries by the private sector have now been removed and import policy liberalised to push forward our stagnant economy. The Government's recently circulated draft white paper on public sector rules out its diversification into totally unrelated fields and calls for a selective approach to setting up new units in non-core sectors. It further affirms that operational freedom is a *sine qua non* for the successful management of public enterprises and the Government would maintain an 'arms length' relationship with them. With a large measure of autonomy and scope to function on business lines the public sector enterprises should become competitive and forego the price preference vis-a-vis the private sector. However, the

public sector could become truly efficient only when its monopoly status is abolished and it is forced to compete with private enterprise on equal footing. In many fields like steel production, coal mining, power generation, surface transport, shipping, aviation, education, health services, banking, insurance and the like, private enterprise should be allowed to compete and contribute to our rapid economic growth.

According to John Calhoun, development and the urge to progress are inter-dependent. "The main spring to progress is the desire of individuals to better their conditions, and that the strongest impulse which can be given to it, is to leave individuals free to exert themselves in the manner they deem best for that purpose. It is indeed, the inequality of conditions between the front and rear ranks, in the march of progress, which gives so strong an impulse to the former to maintain their position and to the latter to press forward into their files. This gives to progress its greatest impulse. To force the front rank back to the rear or attempt to push forward the rear into line with the front, by the interposition of the Government, would put an end to the impulse and effectually arrest the march of progress". Thus, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's declaration that "Our idea of socialism is that everyone must get richer" will prove to be a real shot in the arm for speedy economic development and progress.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease



What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease, who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes a living with it easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote fear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies. In the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Territories And Zones

Thousands of books and articles have been written about the staking out and guarding of territories by animals, birds, fish and primates, but only in recent years has it been discovered that man also has territories. When this is learnt and the implications understood, not only can enormous insights into one's own behaviour and that of others be gained but the face-to-face reactions of others can be predicted. American anthropologist Edward T. Hall was one of the pioneers in the study of man's spatial needs and in the early 1960s he coined the word 'proxemics' (from 'proximity' or nearness). His research into this field has led to new understanding about our relationships with our fellow humans.

Every country is a territory staked out by clearly defined boundaries and sometimes protected by armed guards. Within each

country are usually smaller territories in the form of states and counties. Within these are even smaller territories called cities, within which are suburbs containing many streets that, in themselves, represent a closed territory to those who live there. The inhabitants of each territory share an intangible allegiance to it and have been known to turn to savagery and killing in order to protect it.

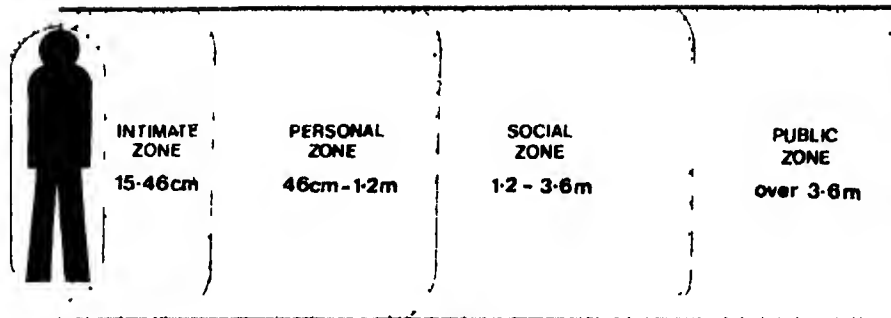
A territory is also an area or space that a person claims as his own, as if it were an extension of his body. Each person has his own personal territory which includes the area that exists around his possessions, such as his home which is bounded by fences, the inside of his motor vehicle, his own bedroom or personal chair and as Dr. Hall discovered, a defined air space around his body.

In this article, the author who is the

Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) deals mainly with the implications of this air space and how people react when it is invaded.

Personal Space

Most animals have a certain air space around their bodies that they claim as their personal space. How far the space extends is mainly dependent on how crowded were the conditions in which the animal was raised. A lion raised in the remote regions of Africa may have a territorial air space with a radius of fifty kilometres or more, depending on the density of the lion population in that area and it marks its territorial boundaries by urinating or defecating around them. On the other hand, a lion raised in captivity with other lions may have a personal space of



Zone distances

only several metres, the direct result of crowded conditions

Like the other animals, man has his own personal portable 'air bubble' that he carries around with him and its size is dependent on the density of the population in the place where he grew up. This personal zone distance is, therefore, culturally determined. Where some cultures, such as the Japanese, are accustomed to crowding, others prefer the 'wide open spaces' and like to keep their distance. However, we are mainly concerned with the territorial behaviour of people raised in Western cultures.

Zone Distances

The radius of the air bubble around suburban middle class white people living in Australia, New Zealand, England, North America and Canada is generally the same. It can be broken down into four distinct zone distances.

1. *Intimate Zone* (between 15 and 45 centimetres or 6 to 18 inches)

Of all the zone distances, this is by far the most important as it is this zone that a person guards as if it were his own property. Only those who are emotionally close to that person are permitted to enter it. This includes lovers, parents, spouse, children, close friends and relatives. There is a sub-zone that extends up to 15 centimetres (6 inches) from the body that can be entered only during physical contact. This is the close intimate zone.

2. *Personal Zone* (between 46 centimetres and 1.22 metres or 18 to 48 inches)

This is the distance that we stand from others at cocktail parties, office parties, social functions and friendly gatherings.

3. *Social Zone* (between 1.22 and 3.6 metres or 4 to 12 feet)

We stand at this distance from strangers, the plumber or carpenter doing repairs around our home, the postman, the local shopkeeper, the new employee at work and people whom we do not know very well.

4. *Public Zone* (over 3.6 metres or 12 feet)

Whenever we address a large group of people, this is the comfortable distance at which we choose to stand.

Practical Application of Zone Distances

Our Intimate zone is normally entered by another person for one of two reasons. First, the intruder is a close relative or friend, or he or she may be making sexual advances. Second, the intruder is hostile and may be about to attack. While we will tolerate strangers moving within our personal and social zones, the intrusion of a stranger into our intimate zone causes physiological changes to take place within our bodies. The heart pumps faster, adrenalin pours into the blood-stream and blood is pumped to the brain and the muscles as physical preparations for a possible fight or flight situation are made.

This means that putting your arm in a friendly way on or around someone you have just met may result in that person's feeling negative towards you, even though he or she may smile and appear to enjoy it so as not to offend you. If you want people to feel comfortable in your company, the golden rule is 'keep your distance'. The more intimate our relationship is with other people, the closer we are permitted to move within their zones. For example, a new employee may initially feel that the other staff members are cold towards him, but they are only keeping him at the social zone distance until they know him better. As he becomes better known to the other employees, the territorial distance between him and them decreases until eventually he is permitted to move within their personal zones and, in some cases, their intimate zones.

One of the exceptions to the distance/intimacy rule occurs where the spatial distance is based on the person's social standing. For example, the managing director of a company may be the weekend fishing buddy of one of his subordinates and when they go fishing each may move within the other's personal or intimate zone. At the office, however, the managing director keeps his fishing buddy at the social distance to maintain the unwritten social strata rules.

Crowding at concerts, cinemas, in elevators, trains or buses results in unavoidable intrusion into other people's intimate zones, and reactions to this

invasion are interesting to observe. This is a list of unwritten rules that people in Western cultures follow rigidly when faced with a crowded situation such as a packed lift or public transport. These rules include:

1. You are not permitted to speak to anyone, including a person you know.

2. You must avoid eye contact with others at all times.

3. You are to maintain a 'poker face'—no emotion is permitted to be displayed.

4. If you have a book or newspaper, you must appear to be deeply engrossed in it.

5. The bigger the crowd, the less the body movement you are permitted to make.

6. In elevators, you are compelled to watch the floor numbers above your head.

We often hear words like 'miserable', 'unhappy' and 'despondent' used to describe people who travel to work in the rush hour on public transport. These labels are used because of the blank, expressionless look on the faces of the travellers, but they are misjudgments on the part of the observer. What the observer sees, in fact, is a group of people adhering to the rules that apply to the unavoidable invasion of their intimate zones in a crowded public place.

If you doubt this, notice how you behave next time you go alone to a crowded cinema. As the usher directs you to your seat which is surrounded by a sea of unknown faces, notice how you will, like a pre-programmed robot, begin to obey the unwritten rules of behaviour in crowded public places. As you begin to compete for territorial rights to the arm-rest with the unknown person beside you, you will begin to realise why those who go to a crowded cinema alone often do not take their seats until the cinema lights are extinguished and the movie actually begins. Whether we are in a crowded elevator, cinema or bus, people around us become non-persons—that is, they do not exist, as far as we are concerned and so we do not respond as if we were being attacked should someone inadvertently encroach upon our intimate territory.

An angry mob or group of protesters fighting for a mutual purpose does not react in the same way as do individuals when their territory is invaded; in fact, something quite different occurs. As the density of the crowd increases, each individual has less personal space and takes a hostile stand, which is why, as the size of the mob increases, it becomes angrier and uglier and fighting may begin to take place. This information is used by the police, who will try to break up the crowd so that each person can regain his own personal space and so become calmer.

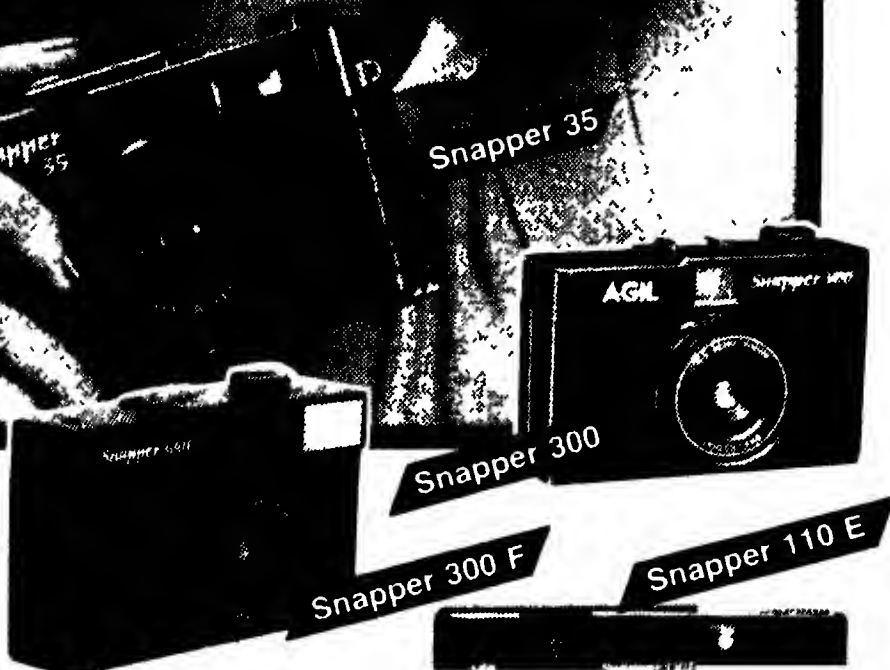
Only in recent years have governments and town planners given any credence to the effect that high-density housing projects have in depriving individuals of their personal territory. The consequences of high-density living and overcrowding were seen in a recent study of the deer

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population of James Island an island about two kilometres off the coast of Maryland in Chesapeake Bay in the United States. Many of the deer were dying in large numbers, despite the fact that at the time there was plenty of food predators were not in evidence and infection was not present. Similar studies in earlier years with rats and rabbits revealed the same trend and further investigations showed that the deer had died as a result of overactive adrenal glands resulting from the stress caused by the deprivation of each deer's personal territory as the population increased. The adrenal glands play an important part in the regulation of growth reproduction and the level of the body's defences. Thus overpopulation caused a physiological reaction to the stress not other factors such as starvation infection or aggression from others.

In view of this it is easy to see why areas that have the highest density of human population also have the highest crime and violence rates.

Police interrogators use territorial invasion techniques to break down the resistance of criminals being questioned. They seat the criminal on an armless, fixed chair in an open area of the room and encroach into his intimate and close intimate zones when asking questions, remaining there until he answers. It often takes only a short while for this territorial harassment to break down the criminal's resistance.

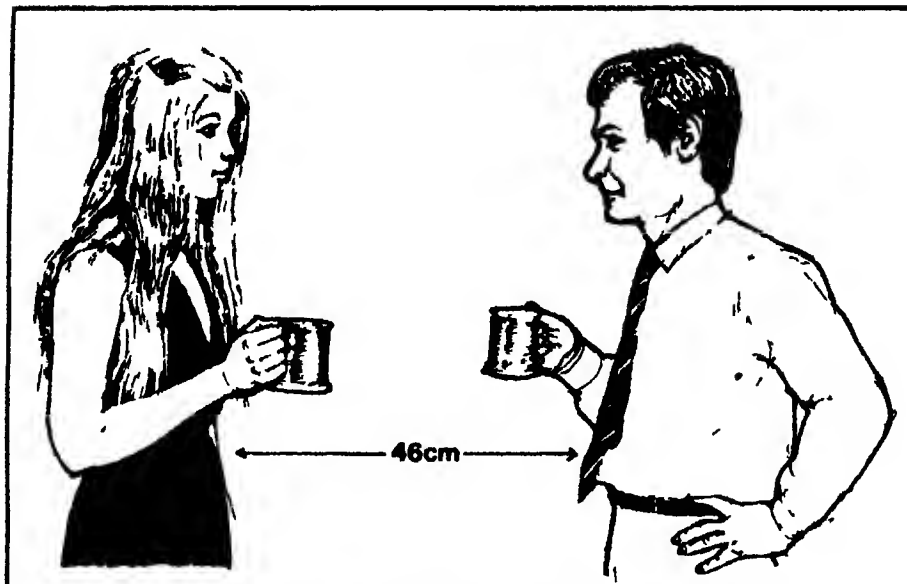
Management people can use this same approach to extract information from subordinates who may be withholding it, but a sales person would be foolish to use this type of approach when dealing with customers.

Spacing Rituals

When a person claims a space or an area among strangers, such as a seat at the cinema, a place at the conference table or a towel hook at the squash court, he does it in a very predictable manner. He usually looks for the widest space available between two others and claims the area in the centre. At the cinema he will choose a seat that is halfway between the end of a row and where the nearest person is sitting. At the squash courts, he chooses the towel hook that is in the largest available space, midway between two other towels or midway between the nearest towel and the end of the towel rack. The purpose of this ritual is not to offend the other people but being either too close or too far away from them.

At the cinema, if you choose a seat more than halfway between the end of the row and the nearest other person, that other person may feel offended if you are too far away from him or he may feel intimidated if you sit too close, so the main purpose of this spacing ritual is to maintain harmony.

An exception to this rule is the spacing that occurs in public toilet blocks. Research



The acceptable conversational distance for most city dwellers

shows that people choose the end of toilets about 90 per cent of the time and, if they are occupied, the midway principle is used.

Cultural Factors Affecting Zone Distances

A young couple who recently migrated from Denmark to live in Sydney were invited to join the local branch of the Jaycees. Some weeks after their admission to the club, several female members complained that the Danish man was making advances towards them, so that they felt uncomfortable in his presence and the male members of the club felt that the Danish woman had been indicating non-verbally that she would be sexually available to them.

This situation illustrates the fact that many Europeans have an intimate distance



The negative reaction of a woman on whose territory a man is encroaching. She is leaning backwards, attempting to maintain a comfortable distance. The problem is, however, that the man may be from a country with a smaller personal zone and is moving forward to stand at a distance that is comfortable for him. The woman may interpret this as a sexual move.

of only 20 to 30 centimetres (9 or 10 inches) and in some cultures it is even less. The Danish couple felt quite at ease and relaxed when standing at a distance of 25 centimetres from the Australians, being totally unaware of their intrusion into the 46-centimetre intimate zone. The Danes also used eye gaze more frequently than the Australians, which gave rise to further misjudgments against them.

Moving into the intimate territory of someone of the opposite sex is a method that people use to show interest in that person and is commonly called an 'advance'. If the advance into the intimate zone is rejected, the other person will step backwards to maintain the zone distance. If the advance is accepted, the other person holds his or her ground and allows the intruder to remain within the intimate zone. What seemed to the Danish couple to be a normal social encounter was being interpreted by the Australians as a sexual advance. The Danes thought the Australians were cold and unfriendly because they kept moving away to maintain the distance at which they felt comfortable.

At a recent conference in the United States, I noticed that when the American attendees met and conversed, they stood at an acceptable 46 to 122 centimetres from each other and remained standing in the same place while talking. However, when a Japanese attendee spoke with an American, the two slowly began to move around the room, the American moving backwards away from the Japanese and the Japanese gradually moving towards the American. This was an attempt by both the American and Japanese to adjust to a culturally comfortable distance from each other. The Japanese, with his smaller 25-centimetre intimate zone, continually stepped forward to adjust to his spatial need, but by doing so he invaded the

(Continued on page 82)

INDIA

Kisan rally

A major confrontation between the agitating farmers and the Government ended on October 31, 1988. After giving nightmares to the authorities and the citizens of Delhi, Mr. Mahendra Singh Tikait, President of the Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU), withdrew with his peasant army as quietly as he had arrived on October 25. The farmers went back empty-handed from Delhi after they were assured by Mr. Rajesh Pilot, Union Minister for Surface Transport, who held talks on behalf of the Government with the BKU panchayat, that their demands would be considered sympathetically. Mr. Pilot, however, said that their demands concerned the State Governments and not the Centre.

The nation's Capital was under a sort of siege for about a week when farmers who had poured into Delhi from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra had made the sprawling Boat Club lawns their home, pledging not to move out until their demands were met. They came on foot, on tractors and by train. They had also come with beds and seven-day rations to stay on and carry on the fight against the powers-that-be. There was lathi-charge and firing on the farmers, resulting in injuries to about a dozen farmers, when they refused to budge from the Boat Club lawns till their demands were met. The police had to resort to this action as it was not possible to have a parallel Congress (I) rally to be held at the same venue on October 31 on Indira Gandhi's martyrdom day.

Mr. Tikait admitted that the panchayat took the decision to withdraw the agitation after considering various aspects of the situation. He also admitted that the Government had not given any assurance to the BKU. He said that he had decided to launch a non-cooperation movement in 11 States very soon. Under this movement, the farmers would not pay electricity bills, land revenue, town tax and house tax.

Addressing the farmers, Mr. Tikait called upon land tillers of the country to organise themselves at different levels. Emphasising that their strength lay in unity, he said the farmers would get justice only if they had a strong organisation. He also urged the farmers not to fall in the trap of political parties.

Whatever Mr. Tikait, the shrewd, rough-hewn farmer from Uttar Pradesh, might have failed to achieve, he succeeded in upstaging the Congress (I) rally of October 31 organised on the occasion of the fourth death anniversary of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The venue of the Congress (I) rally was shifted from the



Mr. Mahendra Singh Tikait addressing a massive rally of Kisans at the Boat Club lawns

Capital's Boat Club which was under "illegal" occupation by the farmers, to the Red Fort.

The demands which the BKU has put forth range from the much too common "remunerative prices for farm produce" and the "writing off of farmers' dues" to unrestricted inter-State movement of agricultural commodities and a minimum farm wage that is on par with what an army jawan earns. Specifically, it has asked for a profit margin of 12 per cent over production cost for farm produce. Bymustering hundreds of thousands of farmers and leading them to the very seat of national authority, Mr. Tikait has dramatised his demands to the national audience.

It is true that some of these demands are by themselves impracticable or unacceptable in principle, as for instance, the one on writing off farm loans. However, it needs to be realised that these grievances stem essentially from the skewed policies pursued over the years in respect of the agricultural sector and its problems. In spite of the introduction of newer farm technologies and inputs like irrigation and fertilisers, rural India appears to have nursed a grouse that it was the urban elite of our society, or the top echelons of village society, which had reaped all the benefits of economic development. This is not wholly true. In cities, too, there are lakhs of people who are as badly off.

It may also be mentioned that the Union Government has little to do with demands such as reduction of electricity rates or the waiving of dues in that regard. These issues

should be tackled at the State level and the Central Government cannot intervene. Moreover, while the Centre has an overall responsibility to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their produce, it is also responsible to the country as a whole for keeping inflation down and making foodgrain available to the urban and rural poor at prices they can afford. Thus, a delicate balancing act has to be performed and kisan leaders should not be sensitive to the Government's dilemma.

Shake-up in Assam Ministry

In a wholesale and drastic reshuffle of the 34-month-old Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) Ministry, headed by Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, 12 Ministers were dropped while seven new faces were inducted on October 22, 1988, reducing the Ministry's strength from 28 to 23. The Governor, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new Ministers on October 23.

The development, long expected, follows the decision taken at the ruling AGP's Central Committee meeting at Nagaon on October 8. The session was marked by open criticism of the ruling party legislators and Ministers, initiated partly by the Party President, Mr. Mahanta himself. The meeting had witnessed fierce confrontation between Gana Parishad



Mr. Mahanta

and All Assam Students Union (AASU) members over the charge of corruption and failure of the Government on its electoral commitments.

On October 8 last the Chief Minister had gone on record saying that the image of the AGP had been tarnished by a section of the ruling party legislators and some Ministers busy in personal matters instead of the common affairs of the State. Mr. Mahanta's address to the Central Committee delegates at Nagaon was loaded with self-criticism of his party and an admission that the Government did require a drastic change in its content and style of functioning.

The AASU leadership considered Mr. Mahanta's move towards reconstitution of the AGP Ministry as the "need of the hour" and hoped that the long awaited change in the corridors of power would give the Government the "will to act".

The reshuffle is remarkable not because it is Mr. Mahanta's first but because it is so different from his own earlier handiwork. He has dropped several heavyweights. The tensions generated by the differences between the Chief Minister and the Home Minister, Mr. Bhriku Kumar Phukan, were partially responsible for the Cabinet reshuffle. Comrades-in-arms during the Assam agitation, these two have not seen eye-to-eye ever since the AGP Government was formed.

The reshuffle of the Ministry had been a matter of intense speculation since the first week of August last when it was publicly demanded. Growing differences between Mr. Mahanta and Mr. Phukan, the number two man in the Cabinet, have forced the hand of the Chief Minister. The differences simmering for some time, came in full public view when the two leaders angrily disagreed with each other and both of them offered to resign from their offices on August 2. The issue was, however, papered over by the intervention of the party leadership and for a while it appeared that Mr. Mahanta had won the battle.

As a result of the changes, Mr. Mahanta

has not only reasserted his leadership position but projected himself as one who can shake things up at mid-term. The fact that Mr. Mahanta has been able to displace party heavyweights like Mr. Lalit Rajkhowa, Mr. Digen Bora and Mr. Thaneshwar Boro from the Cabinet without an outbreak of dissidence, indicates a general consensus in the AGP that success in dealing with the economic consequences of the recent devastating floods, and the ethnic issues arising from the feeling of alienation amongst the plains and the hill tribals, is more important than the fate of individual personalities.

By reconstituting the Ministry, Mr. Mahanta has sought to reaffirm his political supremacy and to refurbish his image of the ruling party. Mr. Mahanta has also sought to clip the wings of Mr. Phukan who was widely considered virtual co-equal in the Government. At the same time, Mr. Mahanta has played safe by not dropping Mr. Phukan and another political heavyweight, Mr. Durga Das Boro. The induction of Mr. Holiram Terong who belongs to the hill district of Karbi Anglong is significant, in view of the ongoing agitation for an autonomous State within Assam along with North Cachar hill district. In fact, one of the Cabinet Ministers and all of the newly Inducted Ministers of State belong to the various ethnic minorities.

Devi Lal's high drama

A big political crisis blew over in less than 10 hours on October 16, 1988 when the Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, decided to stay on in office after announcing earlier in the day that he would resign so that he can



Mr. Devi Lal

devote more time to the national politics of the newly formed Janata Dal. The resignation drama got a touch of realism with the intervention of the Janata Dal President, Mr. V. P. Singh, who rushed down to Chandigarh and vetoed Mr. Devi Lal's decision to quit, in the larger interests of the new centrist party.

Mr. V. P. Singh, who remained closeted with Mr. Devi Lal for about an hour, told

newsmen that he was using his powers as the Janata Dal President to veto the Chief Minister's decision as he and many other Janata stalwarts felt that his stay in Haryana was as important as "his contribution to remove this corrupt and inefficient Government. He would continue to participate fully in the national politics and do everything to strengthen the opposition cause to remove this Government."

While nodding his approval to Mr. V. P. Singh about the reversal of his decision, Mr. Devi Lal said he was not forwarding the resignation of the Home Minister, Mr. Sampat Singh, to the Governor. Although he had said that his decision has no connection with the resignation of the Home Minister, political circles do not feel convinced about it. They are of the opinion that if Mr. Sampat Singh had committed irregularities in recruitment to the police, action should have been taken against him. Mr. Devi Lal had described Mr. Sampat Singh as an inefficient Minister. By not forwarding his resignation to the Governor, the Chief Minister will give rise to many speculations and it will be difficult for him to answer them all. However, Mr. Sampat Singh had resigned on the issue of inclusion of Mr. Avtar Singh Badhana, the Gujar leader from Faridabad, in the Ministry on the advice of the Chief Minister's younger son, Mr. Ranjit Singh. And above all, his portfolio of Local Bodies had been given to the new entrant.

The facts, however, are not that simple. Mr. Sampat Singh is known to be the closest confidant of Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, the powerful eldest son of Mr. Devi Lal. According to authoritative family sources, the father and son had a serious argument on the issue of Mr. Sampat Singh's resignation. It is understood that Mr. Chautala protested to his father for inducing Mr. Badhana into the Ministry. Mr. Chautala, in a trunk call from Bombay, also protested against what he felt was the sidelining of Mr. Sampat Singh who was opposed to Mr. Badhana's induction.

Mr. Sampat Singh had reasons to feel upset after the Chief Minister had taken up the issue of the recruitments with the State police chief and another Inspector-General of Police. He further embarrassed Mr. Sampat Singh by inducing Mr. Badhana. He allotted the Local Bodies Department to Mr. Badhana. Earlier, besides Home, Mr. Sampat Singh was also looking after this department. Then Mr. Devi Lal attached Mr. Badhana with Mr. Sampat Singh in the Home Department. The message was loud and clear. Mr. Devi Lal, according to sources close to him, wanted to ease out Mr. Sampat Singh from his Ministry.

Mr. Devi Lal's political clout in Haryana is indisputable and with his party holding more than 90 per cent of the seats in the Assembly, his supremacy is unquestionable. Nevertheless, there should be propriety and decorum in the day-to-day functioning of the Government and the party. Mr. Devi Lal's two sons, Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, who has been pulling strings in the party from time to time, and Mr. Ranjit Singh, whose political ambitions are not less, are playing havoc with the administration. The two have been

conducting themselves in such a fashion as if Haryana is their fief and the Lok Dal their personal property. Mr. Devi Lal's concern and regard for his sons are understandable but he should give the State and the nation the first priority. The incident serves as an opportune reminder of what will happen if men like Mr. Devi Lal get power at the Centre. Can the country afford such a confusion in a Union Government?

Janata Dal is formed

The Janata Dal, a combine of three major opposition parties under the leadership of Jan Morcha leader, Mr. V. P. Singh, emerged at a convention in the garden city of Bangalore on October 11, 1988.

While the top leaders of the Janata and the Jan Morcha attended the "foundation convention" held at the Bangalore Palace, despite tall talk by opposition leaders in forming the Janata Dal, the Lok Dal faction led by its President, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, was conspicuous by its absence. However, the Haryana Chief Minister and strongman of the Lok Dal (B), Mr. Devi Lal, attended the convention with his followers.

None of the senior Congress (S) leaders, including Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan, were present at the convention. However, two Kerala Ministers belonging to the party, who attended the conference, said they were attending it as "fraternal delegates". A Janata Party spokesman later claimed that it was not as though the Congress (S) had backed out of the unity move. It had already decided to merge after completing necessary formalities.

While the Jan Morcha leaders, Mr. V. C. Shukla, Mr. Arun Nehru and Mr. Mufti Mohammed Sayeed participated in the launching of the Janata Dal, one of the movement's senior leaders, Mr. Ram Dhan, stayed away from the show.

Mr. V. P. Singh was unanimously elected President of the new party amidst cheers from the large gathering of delegates at the tastefully decorated venue, named after Jayaprakash Narayan.

The convention also decided to have a green flag with the election symbol superimposed on it in red colour. The symbol would be 'haldhar' (man carrying a plough) within a wheel like the Janata Party symbol.

Earlier, the convention adopted resolutions endorsing the document on policies and programmes of the new constitution. The former Janata Party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, and the Janata Party President, Mr. Ajit Singh, moved these resolutions. The document gives top priority to agriculture and rural development and calls for a new thrust to end the unemployment problem.

The document prepared by a sub-committee headed by Mr. Chandra Shekhar relied considerably on the party's 1977 election manifesto. The document condemned the 1975 emergency and declared that the coming together of the four parties was part of the process of opposition unification started by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Ironically, the foundation conference of the Janata Dal pledged not to repeat the mistakes of 1979, when the Janata Government at the Centre resigned following withdrawal of support by the Lok Dal and Congress (S).

CWC's electoral reforms

The Congress (I) Working Committee has suggested a ban on secessionist and communal parties and reduction of the voting age from 21 to 18 years. It has also suggested legislation laying down certain criteria for determining whether or not a party was communal or secessionist in character. However, it did not favour the idea of the State providing finances to candidates contesting elections owing to the enormous cost involved. The CWC has suggested introduction of multi-purpose identity cards carrying the voter's photograph.

The CWC, which met on October 18, 1988 under the chairmanship of the party President, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, recommended setting up of a judicial tribunal to ascertain the character of a political party. Expansion of the existing one-man Election Commission into a multi-member body, deployment of electronic voting machines to prevent malpractices and debarring persons convicted of crime against women like dowry and 'sati' as also violation of labour welfare laws are among the other major recommendations made by the CWC.

It recommended to the Government that booth-capturing should be made an offence and persons found indulging in such malpractice be disqualified. The CWC also agreed with the suggestion that non-serious candidates should be discouraged from seeking election. Both the Election Commission and the Supreme Court have already expressed the view that some steps had to be taken to check this trend. The Supreme Court had described the large number of independent candidates in every election as "onslaught of independent candidates". The CWC noted that more and more Independents were entering the election fray often necessitating printing of unusually long ballot papers with names of as many as 325 candidates.

The recommendations, which are in the nature of party's direction to its Government, are expected to be given concrete shape by the Government. The Government will then introduce a Bill incorporating all these recommendations and introduce it in the Parliament.

The demand for lowering the voting age had been made by the National Front of opposition parties as well as the newly-formed Janata Dal. The AICC (I) General Secretary, Mr. Vithal Gadgil, told newsmen that the plea had been made earlier by the Youth Congress, the National Students' Union of India, party's student wing and several PCCs and DCCs.

Since inclusion of all youth between the age of 18 and 21 in the electoral lists would be a stupendous task, observers doubt that if by including the new young voters in the voters list they would be able to exercise their right

of franchise during the next general elections, specially if they are advanced and held in February next year.

Nearly four to five crore new voters will be added to the country's electorate if the proposal for reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 is implemented, according to rough estimates made by the Election Commission. A conservative estimate put a figure of over 80,000 voters in each constituency to be added to the voters list. Commission sources said if the proposal, which has the support of almost all political parties, has to be implemented, the Constitution has to be amended as it provides for universal suffrage only for those above 21 years.

Article 326 of the Constitution provides that election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies shall be on the basis of adult franchise, that is to say every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than 21 years of age on such a date as may be fixed by or under any law made by the appropriate legislatures can be a registered voter. This is the basic constitutional guiding principle followed so far. Any effort to change the voting age would require a constitutional amendment altering this provision of 21 years to 18. Any change in the Constitution on this score would also require a corresponding change in the Representation of People's Act and other laws relevant to elections.

The Working Committee's suggestion that political parties which believe in secessionism and communalism should be banned is good in principle although it will be difficult to specify the grounds on which parties can be considered communal. It is easier to define secessionists than communalists. Secessionists are anti-national and no party formed by them should be allowed to participate in elections.

The CWC has recommended measures to eliminate impersonation during voting. The introduction of electronic voting and multi-purpose identity cards for voters will have certain operational and administrative advantages over the existing ballot papers. Previous experience with any other system has shown that laws are violated by all parties when they suit their political exigencies.

The Working Committee has done well to decide against State funding for elections. It has not favoured State funding, even partial, although several political parties have made a strong case for it. It said that parties' candidates for Parliament alone would require a minimum Rs 100 crore. Additional funds would be needed for independents. Already the expenditure incurred by the Government on the printing of ballot papers and elaborate arrangements for polling is considerable. Even partial funding of elections will require allocation of large amounts of money.

The CWC's proposal that the Election Commission should consist of more than one member is, however, commendable. It will make its functioning more objective and less controversial. The proposal would be acceptable to all, notwithstanding the incumbent Chief Election Commissioner's

reservations on major changes in the electoral law. The proposed measures against booth capturing and other acts of goondaism in election too are welcome.

Eighth Plan scenario

The Planning Commission has decided on aiming at a 6 per cent growth rate for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1990-95), one per cent higher than the current Plan. This was the consensus arrived at a meeting presided over by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi on October 17, 1988.

The meeting considered three alternative growth rates of 5.5 per cent, 6 per cent and 7 per cent presented at the last meeting. Each of the scenarios projected its own target for savings and the taxation decisions and programmes that could be given prominence. An official spokesman explained that a growth target of 6 per cent was finally chosen after it was found that a 5.5 per cent growth slowed down to an unacceptable level and a 7 per cent growth target put all the burden on the poor and gave most of its benefits to the rich. A six per cent rate ensured that the consumption of the poor was not reduced, while the consumption of the rich was curtailed.

The spokesman said the Planning Commission would be commencing the work of preparing the approach paper for the Eighth Plan which was expected to be ready by the end of the year so that the National Development Council could consider it around February next year. He said the 6 per cent rate of growth had certain implications in terms of mobilisation of resources, balance of payments and other related parameters.

The objective of the approach paper would be to take into account whether the growth rate would meet the basic needs of the people in terms of food, shelter, clothing, education, health and energy for the vast masses, he said and added that the Commission had been directed to take maximum care to incorporate in the approach document efforts needed to realise the objective. The Commission was also directed to ensure that emphasis was placed on employment generation and not just on growth rate.

The Prime Minister in his directives had emphasised the imperative of social justice, in the content of the programmes as much as in their quality, which could be maintained only by a reasonably high growth rate. Another objective was to maintain India's place in the comity of nations, stressing its development efforts in self-reliance, technology and other spheres. Investment, therefore, would have to be shifted to areas where the maximum returns could be achieved by the use of technology, energy saving alternatives and the like to bring down the ICOR (incremental capital output ratio) from the 4.6 to 4.35 in the Eighth Plan.

Detailing the measures needed to take the economy to a higher growth path, the spokesman said the growth rate also reflected

the confidence of the political leadership. Individual sectoral growth rates, which had not been decided yet, would be put in the approach document. It had been assumed that inflation would be contained within five per cent in the next Plan, he added.

The Planning Commission has already started work on a strategy to cut down subsidies, check conspicuous consumption and improve savings rate as part of resource mobilisation efforts to finance the Eighth Plan. The Planning Minister and Deputy Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Madhavsingh Solanki, met members of the Commission on October 23 to begin the exercise on the preparation of the approach paper on the new Plan.

Spelling out the broad aims, the Minister said that fulfilling the aspirations of the people for a sustainable source of livelihood and for basic requirements of food, clothing, shelter, energy, clean water, education and health would remain the central theme of the Eighth Plan. Distribution of growth between regions and between groups, and strengthening of domestic capabilities for independent action were also important objectives, he added.

Commission sources said the thrust of the new Plan, for which an ambitious 6 per cent growth rate had been fixed, would be on increasing efficiency of the economy, cutting down unnecessary investments and eliminating multiplicity of agencies. The sources said top priority would be given to check conspicuous consumption so that domestic savings rate improved, they said. The restraint on the consumption could be through higher taxes and making inessential consumption expensive coupled with better incentives for savings, they said.

The Government would also think of providing export incentives for higher export earnings so that the current account deficit was brought down, they added. Another option before the Planning Commission in this regard is raising of tax-gross domestic product ratio from 17 to 20 per cent. But details in this regard might not find mention even in the approach paper because of sensitive decisions involved.

Indo-Bhutan ties

The prestigious Indo-Bhutanese joint venture, the Rs. 244-crore Chukha hydel project, was formally commissioned by the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, on October 21, 1988 with an assurance that India would continue to provide assistance to various projects in the Himalayan kingdom.

An engineering marvel, the project which has been built and commissioned by India on a turnkey basis and has a capacity to generate 336 MW of power, has been financed entirely by India. The project will facilitate cheap power supply within Bhutan and to the eastern States of West Bengal, Sikkim, Bihar and Orissa through the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation transmission system at Birpara.

With the Bhutan King Jigme Singhye Wangchuk at his side, Mr. Venkataraman

said if India and Bhutan had embarked on this scheme posing major engineering and ecological challenges, "it is because we believe that developing countries must pool their resources in order to confer the benefits of modern technology on their people."

The King said, by this project, "we have demonstrated to the world that a large country like India can exist with a small neighbour like Bhutan in perfect peace, harmony and friendship." Chukha is in every sense a truly cooperative venture for not only was it implemented jointly but the benefits from it will flow in equal measure to both countries," the King observed.

The Chukha hydroelectric project is a shining symbol of Indo-Bhutanese friendship and cooperation. An engineering marvel, the project was constructed almost entirely by Indian engineers and workers. While for Bhutan it means the beginning of industrialisation, for some neighbouring Indian States it means freedom from power famine. Since Bhutan is at the dawn of industrial growth, it can now consume only a very small part of the power that Chukha produces. The offtake of power in the kingdom is confined to domestic lighting and a few saw mills. Over 95 per cent of the power now supplied by Chukha is consumed in India. West Bengal has the highest share of 35 per cent and Sikkim the lowest, 1.5 per cent.

India's decision to take up the Chukha hydro project might not have been based entirely on altruism. But the millions of units of power that Chukha has begun to generate will surely unleash the possibility of a landlocked region, where a centuries old civilisation has survived in spite of backbreaking poverty, emerging into the modern era. The average earnings of the Bhutanese are less than their Indian compatriots but they pay more for almost everything of daily necessity.

The visit of the President would further strengthen the close ties that exist between India and Bhutan. Frequent interaction between the heads of Government of the two countries has set their relations on a firm course. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, spent four days in the Himalayan kingdom in September not merely to enjoy the sylvan surroundings of Thimphu. There is a lot of mutuality of interests between the two countries. Bhutan like India has common borders with China, and this country has the responsibility of protecting it from external aggression. This itself is reason enough for New Delhi to be in constant dialogue with Thimphu.

The close ties that bind India and Bhutan reach back into the mists of antiquity. Geography creates an indissoluble bond. Generations of Bhutanese and Indian traders have passed in rich cavalcade through the mountain passes that lead into the plains. A shared heritage of history and culture makes for sympathetic understanding at all levels. It was Bhutan's third hereditary monarch, His Late Majesty King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who gave a new thrust to the ancient relationship. He had brought emergent Bhutan



The President Mr. R. Venkataraman and Mrs. Janaki Venkataraman paying homage to the former King Dhorji Wangchuk, in traditional style by offering scarves at National Memorial Chorten during their visit to Bhutan on October 18, 1988

into dynamic contact with renaissance India. Today Bhutan stands firmly by India's side in the quest for peace, amity and goodwill among nations.

India and Bhutan have called on the world community to focus attention on building peace. Appreciating India's role in the comity of nations and the nonaligned movement, King Wangchuk said India had spared no efforts towards promoting international peace and security. Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Indian President, the King praised India's role in championing the cause of Third World and in giving shape to the "common vision of collective self-reliance through the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation."

Ban on Rushdie's book

London-based Indian novelist Salman Rushdie's latest book *Satanic Verses* was banned by the Union Government on October 5, 1988 following a protest by a section of the Muslim community that it contained certain allusions to the life and the mission of Prophet Mohammad which were "offensive".

The Pakistan Government too has on October 13 banned the controversial book. Pakistan's Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Mr. Wasim Sajjad, told newsmen that the Government would not tolerate any derogatory reference to the holy Prophet. The book has also been banned in all the six oil-rich Gulf Cooperation Council states—U.A.E., Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

Angry Muslims across Britain also demanded that Mr. Rushdie's latest novel be withdrawn from bookshops and from the shortlist of the Booker Award in a move to internationalise the campaign against what they see as an attack on Islam. The campaign against the book was also taken to Jeddah, where Information Ministers from countries

belonging to the Organisation of Islamic Conference were urged on October 10 to make similar protests and ban the entry of the book in their countries.

The Trust administering the prestigious Booker Award condemned the Indian Government's banning of Mr. Rushdie's latest novel. A spokesman of the Book Trust, which has shortlisted the novel for this year's Booker Prize said the organisation "totally deplored" the step.

Mr. Rushdie has characterised the official ban on the import and reading of his novel in India as "an act of colossal illiberalism, great philistinism" and expressed the hope that the Government of India would act speedily "at a very high level" to reverse the decision. He remarked that the official spokesman's explanation that the ban was "a pre-emptive step" to avoid "misrepresentation" of passages in the novel "for political purposes" amounted to saying that "because the book might become the victim of unscrupulous elements in India, it is the book that must be punished."

Mr. Rushdie said his highly-acclaimed novel was "very serious work" which had been falsified. The ban, he said, would deprive readers of the chance to reach their own conclusions about "It took me five years to write this book," said the 41-year-old Bombay-born author who studied Islamic history in Cambridge University. "It is the result of five years of work on Islam, which has been central to my life. This is a very serious work. The views expressed are very serious ones."

The author urged the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to withdraw the Government ban on his controversial novel, saying he resented the book being used as "a political football" by Muslim fundamentalists like Syed Shahabuddin, Mr. Suleiman Sait and Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan. They did not care about the novel but were worried about the Muslim votes, he said.

The controversy over the book arose after an Indian fortnightly published some excerpts

from it some time ago. Syed Shahabuddin, MP, and some other Muslim 'leaders' reacted sharply to the book's contents and demanded that it should be banned. Syed Shahabuddin admitted that he had not read the book, but only its 'synopsis' published in the fortnightly. He said the book was not a work of literature. "It is offensive to the religious sentiments of the Muslims and thus attracts the provisions of Section 295 of the IPC. How can a reasonable Muslim accept the Prophet, whose sanctity is part of his faith, being abused?" he asked. Mr. Shahabuddin praised the Government for banning the book, saying that it was a reflection of Mr. Rushdie's "diseased mind".

Like Mr. Rushdie's earlier books, notably *Midnight's Children* and *Shame*, his latest book is also a fantasy with no claim to historical accuracy. It is essentially a spoof on the human situation and Mr. Rushdie himself has described it as his 'most comic' book. The author denied as a "complete falsification" charges that the book, which has been nominated for this year's Booker Prize misrepresents Islam. "Nowhere in my book do I vilify Mohammad's wives as prostitutes. And there is no direct attack on Islam," Mr. Rushdie said.

The surprise is that Mr. Rushdie, who has intimate knowledge of the Indian milieu and his co-religionists' sensitivities in the sub-continental context, should have chosen to write about the Prophet, under the transparent guise of Mahound, as he did. He writes about Mahound's twelve wives, transposes their names to twelve members of a seraglio. He conjures up Ayesha dressed only in butterflies.



Mr. Salman Rushdie

The ban has been criticised at home and abroad. It evoked strong response from the Federation of Publishers' and Booksellers' Associations in India, the largest representative body of the Indian book industry and registered its condemnation of the Government action which was taken without taking the book industry into confidence. A number of international writers' organisations urged Mr. Gandhi to lift the ban on *Satanic Verses*. Leading a spate of protests from London was the international PEN (short for poets, playwrights, editors, essayists and

(Continued on page 78)

The World

Coup bid in Maldives

Heavy armed mercenaries invaded Male the capital of Maldives in the Indian Ocean on November 3 1988 and the beleaguered President Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom sought international help including that of India to defeat the coup attempt. Unknown number of men landed in Male at the crack of dawn and stormed the presidential house. The President and a couple of his senior ministers evaded capture by the intruders.

In response to a request from the President of the island nation India despatched troops to the Maldives, following the attempted coup. In a swift operation 300 crack Indian paratroopers drove the intruding foreign mercenaries out of Maldives and secured for President Gayoom full control of the Indian Ocean island nation.



Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom

The coup attempt by about 100 mercenaries reportedly Sri Lankan nationals hired by disgruntled expatriate Maldivians collapsed in less than 24 hours after they had stormed the presidential palace and National Security headquarters in Male on October 4. The Indian forces intercepted one of the two boats from which the mercenaries had launched the attack on Male and were in hot pursuit of another believed to be carrying mercenaries and some hostages including the Transport Minister, Mr Ahmed Mujithaba.

The toll in the fighting is estimated to be

SOUTH ASIA'S GENDARME

Editorially commenting, under the heading "South Asia's Gendarme", on the Indian action to restore the lawful government of President Gayoom and subdue the mercenary force, The Times, London in its issue dated November 5, 1988 wrote:

"Thursday's (November 3) abortive coup in the Maldives Islands may be remembered less for its impact on the pretty coral islands in the Indian Ocean than for its repercussions in the South Asian region. The Indian Government's dispatch of an airborne force, supported by naval vessels, was a dramatic exercise in regional policing.

"The speed and success of the operation is a sign of India's own regional confidence. But Mr. Gandhi's action was not dictated by altruism alone. In helping the Maldives' Government, he also confirmed his country's desire and capacity to be the local superpower."

"India has learnt the difficult skill of exercising its military muscle for the region's good without appearing to threaten those it seeks to help. A calculated display of magnanimity will sometimes serve the same end."

between 20 and 30. Reports from Male said the Islamic Centre, the main mosque on the island was pitted with bullet holes and a few other Government offices, including the National Security Service headquarters were damaged.

The forces behind the attempted coup in the island which flourishes in the abundance of sun and fun business to sustain its tourist traffic could not be immediately established. There is no indication about who the attackers were, though four of them have been captured by Indian soldiers. Suspicion has focussed on a Maldivian businessman resident in Sri Lanka who is believed to have recruited members of Tamil militant groups. The attacking force apparently sailed from the west coast of Sri Lanka.

President Gayoom has been in power since November 1978 and in 1983 he had a brush with an attempted coup made by the deposed President, Mr Sayeed Ibrahim Nasir. Some British mercenaries were hired by Mr Nasir to stage the coup. Mr Nasir, who lives in Singapore, was suspected to be behind this attempt as well. The former President of the Maldives has, however, denied that he was involved in an attempt by foreign mercenaries to overthrow the Government of Mr Gayoom. Highly placed sources in the Government in India have spoken of the possible involvement of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and some other militant Tamil groups of Sri Lanka in the abortive coup attempt.

The Maldivian authorities were in touch with the Indian, U.S., Sri Lankan, Malaysian and Pakistani authorities through the crisis but it was clear that only India had the capability of reacting with the required

speed. The Indian decision to send troops to a neighbouring country in the larger interest of regional stability was conveyed to the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. The United States supported India's decision to despatch troops to the Maldives and offered India any assistance that was required.

India did well to rush to the rescue of the Maldives and beat back the foreign invading forces. India had a moral responsibility to undertake this mission, not merely because it alone could have airdropped crack troops within hours. The Maldives is a member of the Commonwealth and SAARC. The operation, well-planned and swiftly executed, went off like clockwork and the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had every reason to congratulate the armed forces on doing such a splendid job. The international action to India's move, ranging from the U.S. to SAARC countries like Nepal and Bangladesh, has been more than favourable.

The Indian effort was reminiscent of a similar venture by the Government of late Mrs Indira Gandhi in May 1971 to quell a rebellion against the Sri Lankan Government of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike by the extremist Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP). However, at that time the Indian side provided mainly security personnel without getting directly involved in the fighting. This is the second time that Indian troops have undertaken an operation in a neighbouring country, the first being in Sri Lanka, where under the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces undertook its disarmament operation against the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

The Maldives, an archipelago south-west

of India in the Indian Ocean, has a population of 184,000. The country is situated on more than 2,000 islands, many of which are desert coral islets. The total area is 298 square kilometres. Mr Gayoom survived coup attempts in 1980 and 1983. He was re-elected President for a third term on September 23 this year, winning 97 per cent of the votes polled.

Changes in Soviet poll system

Elections for the new Soviet Parliament will be open to competing candidates campaigning on a range of platforms according to radical reforms proposed in a draft law published on October 23, 1988. These changes under the Kremlin leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign for reform contrast with the traditional system of marking the single approved name on a ballot. The Bill, which will be submitted for approval by the Supreme Soviet, is to establish the system for electing a new Soviet Parliament with greater powers next April.

The draft law reflects decisions of the Communist Party conference in June last to make Soviet society more democratic and transfer more power from the party to state organs. "Soviet citizens will be guaranteed the right to free and thorough discussion of the political, professional and personal qualities of candidates and the right to campaign for or against them," the draft law declares.

The phrasing suggested Western-style election campaigns, with speeches, debates and criticism given full media coverage. It said the Press should enjoy access to election meetings and results. Members of any public organisation "including religious activists" will be able to seek election. Candidates will be able to present any platform "provided it does not contradict the Constitution or the law of the Soviet Union."

Under the new system, Soviet voters will elect by secret ballot 2,250 delegates to the Congress of people's deputies. They, in turn, choose a President and a smaller Parliament from among its members.

The new Parliament, still called the Supreme Soviet, will meet for up to eight months a year, rather than the present few days to rubber-stamp decisions by the Communist Party.

Mr Gorbachev is virtually certain to be elected to the new, more powerful Presidency, while remaining head of the Communist Party. His strength should be greatly enhanced by holding both offices.

The new President will head Parliament, name the Prime Minister, head the Defence Council, and sign new legislation into law. But the Congress of people's deputies will have the power to recall him—by secret ballot.

Two-thirds of the Congress deputies will

be chosen at constituency elections, generally with more than one candidate. If there is a single candidate, a majority of "no" votes will be considered a defeat.

The election commission will be obliged to publish full results of the polls, including the number of votes cast against candidates.

Candidates will have to gain a majority. If no clear winner emerges, a second round between the two leading candidates must be held within two weeks.

The remaining 750 candidates will be elected by organisations—the Communist Party (100 delegates), trade unions (100), cooperative organisations (100), Communist Youth League (75), the committee of Soviet women (75), army veterans (75), and scientific and cultural unions (each 75). A further 75 will come from other national organisations—local groups, such as the new nationalist movements in the Soviet Baltic, will not be represented.

Under the reforms, the minimum age of candidates will be lowered from 23 to 21, while the electorate will include all citizens over the age of 18.

Be that as it may, the new law does considerably expand the area of free speech in a country which has been fed so far with platitudes and propaganda. While it will not throw up novel designs to reshape Soviet society, it will ensure all the same that divergent views find expression at various levels of decision making. To that extent, elected bodies can claim to be very much more representative of the people than has been the case so far.

North Korea proposes confederation

North Korea proposed creating a new non-aligned Korean nation in which the socialist North and capitalist South would peacefully co-exist in a confederation.

The North Korea's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Kang Sok Ju, told the 43rd General Assembly of the United Nations on October 19, 1988 that the new nation would "realise national reunification leaving the two social systems in the North and the South as they are."

"There is no hidden attempt to insinuate 'unification through communisation' and no intention to impose our ideas and system on the other side," Mr Kang pledged.

The South Korea's UN mission said in a statement, "we think the North Korean delegation's speech appears to be a compilation of their past proposals." Our President (Mr Roh Tae-Woo) on October 19 suggested all those proposals of North and South Korea be discussed at the summit talks between the two parts of Korea.

The new Korea, which Mr Kang called "the Democratic Confederated Republic of Koryo", would have a Supreme National Assembly with an equal number of representatives from North and South. Mr Kang said the proposal was first suggested

by North Korea's President, Mr Kim Il Sung in 1980 and reiterated this September.

Koryo was one of three nations on the Korean peninsula 600 years ago, preceding the Lee dynasty that unified the three countries and lasted 500 years before Japan annexed Korea.

Mr Kang said, the new Koryo would abolish former military alliances and treaties, have a unified military command, and dissolve the demarcation line dividing North from South at the 38th Parallel.

The new nation also would be the sole representative of the entire peninsula in diplomatic relations with other nations and hold the sole Korean seat in the United Nations, he added.

Both Koreas currently hold non-voting observer status in the General Assembly and spoke to the Assembly by special invitation.

Koryo would be a neutral non-aligned nation, and the peninsula would become a nuclear-weapon free zone and ban the presence of foreign troops, Mr Kang said.

Mr Roh has called for a summit meeting with Mr Kim to adopt a non-aggression pact, but also told the General Assembly that before re-unification could occur, mutual trust between the nations must be established. Mr Kang said the leaders of the North and South must discuss the confederation concept at any summit.

North Korea has said previously it would only accept a summit meeting if the 42,000 American troops based in the South are pulled out. If the South is not ready to discuss re-unification, said Mr Kang, senior officials could at least meet to hold talks aimed at easing military tensions.

He also said the U.S. and North Korea should sign a peace agreement that would result in the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the South, a phased demilitarisation of the peninsula, and the establishment of a nuclear-free zone.

Although in the first stages the talks would be centred on the signing of a non-aggression pact, the two sides would eventually get down to serious negotiations on the unification issue. An imminent meeting between the leaders of North and South Korea is not on the cards but the important thing is that they have both taken positive steps for the easing of tension in the peninsula. It is against such a backdrop that a view will be taken of the visit of Mr Roh to the United Nations headquarters in October.

The major shift in Seoul's attitude to Pyongyang has of course to be seen in the broader framework of its attempt to get closer to the socialist nations, particularly China and the Soviet Union, and use their good offices. Mr Roh cannot but take note of the changing international environment—the marked improvement in the relations between Moscow and Washington and between Moscow and Beijing together with a willingness on the part of Japan to participate more deeply in

the political and economic affairs of East and South East Asia. Mr. Roh has therefore, proposed that the two Koreas meet with the U.S., Soviet Union, China and Japan to prepare the ground work for peace and security measures throughout North East Asia.

Pakistan facing worst inflation

The new Pakistani Government may find repairing a shattered economy even more difficult than reviving democratic institutions smothered by years of military rule.

According to several reports in the Pakistan press, the country was facing one of its worst bouts in inflation because of low savings and investment during the past decade or so.

The problem had been further confounded by resorting to massive deficit financing during the past three years and the country had become more and more dependent on foreign borrowings while production continued to shrink.

Commenting on the state of the Pakistani economy and the problems likely to confront the new rulers after the November elections, an expert recently said: "Pakistan cannot conceivably meet its double-related obligations. Little do those scrambling for power realise that the chickens are coming home to roost."

Describing Pakistan's decision to seek \$ 800 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a pointer to the crisis dimensions of the balance of payments position, the reports estimate that from the next financial year Islamabad may have to pay more by way of debt servicing than it might get as foreign aid funds. "And despite that, the external debt liability outstanding in 1997 would be more than \$ 11 billion."

Agreeing with a recent World Bank observation that "the Pakistani economy is, in certain important respects, living on borrowing time," the reports claim that Pakistan at present had neither the foreign exchange reserves nor the capacity to generate adequate foreign exchange earnings on a continuing basis to meet its import requirements and settle its external debt. The country's foreign exchange reserves reportedly fell by at least \$ 95 million in 1986-87 and by about \$ 300 million during the last fiscal year.

The reports also claim that inflows of aid have been falling over the years. While in 1977-78 Pakistan required only 38 per cent of fresh aid to meet servicing obligations of previous debts, by 1986-87, 87 per cent of fresh aid had to go towards repayment of interest and instalments of debts incurred earlier.

Asserting that the country's debt-servicing burden may soon reach Latin American proportions, the reports say that not only were export earnings barely

meeting half of the country's import bill but that foreign exchange coming in the form of workers' remittances was also declining significantly. Earlier, these remittances were bridging the gap between imports and exports.

The reports observed that "recent upheavals" on the political front had caused a serious setback to the Pakistani economy. During the past 11 years only a facade of resisting the pressure of donors to bring about "required structural" changes was kept up, the reports said.

The reports say that the country was paying the price for its "crippling dependence" on international lending agencies for funds and the Government has finally had to give in to the long standing demand of the World Bank and the IMF for liberalisation of its import policy. Not only have most of the non-tariff barriers gone but some lowering in the tariff walls has also been accomplished.

Criticising these steps of the Government, the reports say the other side of the coin is that this would also mean that precious foreign exchange would be available through official channels at the lower official exchange rate, merely to subsidise the consumption of the rich. "And if placement of non-tariff barriers is such a bad idea, why is it that practically all the developed countries have these elaborate quota arrangements and other restrictions?"

Citizenship for Lankan Indians

The Sri Lankan Government has on October 12, 1988 decided to grant citizenship to all stateless persons of Indian origin. A decision to this effect was taken at a Cabinet meeting presided over by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. The Cabinet approved a draft of a special legislation to amend the Citizenship Act of February 1986 to give effect to this decision.

According to the draft legislation, "grant of citizenship to stateless persons (special provision)", "notwithstanding any other law, every person (a) Who is of Indian origin lawfully resident in Sri Lanka, (b) Neither a citizen of Sri Lanka nor of India, (c) Has not at any time applied or even included in any application to the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka for grant of Indian citizenship, shall have the status of citizen of Sri Lanka with effect from the date of commencement of this Act and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which other citizens of Sri Lanka are entitled to by law."

Under an agreement between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka in 1986, it was agreed that India will grant citizenship to 5,06,000 stateless persons of Indian origin within six to eight months of the Sri Lankan Government passing legislation to grant citizenship to 4,69,000 stateless persons. Of these, India has already

granted citizenship to 4,22,000 and applications for 84,000 are under consideration.

Sri Lanka has so far granted citizenship to 2,36,000 but the remaining stateless persons could not be granted citizenship because of unforeseen circumstances. The proposed amendment of Citizenship Act would grant citizenship to all remaining persons, including their descendants.

Whatever else the decision taken may accomplish, it will have no impact on the other dispute going on between the Tamils and the Sri Lankan Government. This is because the citizenship issue concerns those Tamils who were taken to Sri Lanka as indentured labour in the twenties and were settled mostly in tea plantations in eastern and central areas. The Tamils of Northern Province and some pockets in Eastern Province settled there in last century, and hence became eligible to citizenship when the country became independent in 1948. The rule stipulated that only those who were born in the country before independence would be entitled to this right. The so-called stateless Tamils are among the most exploited sections of the Sri Lankan society, and the threat of repatriation had inhibited their natural urge to demand full rights.

World oil prices fall back to 1973 level

Fifteen years after the 1973 Arab oil embargo gave the Oil Producing Economic Community (OPEC) its chance to send oil prices soaring, they are back in real terms to where they began then. And, in a world which is now awash in oil, analysts of the petroleum market say the risks of a new "shock" which would create a 1970-style inflation and might tilt the West into a slump are sharply diminished.

Arab nations announced escalating cuts in supply to Western nations on October 17, 1973, to protest against their support to Israel in the Middle East war of that autumn. Panic in a tight market made it possible for OPEC, which had been created in 1960, to raise prices dramatically.

By January 1974, the price of light Middle East crude was at \$ 11.65 a barrel, up from \$ 3. But, after rising above \$ 34 in the early 1980s as the market remained tight and nervous, it is now back to around \$ 10, allowing for inflation, that is around where the OPEC decade began.

What happened was that skyhigh prices stampeded the West into a search for new oil outside OPEC control and also into conserving energy and using more gas, coal and nuclear power, so that the 1980s have witnessed a glut in petroleum. However, many Americans still fear a repeat of 1973's rationing lines at the petrol pump. About 62 per cent of people questioned in a recent poll said they expected to be sitting in line for petrol again within five years.

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests ?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



Mr. Madan Lal

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lal was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. He will advise our readers on how to prepare for these tests, every month.

asked in the competitive examinations relate to salient or fundamental aspects of Geography, both physical and general, with particular emphasis on Geography of India. Such questions cover (a) Physical environment, economic geography and population, and (b) Geographical regions. The syllabus notified for the paper on General Knowledge is in broad general terms and does not require advanced or specialised study of the discipline concerned. It expects awareness of basic aspects of the topics mentioned in the syllabus. This, in other words, means that a student has to acquire broad general knowledge of each of the disciplines if he wishes to do well at an examination.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery on Geography, including Geography of India, which follows this brief note. The test paper contains 100 questions. As an aid for proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the key printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the reader in self-assessment:

- (i) Less than 30% score — Poor
- (ii) 31% to 50% score — Fair
- (iii) 51% to 65% score — Good
- (iv) 66% to 80% score — Very good
- (v) Above 80% score — Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60%.

In the November issue, this feature included two test batteries, one on Sports and the other on important world organisations such as the United Nations and Special Agencies. I do hope the readers found the information contained in the objective type questions in that feature of use.

In some of my previous write ups under this feature, I had mentioned that the paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted for recruitment to public services. I also stated that this paper has very extensive coverage

of subjects. It covers everyday science, history, economics, geography, political science, civics, current national and international affairs/events, Constitution of India, and so on. As the readers would have noticed from question papers of various examinations published in this magazine from time to time, the questions on Geography, including Geography of India, alone account for about 10 per cent of the total number of questions in a paper.

Every student, at the school level, gets acquainted with the broad outline of the subject of Geography in addition to many other subjects. The questions usually

Geography

1. The area of the Union of India is nearest to

- (a) 30 lakh sq km (b) 33 lakh sq km (c) 36 lakh sq km (d) 39 lakh sq km

2. India's land border with the neighbouring countries is, in length, nearly

- (a) 10 thousand km (b) 12 thousand km (c) 15 thousand km (d) 17 thousand km

3. After independence in 1947, the States in India were reorganised on linguistic basis. Their number at present is

- (a) 21 (b) 22 (c) 24 (d) 25

4. India's coastline, in length, is nearly

- (a) 4 thousand km (b) 5 thousand km (c) 6 thousand km (d) 7 thousand km

5. The census of the British Indian administration covering the entire Indian

sub-continent came out in 1881 put the population at a little over

- (a) 250 millions (b) 300 millions (c) 350 millions (d) 400 millions

6. India has ten major sea-ports. Which of the following group of five such ports is on the eastern coast?

- (a) Calcutta, Cochin, Paradeep, Madras and Tuticonn (b) Calcutta, Madras, Paradeep, Tuticonn and Visakhapatnam (c) Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Mangalore and Visakhapatnam (d) Bombay, Kandla, Madras, Mormugao and Mangalore

7. Three important rivers of the Indian sub-continent have their sources near the Mansarovar Lake on the Great Himalayas. These rivers are

- (a) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej (b) Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Yamuna (c) Brahmaputra, Indus, and Sutlej (d) Jhelum, Sutlej and Yamuna

8. Which of the following important rivers does not pour its waters into the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganges (c) Godavari (d) Narmada

9. Which of the following rivers of the Indian sub-continent covers the longest distance from its source to the sea in which it pours its waters?

- (a) Brahmaputra (b) Ganges (c) Godavari (d) Indus

10. Which of the following important centres of pilgrimage is not situated on the

banks of the Ganges?

(a) Allahabad (b) Hardwar (c) Mathura (d) Varanasi

11. The total length of the river Ganges is about

(a) 2,500 km (b) 2,800 km (c) 3,100 km (d) 3,500 km

12. No other part of India receives so heavy a rainfall during winter months as the State of

(a) Gujarat (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Tamil Nadu

13. Which of the following States produces nearly two-thirds of the total coconut produced in India?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

14. Lines drawn on a map through places having equal height above sea level are called

(a) Contours (b) Isobars (c) Isotherms (d) Isotopes

15. Isotherms are imaginary lines drawn on a map which connect places of equal

(a) Atmospheric pressure (b) Humidity (c) Rainfall (d) Temperature

16. Western Rajasthan receives scant rainfall because

(a) The Aravallis obstruct the rain bearing winds (b) It lies in the rain shadow region (c) It lies in a region too hot to permit precipitation (d) It lies in the region of rain bearing winds

17. Solar eclipse takes place when

(a) The earth comes between the sun and the moon (b) The moon comes between the sun and the earth (c) The sun comes between the moon and the earth (d) None of the above

18. The Indian sub-continent lies

(a) Wholly in the northern hemisphere (b) Wholly in the southern hemisphere (c) Mostly in the northern hemisphere and partly in the southern hemisphere (d) Mostly in the southern hemisphere and partly in the northern hemisphere

19. The phenomenon of an opening occurring in the earth's surface through which a jet of hot water and steam is forced out at irregular intervals is called

(a) Crater (b) Geyser (c) Hot spring (d) Volcano

20. The country which leads in the production of rubber is

(a) Australia (b) Indonesia (c) Malaysia (d) Thailand

21. Which of the following States produces the largest quantity of jute?

(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Orissa (d) West Bengal

22. The 'water table' refers to

(a) The lower limit of the zone of saturation (b) The upper limit of the zone of saturation (c) The contact zone of permeable and impermeable rocks (d) Seepage of water into fissures lying below the earth's surface

23. Which of the following countries is across the Nathu La pass?

(a) Burma (b) China (c) Nepal (d) Thailand

24. Which of the following States is the

biggest in area in India?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

25. In which of the following minerals is India not self-sufficient?

(a) Copper (b) Iron ore (c) Manganese (d) Mica

26. In our country, the south-west monsoon winds blow from

(a) March to mid June (b) Mid June to September (c) October to December (d) January to February

27. The term used in Geography for showing pressure conditions on a map is

(a) Isotherms (b) Isohyets (c) Isohels (d) Isobars

28. Which of the following instruments is used for recording earthquake waves?

(a) Barograph (b) Hydrograph (c) Pantograph (d) Seismograph

29. Vernal Equinox falls on

(a) 21st March (b) 21st June (c) 23rd September (d) 22nd December

30. Which of the following States has the longest coastline?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

31. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is known as

(a) Stratosphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Troposphere (d) Mesosphere

32. For the study of climate, which of the following is not relevant?

(a) Dew point (b) Flash point (c) Hygrogram (d) Stevenson screen

33. The 'Jog Falls', or Gersopa Falls the highest in India, are in the State of

(a) Assam (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka

34. Erosion of soil by a river mainly depends upon

(a) Its depth (b) Its length (c) The speed at which it flows (d) Its width

35. The latitude of a place expresses its angular position relative to the plane of

(a) Axis of the Earth (b) Equator (c) North Pole (d) South Pole

36. Which of the following is known as the 'Red Planet'?

(a) Mars (b) Mercury (c) Saturn (d) Venus

37. Which of the following rivers is called the 'Ganga of South India'?

(a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

38. The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed recently with the help of Japan, is on the river

(a) Cauvery (b) Ganges (c) Godavari (d) Narmada

39. Floods are almost a regular feature in the coastal lowland of Orissa, devastating inundation occurring in this belt almost every other year. The major cause is

(a) Large-scale deforestation of catchment areas of the rivers (b) The offshore bars which choke the mouths of rivers and obstruct the free flow of water into the sea (c) That the rivers have a tendency to change their courses (d) All of the above

40. Which of the following has the

highest wind-velocity?

(a) Hurricane (b) Tornado (c) Typhoon (d) Thunderstorm

41. Hirakud dam has been built on the river

(a) Mahanadi (b) Krishna (c) Cauvery (d) Brahmaputra

42. The geographical region which is the largest producer of cotton is

(a) North-west region (b) Central region (c) Deccan region (d) North-east region

43. The famous Amarnath shrine is in the State of

(a) Gujarat (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Uttar Pradesh

44. The Salal Project is on the river

(a) Chenab (b) Jhelum (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej

45. Which state produces the largest quantity of gold?

(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka

46. India has not only the largest area under cultivation but is also the largest producer in the world of

(a) Cotton (b) Rice (c) Sugarcane (d) Wheat

47. Of the total world population, India alone has as much as

(a) 10 per cent (b) 14 per cent (c) 18 per cent (d) 22 per cent

48. The highest density of population is in the State of

(a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

49. The Indian State leading in the production of mica is

(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh

50. India has fairly adequate reserves of gypsum, about half of which are located in the State of

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu

51. Which of the following States leads in the production of coal?

(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) West Bengal

52. Which of the following groups of States has the largest deposits of iron ore?

(a) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (b) Bihar and Orissa (c) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (d) West Bengal and Assam

53. Which of the following major seaports handles the largest volume of our foreign trade?

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Cochin (d) Mormugao

54. Which of the following foodgrain crops occupies the largest part of the cropped area in India?

(a) Barley and Maize (b) Jowar and Bajra (c) Rice (d) Wheat

55. The percentage of our total population, employed in agriculture is nearly

(a) 40 per cent (b) 50 per cent (c) 60 per cent (d) 70 per cent

56. The number of ship-building yards in the public sector in India is

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

57. Which of the following States has the most acute problem of erosion of its coastal

areas by the sea?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala
(d) Maharashtra

58. The only state which produces saffron in India is

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) Sikkim

59. Oilseeds are grown in all parts of India. From which of the following oilseeds do we extract the largest quantity of edible oil?

- (a) Cotton seeds (b) Groundnut (c) Mustard and rapeseed (d) Safflower

60. Which State in India leads in the production of tea?

- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) West Bengal

61. India was not self-sufficient in the production of foodgrains during the first two decades after Independence. Through intensive research, seeds of high yielding dwarf varieties were developed. Which one of the following is an example of seeds of wheat?

- (a) Ganga-101 (b) Kalyan Sona (c) Sabarmati (d) Swarna

62. High temperature and heavy rainfall provide ideal conditions for cultivation of one of our principal foodgrain crops in the coastal and eastern India. This crop is

- (a) Maize (b) Millets (c) Rice (d) Wheat

63. Which of the following States has deposits of lignite and uses it for generation of electricity?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

64. Which one of the following States leads in the manufacture and production of textiles?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

65. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called

- (a) Basalt (b) Lacolith (c) Lava (d) Magma

66. When rain falls through a cold layer of air near the earth's surface, rain drops get frozen into ice. This type of precipitation is called

- (a) Ice crystals (b) Hail (c) Sleet (d) Snowfall

67. Which one of the following major sea ports is without a natural harbour?

- (a) Bombay (b) Paradeep (c) Mormugao (d) Visakhapatnam

68. Which of the following countries produces the largest quantity of wool?

- (a) Australia (b) India (c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.

69. The most salty sea in the world is

- (a) Arabian sea (b) Dead sea (c) Mediterranean sea (d) Red sea

70. Which amongst the following countries produces the largest quantity of gold in the world?

- (a) Canada (b) China (c) Malaysia (d) South Africa

71. A huge mass of ice fed by snow on a high mountain slowly sliding downhill before it starts melting is called

- (a) Avalanche (b) Glacier (c) Iceberg (d) Typhoon

72. Which of the following is the biggest

multi-purpose river valley project?

- (a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Damodar Valley (c) Hirakud (d) Tungbhadra

73. When it rains, the relative humidity in the atmosphere is

- (a) 50 per cent (b) 60 per cent (c) 80 per cent (d) 100 per cent

74. Which one of the following is our most important cash crop?

- (a) Cotton (b) Jowar (c) Paddy (d) Wheat

75. The largest number of sugar mills in India is located in the state of

- (a) Bihar (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

76. Black cotton soils (or Regur soils) are formed due to disintegration of

- (a) Granite (b) Basalt (c) Charcoal (d) Rhyolite

77. The river Sutlej, on which the Bhakra Dam has been built, originates from

- (a) A spring in Verinag (b) Near Bara Lacha Pass in Lahul (c) Rakas Lake in Tibet (d) Mansarovar Lake

78. Which of the following important rivers of India does not originate from the Western Ghats?

- (a) Cauvery (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Mahanadi

79. The State in India which produces the largest quantity of common salt is

- (a) Gujarat (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

80. Coal is an example of

- (a) Igneous rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks (c) Sedimentary rocks (d) None of the above

81. The instrument used for measuring air pressure is called

- (a) Anemometer (b) Barometer (c) Hygrometer (d) Thermometer

82. In which of the following units is "atmospheric pressure" measured?

- (a) Grams per cubic metre (b) Kilometres per hour (c) Kilograms per square metre (d) Millimetres

83. An Anemometer is used for

- (a) Finding out wind direction (b) Measuring humidity (c) Measuring precipitation (d) Finding out wind speed

84. The instrument used for finding out wind direction is named

- (a) Anemometer (b) Barometer (c) Hygrometer (d) Wind vane

85. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) When temperature of air increases, its capacity to hold moisture decreases (b) Absolute humidity is expressed in grams per cubic metre of air (c) With every 165 metres of ascent, 1°C of temperature is reduced (d) The higher the temperature, the lower the air pressure

86. Which of the following towns has the largest sea beach?

- (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Trivandrum (d) Visakhapatnam

87. The land-mass of which of the following countries lies in two continents?

- (a) Australia (b) France (c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.

88. Which of the following areas or

regions is most prone to earthquakes?

- (a) Ganga-Brahmaputra valley (b) Deccan plateau (c) Plains of Northern India (d) Western Ghats

89. A volcano is a vent or an opening in the earth's crust through which comes out

- (a) Clouds of gases (b) Molten lava and cloud of gases (c) Molten lava, dust and steam and even pieces of rocks (d) All of the above

90. Our standard of living is among the lowest in the world, half the population living below the poverty line. The chief cause for this situation is

- (a) Low and stagnant production in the industrial sector (b) Low and stagnant production in the agricultural sector (c) Manifold increase in the population (d) Frequent devastation of crops through floods

91. Which of the following countries has the largest population?

- (a) China (b) India (c) U.S.A. (d) U.S.S.R.

92. Which set of two rivers given below together form the world's largest delta before their waters flow into the respective seas?

- (a) Danube and the Thames (b) Euphrates and the Nile (c) Ganges and the Brahmaputra (d) Seine and the Rhine

93. Coir industry in India is chiefly located in

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

94. The Indian Railways carry the largest bulk of our freight and passengers. The total length of the railways criss-crossing the country is nearest to the figure of

- (a) 40,000 km (b) 50,000 km (c) 60,000 km (d) 70,000 km

95. Roads running from one end of the country to the other in India passing through several States are called National Highways. These are

- (a) Developed and maintained by the respective States (b) Developed by the States concerned but maintained by the Central Government (c) Developed by the Central Government but maintained by the States concerned (d) Developed and maintained by the Central Government

96. The number of major and international airports in India is

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

97. Measured from the appropriate base line, the territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of

- (a) 8 nautical miles (b) 12 nautical miles (c) 16 nautical miles (d) 20 nautical miles

98. India exports all of the following except

- (a) Copper (b) Manganese (c) Mineral oil (d) Iron ore

99. The oldest oil refinery in India is at

- (a) Digboi (in Assam) (b) Haldia (near Calcutta) (c) Koyali (near Baroda) (d) Noonmati (in Assam)

100. Diesel locomotives for the Indian Railways are being manufactured at

- (a) Chittaranjan (b) Jamshedpur (c) Perambur (d) Varanasi

(Answers on page 62)

Be Tolerant

A general human characteristic is to indulge in certain activities which they do not tolerate on the part of others. In other words, each individual dislikes certain things on the part of others but when it comes to himself he likes and enjoys the very same things. The motto that "Do unto others as you would like others to do you," is rarely practised. The person who aspires to become a leader has to understand this basic human tendency, nature or weakness. There are very rare exceptions. But, by and large, almost everyone is governed by this general rule.

Take a simple example, when the other person talks about his own exploits you get bored. You say that he is beating his own drum or blowing his own trumpet. But don't you want to talk about your own exploits? Don't you want to impress others? Don't you want to feel important? The leader will have no difficulty to motivate others if he can conquer this natural tendency and to behave in the reverse manner. People do not want themselves to be criticised or found fault with. But they have to criticise others. Sometimes they enjoy it. In our previous analysis, we examined how a leader can effectively motivate others by avoiding criticism. We also saw how, when it is imperative, one's mistakes can be indirectly and tactfully brought to his notice. We concluded that the ideal thing is to indirectly help the individual to discover his own mistakes.

Let us now see how this will work in the reverse direction. The general rule as we saw is that no one wants to be blamed, criticised or found fault with. If you criticise them or blame them, they go out of the way to defend themselves. The greater your argument, the stronger your evidence, the more adamant they prove to be. So far as you, the leader-aspirant, are concerned, try and behave the other way and see what happens. Suppose someone blames you for something and if you were to agree with him, what happens then. You will find the wind has been taken out of his sails. Your agreeing with him will bowl him over completely. He would have come prepared for a real showdown and a tough fight. He would have thought of various arguments and counter-arguments. Because his nature tells him that he cannot expect others to admit their mistakes. But you have taken him by surprise. Your ready agreement will completely disarm him. He may even get confused and will start doubting his own conclusions. You do not defend yourself as he was expecting you to do. You are not even offering any excuses. You admit that you are in the wrong. This would induce the other individual to have

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

more respect for you.

"I guess I was speeding, I am really sorry," admits the driver, and the traffic policeman, expecting a stout denial, finds himself unable to believe his own ears. The result. He lets the offender off with a warning, instead of fining him or asking him to appear before the court. You can guess what will happen if the speeding motorist tried to defend himself. No matter what excuses or explanations he would have given, the traffic constable would not have listened to them. It would have ended up in a bigger argument and the traffic policeman would have dragged the offender to the court. Therefore, when you are in such a situation, the right thing to do is to admit it straightaway.

Often people find fault with you in order to get the feeling of importance. If you happen to be on the wrong side and you admit the fact without any fuss, they will get the feeling of importance and at the same time they will also respect you and like you. In fact you need not even have to wait for others to find and point out your mistakes. The moment you know that you are in the wrong, it is better for you to admit it straightaway before even the other persons get a chance to point it out to you. If you know that you are going to be blamed anyhow, why not blame yourself and resort to some self-criticism instead of being criticised by others. Say about yourself all the damaging things which you know the other person is contemplating to say about you, and say them before he has a chance to utter them. You will find that this approach takes the force out of his argument. In 99 cases out of 100, you will find that the other person, instead of criticising you, will take a generous attitude. He will forgive you for your mistakes and instead of exaggerating it he will belittle it. Therefore, when you are wrong be honest to yourself and learn to admit your mistakes quickly and with enthusiasm. When you do so you will find the other person respecting you and at the same time ignore your mistakes.

It is no disgrace to make a mistake and to err is human. According to the great railroad magnet James J. Hill, "the man who has not made mistakes is either a fool or a coward." A fool will not know that he is committing mistakes. He cannot distinguish between right or wrong. Therefore, the question of a fool realising his own mistakes does not arise. Similarly, a coward will always be cautious. He will never take the

lead. He will never have the courage to take a plunge. He will wait for the others to take the lead. Since he would be only a follower, the question of his committing mistakes also will be rare.

Therefore, an individual who wants to take bold actions, wants to seize the opportunities and make full use of them, may make a mistake now and then. A wise man should only be careful to learn from his mistakes. Since a dynamic and bold individual who displays initiative is not debarred from making mistakes, there is no harm in admitting your mistakes when you know that you made one. It is only the ignorant people and small persons, who hesitate to admit their mistakes.

On the other hand, great and famous people unhesitatingly own up their wrongs. The great Lincoln was well-known for his readiness to admit his mistakes. Once the Commander of the Union Forces General Grand disobeyed Lincoln's specific orders, but the General won the battle and proved successful. Lincoln, the President of the United States, wrote a communication to his General not to take him to task for his insubordination, but to openly admit that the General had been right but he himself had been wrong. The man who insists that he is always right, you will find him to be the most unpopular type. He will be dead set on convincing everyone that he has been absolutely right; he can never be wrong. He will always argue and defend himself. In the end he will end up as the most quarrelsome and unwanted type. Everyone will try to avoid him and shun him.

Suppose you are not in the wrong but the other person unnecessarily blames you, are you then supposed to admit that you are in the wrong, just to please him or give him the satisfaction or the feeling of importance? Certainly not. You should admit your mistakes only when you know that you have committed them. You admit your wrong without any arguments provided you are in the wrong. In case you are not in the wrong and you know for certain that the other individual is blaming you under some misapprehension, then you already know what to do.

We have discussed this at some length in our previous discussion. All you have to do in this case is to agree with him that he might be on the right, but at the same time inform him that you have some nagging doubts. Therefore, request him to verify the facts. Ask him to follow the scientific approach. You know for certain that the facts will prove him wrong. Help him then to discover the facts. Let him find out and know that he has been wrongly blaming you.

(Continued on page 37)

Constitution Of India

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The Union Legislature—The Parliament Of India

Under the Constitution, the legislature of the Union is called Parliament. The Indian Parliament is constituted on the basis of the principle of bicameralism, that is, the legislature having two Houses or Chambers. As the Constitution established a federal system of government, there was almost unanimity among the framers for achieving a balance between the direct representation of people and the representation of the States by setting up two Houses, one representing the people as a whole and the other the States. The two Houses of Parliament are the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). The names of the Houses fairly reflect the character of their composition. The House of the People is composed of directly elected representatives on the basis of adult franchise and territorial constituencies. The Council of States is composed mainly of representatives of the States elected by the State Assemblies.

As has been pointed out earlier, the President is an integral part of Parliament. Under Article 79, Parliament shall consist of the President and the two Houses. Making the President a part of Parliament is in conformity with the principles and traditions of parliamentary government. In England, Parliament is constituted of King (or Queen), the House of Lords and the House of Commons. In contrast, the President of the United States is not a part of the American Congress. Whereas the presidential system of government emphasises the separation of the executive and legislative powers, the parliamentary system lays stress on the intimate relationship and the interdependence of the executive and the legislature. Ministers of the government are at the same time members of the legislature. Although the President himself is not a member of the legislature, his participation in the legislative process is ensured by making him a part of Parliament. The fact that he is the chief executive authority and that the executive power is co-extensive with the legislative powers also makes it necessary that the President should become an integral part of Parliament.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People is popularly

known as the "Lower House" of Parliament and its members are elected directly by the people. Unlike many other constitutions, the maximum number of members to be elected to the Lok Sabha is fixed by the Constitution. Originally, this number was fixed at 500. But the Seventh Amendment of the Constitution, following the reorganisation of States in 1956, raised it to 520. The Thirty-first Amendment of the Constitution in 1973 further raised it to not more than 545. Of these a maximum of 20 seats are reserved for the Union Territories. (This figure of 20 stands altered with the three Union Territories, i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Mizoram getting the Statehood.) The remaining members are to be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the States. For this purpose, to each State is allotted a certain number of seats on the basis of its population in proportion to the total population of all the States. For the purpose of election, each State is divided into territorial units called constituencies which are more or less of the same size in regard to population.

The present total strength of the House, which is 544 members, includes two Anglo-Indian representatives who have been nominated to the House by the President. This is in accordance with a special provision in the Constitution under which the President will nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if this community is not adequately represented in the House. On the basis of the 1951 census, India had a population of 360 million. But in 1971, it was about 600 million and in 1981 around 684 million. With the present 542 elected members in the House, one member at present represents over 1.2 million of the population, a very low rate of representation indeed.

The election to the Lok Sabha is conducted on the basis of adult franchise, every man or woman who has completed the age of 21 years being eligible to vote. The Constitution provides for secret ballot. According to the present system, a candidate who secures the largest number of votes is declared elected. Some members had advocated the system of proportional representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha. This was opposed by B. R. Ambedkar who pointed out that with the present standard of

literacy, India was not ready for proportional representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha. Further, proportional representation might bring about a multiplicity of political parties and a chronic instability in government.

The normal life of the Lok Sabha is five years from the date of its first meeting, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President of India. The President is also empowered to extend the life of the House for one year at a time during a national emergency. But in any case, the life of the House cannot be extended beyond six months after the emergency has ceased to operate. The House shall meet at least twice a year and the interval between two consecutive sessions shall be less than six months. The time and the place of meeting will be decided by the President who will summon the House to meet. He has also the power to prorogue the House, that is, to put off the meeting of the House from one session to another.

There is hardly any qualification that the Constitution prescribes for a member of Parliament except that he should be a citizen of India and has completed the age of twenty-five years if he seeks election to the House of the People and thirty years if he seeks election to the Council of States. A striking feature of the electoral law is that a candidate for election to the Lok Sabha may stand from any parliamentary constituency from any of the State in India. Such a provision, which is almost unknown in other federal States, is an incidence of the principle of citizenship which emphasises the unity of the nation. A person who seeks election to the Council of States, however, should be an elector in any of the parliamentary constituencies of the State from which he is standing for election. This emphasises the principle that the Rajya Sabha is a representative of the States.

The Constitution has laid down certain disqualifications for membership. These are: (1) no person can be a member of both Houses of Parliament or a member both of Parliament and of a State legislature. There is no bar to a candidate contesting at the same time as many seats as he likes or to as many legislatures as he likes. But if he is elected to more than one seat, he should vacate all except one according to his choice. If the same person is elected to both a parliamentary seat and a seat in a

State legislature and if he does not resign his seat in the State legislature before a specified period, his seat in Parliament will become vacant; (2) a person will be disqualified, if he absents himself for a period of sixty days from the meetings of the House without the permission of the House; (3) if he holds an office of profit under any government in India; (4) if he is of unsound mind; (5) if he is an undischarged insolvent; (6) if he voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign state.

In pursuance of the powers granted under Article 327 to regulate matters of election, Parliament passed in 1951 the Representation of the People Act which too lays down certain conditions for disqualification. These are: (1) a member of Parliament should not have been found guilty by a court or an election tribunal of certain election offences or corrupt practices in election; (2) he should not have been convicted by a court in India of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for a period of less than two years; (3) he should not have failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner prescribed; (4) he should not have been dismissed for corruption or disloyalty from government service; (5) he should not be a director or managing agent or hold an office of profit under any corporation in which the government has any financial interest; and (6) he should not have any interest in government contracts, execution of government work or service. These disqualifications should not exist on the date of nomination of a candidate for election and on the date when the results are declared.

Officers of Parliament

THE SPEAKER

The Lok Sabha is presided over by the Speaker who is elected by the House from among its own members. The office of the Speaker is one of great dignity and authority. Once elected to the office, the Speaker cuts off his party and group affiliation and is expected to function in a true spirit of independence and impartiality. For the proper discharge of his functions, the Constitution vests in him a number of special powers. In addition to these, the Rules of Procedure of the House confer on him a variety of powers for the orderly and efficient conduct of the business of the House. The Speaker is thus the guardian and custodian of the rights and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

The Speaker can be removed from office by a special resolution of the House passed by a majority of all the then members of the House.

A special feature of the Speaker's office is that even when the House is dissolved,

the Speaker does not vacate his office. He will continue in office until a new Speaker is elected when the new House meets. The Speaker is entitled to a regular salary. Within a short period of three and a three-quarter decades during which the Speaker's office has been in existence, conventions have already been established and the Speaker has indeed become a true symbol of the dignity and independence of the House as well as the guardian of the rights and privileges of its members.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

The Deputy Speaker, who presides over the House of the People in the absence of the Speaker, is elected in the same manner in which the Speaker is elected by the House. He can be removed from office also in the same manner. When he sits in the seat of the Speaker, he has all the powers of the Speaker and can perform all his functions. One of his special privileges is that when he is appointed as a member of a parliamentary committee, he automatically becomes its chairman. By virtue of the office that he holds, he has a right to be present at any meeting of any committee if he so chooses and can preside over its deliberations. His rulings are generally final, in any case, so far as they are related to the matters under discussion, but the Speaker may give guidance in the interest of uniformity in practice. Whenever the Deputy Speaker is in doubt, he reserves the matter for the ruling of the Speaker.

The Deputy Speaker, however, is otherwise like any ordinary member when the Speaker presides over the House. He may speak like any other member, maintain his party affiliation and vote on propositions before the House as any ordinary member. The Deputy Speaker is entitled to a regular salary.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

To facilitate the work of the House in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, there is provision for one of the members of the House out of a panel of six Chairmen, whom the Speaker nominates from time to time, to preside over its deliberations. When the Chairman sits in the Speaker's chair, he has all the powers of the Speaker just as the Deputy Speaker has when he acts for the Speaker. The Chairman, however, is just an ordinary member as soon as he vacates the Speaker's chair. A healthy convention has been built up by which the Speaker nominates members on the Panel of Chairmen irrespective of their party affiliations. As a result, some of the members of the panel come from the ranks of the opposition parties.

SECRETARY

The Constitution authorises each House of Parliament to have its own secretarial staff and also gives them the power to regulate by law the conditions of service of

those appointed to the secretarial staff. The Lok Sabha Secretariat is headed by Secretary-General who is a permanent officer. He discharges on behalf of the Speaker the various administrative and executive functions connected with the work of the House.

CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF RAJYA SABHA

While the presiding officers of the Lok Sabha are called the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, their opposite numbers in the Rajya Sabha are called the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman respectively. It has already been mentioned that the Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. We have also seen in that connection the method of his election, the manner in which he may be removed from office and his functions and powers. As the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha, his functions and powers are the same as those of the Speaker. He is, however, not a member of the House.

In the absence of the Chairman, the House is presided over by the Deputy Chairman. He is a member of the House and is elected by the members of the House. He may be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council. He is entitled to a regular salary.

The Council of States also has a panel of members called "Vice-Chairmen" nominated by the Chairman for the purpose of presiding over the House in the absence of both the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. The Secretariat of the Rajya Sabha is headed by a Secretary-General who discharges the same functions as the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States is the "Upper House" of Parliament and is popularly called the "House of Elders". In spite of the academic and theoretical denunciations of second chambers, the Constituent Assembly was practically unanimous about the usefulness and necessity of the Council of States as an integral part of the general scheme of the Union Government.

The maximum strength of the House is fixed at 250. Its present strength is 244. Of these 12 members are nominated by the President. The remaining 232 are elected by the various State Legislative Assemblies, thus making the Council predominantly an indirectly elected body. For the purpose of this election, to each State is allotted a certain number of seats in the Council. The main basis of such allotment is the strength of the population in each State. But this is not the sole consideration. The smaller States have been accorded some weightage in representation.

Members of each State Legislative

Assembly form the electorate for the purpose of electing the requisite number of members allotted to each State, thus ensuring the principle of State representation in the "Upper Chamber" of Parliament. The election of members to the Council from the State Assemblies is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and voting is by secret ballot.

The Council of States is a permanent body. The members of the Council are elected for six years. At the end of every second year, one-third of the members are re-elected. This provision enables the Council to retain its political complexion in a more stable manner than the Lok Sabha which after every election is a completely new House.

Relationship between the two Houses

Although the participation and collaboration of both the Houses are essential for all legislative activities and without such collaboration practically nothing can be done in the legislative field, the Constitution has recognised the superiority of the House of the People over the Council of States in certain respects. The first and perhaps the most important of these is the relationship between Parliament and the Council of Ministers. The Upper House has hardly any control over the Ministers who are jointly and individually responsible for their actions to the House of the People. Not that the Ministers, if they so choose, can ignore the Council of States. The Council has every right to be fully informed of all matters connected with the Government's activities which are raised on its floor. But it has no right to pass a censure motion against the Government of the day.

Secondly, the power of the Council with regard to Money Bills is almost negligible. Every Money Bill should be introduced in the Lok Sabha. It is the fundamental principle of every taxation measure that it should be taken only with the consent of the people. In a democracy, the people's consent is essential both for the raising of public revenues and their spending. Here again, the people's consent can be expressed only by a House which is elected directly by the people. Under the procedure established by the Constitution, however, the Council is not altogether prevented from scrutinising Money Bills. But its power is only of an advisory character. Every Money Bill passed by the House will go to the Council for its consideration and within fourteen days after the receipt of the Bill, the Council must take whatever action it deems fit. It may pass it in which case the Bill goes to the President for his assent. If the Bill is amended or rejected by the Council it goes back to the House where it is reconsidered and voted by a simple majority and sent to the President. Thus, in financial matters, the Rajya Sabha has only an advisory role and the Lok Sabha has the final say.

In all other matters of legislation, including constitutional amendments, the extent of the Council's power is the same as that of the House. A Bill can be initiated either in the House or in the Council. The Council may amend or reject a Bill that is passed by the House. If the House does not agree with the action of the Council, the contested measure is placed before a joint sitting of both the Houses and passed by a simple majority. As the total membership of the Council is less than even half the total strength of the House of the People, the House is naturally bound to win in a conflict of this nature between the two. A Bill passed in a joint sitting is sent straight to the President for his assent.

Besides, there are two other provisions which confer upon the Council, as the sole representative of the States, powers in its own right and to the exclusion of the House. These are of considerable importance from a constitutional point of view. Under Article 249, the Council, with the support of two-thirds of its members sitting and voting, is empowered to declare that, in the national interest, Parliament should make laws with respect to a matter that is included in the State List. On the passing of such a resolution, it becomes lawful for Parliament to make laws with respect to that matter for the whole or any part of India for a period of

one year.

The second exclusive power of the Council is connected with the setting up of all-India services. The special characteristic of an all-India service is that it is common to the Union and the States. As such, the setting up of such a service affects the powers of the States. Therefore, here again, the Council is given the power to decide by a resolution supported by two-thirds majority the question of setting up of an all-India service. Hence, any laws connected with such a service can be initiated only if the Council passes such a resolution.

These provisions make the Rajya Sabha an important part of the governmental machinery and not an ornamental superstructure. It was not designed to play the humble role of an unimportant adviser, nor of an occasional check on hasty legislation. Its comparatively small and, therefore, compact size, its permanent character which ensures a certain degree of stability and continuity in thought and action, and its having a large number of "elder statesmen" among its members, and its broad-based representative character, all these, in course of time should help to establish it not only as a respectable but also beneficial and influential body though not equal in power in all respects with the Lok Sabha.

(Continued from page 34)

But do not expect that he should admit his mistake. Allow him to save his face. If the other person is in the wrong, do not take it upon yourself to prove that he is in the wrong. If it is necessary, inescapable or absolutely essential, just help him to know that he is in the wrong. Let him discover the fact himself.

But when you are in the wrong make no bones about it. Just admit that fact straight. Say sorry and be done with that. Just try this and see how far you are able to go in motivating and influencing others. While practising this technique, you must bear in mind not to belittle yourself down unnecessarily. On the one hand, you should not blow your own trumpet or beat your own drum. At the same time, you should not also run yourself down unnecessarily.

As far as possible you need not have to talk about yourself at all. There will be no occasion because nobody is interested to know about you or talk about yourself. The other person is interested in himself. He wants to talk about himself and he wants only an enthusiastic and sympathetic listener. You talk about him and freely listen to him. The moment you start talking about yourself, he will become disinterested. But if at all you have to say something about yourself, be brief and modest. Thereafter let others talk about themselves and you will learn a lot. You will know about their interest and will know how to motivate them. According to a wise saying, "If you speak well of yourself, others will think you are boasting, and if you speak ill of yourself,

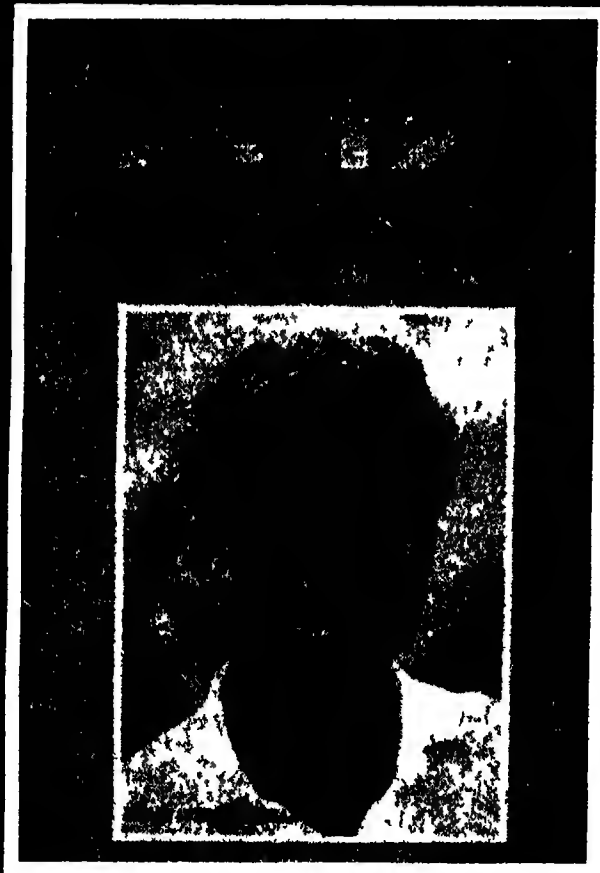
they will believe it—just do not talk about yourself."

Just like admitting mistakes, you should also learn to laugh at yourself to take a joke on yourself and laugh it off in good humour. When you laugh at yourself once in a while, you will be putting people at ease. It will show that you are not trying to be a perfect person. It will make you appear human and normal in the eyes of others. You should never attempt to be aloof. You should not stand on high pedestal. You should not consider to be above blame. On the other hand, you should get off your high horse. You must be one among the many. You should move freely with your friends. You should be human and you should be warm and normal. You should not claim to be a know-it-all.

To become a leader, therefore, is to study the human nature; learn what people want most; observe what everybody wants; try to be different; do not be one among the many; be different but do not show it to others; learn to play the reserve role. When you want to feel important just give importance. When you want to get something, start offering something else first. It is not what the other person can do for you but what you can do for him that sells him to you. Never criticise the other individual. Never try to find fault. But when you are in the wrong do not wait for someone else to point out; you be the first one to admit it and see how the magic works. You will find, instead of you, the other person arguing the case. You will find the result to be a magic and your leadership proving to be the most successful.

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The New India Assurance Company Limited Examination, September 1988

- Q. 1. Who wrote "India Wins Freedom"?
(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) C Rajagopalachari
- Q. 2. Who is the Vice-President of India?
(a) S D Sharma (b) Balram Jakhar (c) Pratibha Patil (d) H K L Bhagat
- Q. 3. Ghana bird sanctuary is located in the State of
(a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Assam (d) West Bengal
- Q. 4. Central Leather Research Institute is located in
(a) Kanpur (b) Agra (c) Madras (d) Hyderabad
- Q. 5. Who was the chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in India which was set up to investigate the Bofors case?
(a) B Shankaranand (b) Narasimha Rao (c) V P Singh (d) Arun Singh
- Q. 6. Who among the following has been the recipient of the 1987 Dada Saheb Phalke Award?
(a) Kamalahassan (b) Satyajit Ray (c) V Shantaram (d) Raj Kapoor
- Q. 7. Which one of the following rivers originates in Madhya Pradesh and flows through Maharashtra and Gujarat
(a) Mahi (b) Narmada (c) Mahanadi (d) Chambal
- Q. 8. Which one of the following is the highest decoration for gallantry?
(a) Kirti Chakra (b) Ashok Chakra (c) Shaurya Chakra (d) Param Vir Chakra
- Q. 9. Merdeka cup relates to
(a) Football (b) Hockey (c) Cricket (d) Volleyball
- Q. 10. The largest population of Khasis is found in
(a) Meghalaya (b) Nagaland (c) Manipur (d) Mizoram
- Q. 11. Who among the following pioneered the "Bhoodan Movement"?
(a) Jayaprakash Narain (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- Q. 12. When are the next Lok Sabha elections due?
(a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1991 (d) 1992
- Q. 13. Who wrote "Discovery of India"?
(a) Dr S. Radhakrishnan (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) R. K Narayan (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Q. 14. Which of the following is the chief food crop in India?
(a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Millets (d) Pulses
- Q. 15. Which of the following cities is the

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- capital of Nagaland?
(a) Imphal (b) Kohima (c) Dimapur (d) Zero
- Q. 16. Who among the following was a scientist?
(a) Voltaire (b) Rousseau (c) Marco Polo (d) Marconi
- Q. 17. Which country won the Thomas Cup at Kuala Lumpur in May, 1988?
(a) China (b) Indonesia (c) Malaysia (d) Thailand
- Q. 18. Which of the following is not a news agency in India?
(a) PTI (b) UNI (c) INFA (d) NNW
- Q. 19. Which gland in the human body is called the Master Gland?
(a) Pituitary (b) Thyroid (c) Pancreas (d) Spleen
- Q. 20. India's highest TV tower is located in
(a) Bombay (b) Secunderabad (c) Delhi (d) Trivandrum
- Q. 21. Who wrote "Arthashastra"?
(a) Harshavardhana (b) Chandra Gupta Maurya (c) Kautilya (d) Bana
- Q. 22. Which of the following agencies of the UNO has its headquarters at Paris?
(a) ILO (b) FAO (c) UNESCO (d) WHO
- Q. 23. Giraffe is a native of
(a) Australia (b) Africa (c) New Zealand (d) South America
- Q. 24. Lack of which of the following gases in a closed room may cause death?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Nitrogen (d) Carbon dioxide
- Q. 25. The capital of China is
(a) Hong Kong (b) Shanghai (c) Tokyo (d) Beijing
- Q. 26. Which one of the following is not a regional party?
(a) CPI (b) TD (c) AGP (d) DMK
- Q. 27. Nasik is located on the river
(a) Subarnarekha (b) Tapi (c) Godavari (d) Krishna
- Q. 28. The 1992 Olympics will be held at
(a) Tokyo (b) Barcelona (c) Pyongyang (d) Seoul
- Q. 29. When was the Indian Constitution enacted?
(a) 1935 (b) 1947 (c) 1949 (d) 1950

- Q. 30. Which pair of the following historical personalities were contemporary?
(a) Akbar, Shivaji (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar, Laxmibai (c) Aurangzeb, Maharaja Ranjit Singh (d) Harshavardhana, Fahien
- Q. 31. Which one of the following four countries was not with the other three in the Second World War?
(a) Japan (b) Britain (c) France (d) Russia
- Q. 32. Who among the following was the founder of Bhahmo Samaj?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (b) Dayanand Saraswati (c) Ramakrishna Paramahansa (d) Vivekanand
- Q. 33. Which one of the following tourist centres is in the Arabian Sea?
(a) Mamallapuram (b) Dwarka (c) Elephanta Caves (d) Chilka Lake
- Q. 34. Which State in India produces the largest quantity of sugar?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Bihar
- Q. 35. What is the currency of Sweden?
(a) Mark (b) Kroner (c) Krona (d) Franc
- Q. 36. Who was known as 'The Grand Old Man of India'?
(a) Madan Mohan Malviya (b) C R Dass (c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- Q. 37. What is seismology?
(a) Study of the crust of the earth (b) Study of the properties of matter (c) Study of earthquakes (d) Study of physical features of a place
- Q. 38. Which of the following railway routes is fully electrified?
(a) Howrah-Madras (b) Madras-Bombay (c) Delhi-Madras (d) Delhi-Howrah
- Q. 39. Which is the largest city in India?
(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Delhi (d) Madras
- Q. 40. Which of the following is concerned with quality control of products in India?
(a) IFS (b) IST (c) ISI (d) IDA

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (a) | 2 (a) | 3 (a) | 4 (c) |
| 5 (a) | 6 (d) | 7 (b) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (a) | 10 (a) | 11 (d) | 12 (a) |
| 13 (d) | 14 (b) | 15 (b) | 16 (d) |
| 17 (a) | 18 (d) | 19 (a) | 20 (c) |
| 21 (c) | 22 (c) | 23 (b) | 24 (b) |
| 25 (d) | 26 (a) | 27 (c) | 28 (b) |
| 29 (d) | 30 (b) | 31 (a) | 32 (a) |
| 33 (b) | 34 (c) | 35 (c) | 36 (d) |
| 37 (c) | 38 (d) | 39 (c) | 40 (c) |

Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) Examination, September 1988 conducted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

- Q. 1. Which one of the following is not a scalar quantity?
(a) Mass (b) Length (c) Velocity (d) Speed
- Q. 2. Where is the Central Food Technological Research Institute located?
(a) Bangalore (b) Mysore (c) Hyderabad (d) Cochin
- Q. 3. IST is ahead of GMT by
(a) 4 hours (b) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours (c) 5 hours (d) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours
- Q. 4. The capital of Austria is
(a) Belgrade (b) Bucharest (c) Budapest (d) Vienna
- Q. 5. For which of the following Fatehpur Sikri is not known?
(a) Buland Darwaza (b) Capital of Akbar (c) Panch Mahal (d) Akbar's mausoleum
- Q. 6. Diphtheria is a disease of the
(a) Throat (b) Liver (c) Spleen (d) Nose
- Q. 7. In the June 16, 1988 bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies Congress (I) lost all the seats in
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
- Q. 8. The 1988 French Open Tennis women's title was bagged by
(a) Martina Navratilova (b) Steffi Graf (c) Christ Evert Lloyd (d) Pam Shriver
- Q. 9. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly when the Indian Constitution was adopted?
(a) Sachchidanand Sinha (b) Rajendra

- Prasad (c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) C. Rajagopalachari
- Q. 10. OPEC is an organisation of
(a) European countries for economic co-operation (b) Arab countries for economic co-operation (c) Gulf countries to protect their oil interests (d) Countries having substantial production and export of crude oil
- Q. 11. Which of the following is mainly concerned with the integrated development of arid zones of Rajasthan, Haryana and Gujarat?
(a) DDPI (b) IRDP (c) IDBI (d) DPAP
- Q. 12. Which one of the following awards is associated with an outstanding work in the field of agriculture?
(a) Bolivar Award (b) Pulitzer Award (c) Magsaysay Award (d) Borlaug Award
- Q. 13. Which one of the following cities is most centrally located in Tamil Nadu?
(a) Coimbatore (b) Cuddalore (c) Tiruchirappalli (d) Tirunelveli
- Q. 14. Who took over as chairperson of NAM on September 1, 1986?
(a) Hosni Mubarak (b) Robert Gabriel Mugabe (c) Julius Nyerere (d) Milton Obote
- Q. 15. Who among the following chief ministers of Maharashtra was shifted to the Centre as finance minister?
(a) S. B. Chavan (b) S. P. Nilangakar (c) B. A. Bhonsle (d) Sharad Pawar
- Q. 16. What was the main thrust of the

- address by the Indian Prime Minister to the General Assembly of the UNO in June 1988?
(a) Planned nuclear disarmament by 2010 (b) Applying effective sanctions against South Africa (c) Pakistan's nuclear programme and assistance to Punjab terrorists (d) Lasting peace in the Middle East
- Q. 17. The Indus Valley Civilisation appears to have flourished between
(a) 3500 to 2500 B.C. (b) 2500 to 1700 B.C. (c) 1700 to 500 B.C. (d) 500 B.C. to 1200 A.D.
- Q. 18. The Battle of Waterloo was fought between
(a) The British and the French (b) The Americans and the British (c) The British and the Spaniards (d) The British and the Germans
- Q. 19. When was Goa liberated from the Portuguese?
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1961 (d) 1964
- Q. 20. The INSAT-1B, an Indian satellite, was launched for India by
(a) France (b) U.S.S.R. (c) U.S.A. (d) U.K.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |

NUMERICAL ABILITY TEST

- Q. 1. $8.7987 + 6.33 \times ? = 5.838$
(a) .238 (b) 23.8 (c) 4.2 (d) None of these
- Q. 2. 70% of 2% of ? = 11.76
(a) .84 (b) 8.4 (c) 84 (d) None of these
- Q. 3. $2.74 \times 32.42 + 13.4688 + 7.32 - 1.8 \times ? = 86.0444$
(a) .257 (b) 2.57 (c) 25.7 (d) None of these
- Q. 4. $4.5 - [2.8 - \{3.7 - (1.5 - ?)\}] = 5.8$
(a) 1.1 (b) 1.9 (c) 9.3 (d) None of these
- Q. 5. $\sqrt{75.24 + ?} = 8.71$
(a) .6241 (b) 6.241 (c) 62.41 (d) None of these
- Q. 6. Two iron pieces of volume 469 cu cm and 1728 cu cm are moulded into a solid cube. What is the length of the edge of the cube?
(a) 10 cm (b) 11 cm (c) 12 cm (d) None of these
- Q. 7. A man goes up a hill with an average speed of 35 km per hour and comes down with an average speed of 45 km per hour. The distance travelled in the two cases being the same the average speed for the entire journey is
(a) $38\frac{3}{8}$ km/hr (b) $39\frac{3}{8}$ km/hr (c) 40 km/hr (d) None of these
- Q. 8. A four digit number divisible by 7 becomes divisible by 3 when 10 is added to it. The largest such number is

- (a) 9987 (b) 9989 (c) 9996 (d) None of these
- Q. 9. The students in three classes are in the ratio 2:3:5. If 20 students are increased in each class the ratio changes to 4:5:7. What is the total number of students in the three classes before the increase?
(a) 10 (b) 90 (c) 100 (d) None of these
- Q. 10. A sum of Rs. 86,700 is to be divided among A, B and C in such a manner that for every rupee that A gets B gets 90 paise and for every rupee that B gets C gets 110 paise. How much is B's share?
(a) Rs. 26,010 (b) Rs. 27,000 (c) Rs. 30,000 (d) None of these
- Q. 11. How many of the following numbers are prime to 11?
264, 272, 275, 280, 282, 286, 290, 297, 298, 302, 308, 310, 314, 319, 322
(a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 10 (d) None of these
- Q. 12. If the side of a square is increased by 4 cm., the area increases by 60 sq cm. The side of the square is
(a) 12 cm (b) 13 cm (c) 14 cm (d) None of these
- Q. 13. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 39,780 and their ratio is 13:15. The numbers are
(a) 2652, 3060 (b) 884, 1020 (c) 663, 765 (d) None of these
- Q. 14. The H.C.F. of three numbers is 24. If they be in the ratio 35:55:77, the numbers

- are
(a) 105, 175, 231 (b) 280, 440, 616 (c) 840, 1320, 1848 (d) None of these
- Q. 15. If we multiply a fraction by itself and divide the product by its reciprocal, the fraction thus obtained is $18\frac{26}{27}$. The original fraction is
(a) $\frac{8}{27}$ (b) $2\frac{2}{3}$ (c) $1\frac{1}{3}$ (d) None of these
- Q. 16. The total number of prime factors of the product $(8)^{20}(15)^{24}(17)^{15}$ is
(a) 59 (b) 98 (c) 138 (d) None of these
- Q. 17. A does half as much work as B in three-fourth of the time. If together, they take 18 days to complete a work, how much time shall B take to do it?
(a) 30 days (b) 35 days (c) 40 days (d) None of these
- Q. 18. A certain sum amounts to Rs. 1815 at 10% per annum at compound interest at the end of two years. The principal is
(a) Rs. 1500 (b) Rs. 1515 (c) Rs. 1600 (d) None of these
- Q. 19. A man deposits Rs. 100 per year and earns a simple interest of Rs. 39 at the end of three years. How much is the rate of interest per annum?
(a) 13% (b) 12% (c) 6.5% (d) None of these
- Q. 20. A cistern of dimensions 2.4 m. x

2.0m. x 1.5 m. takes 2 hr. 30 mt. to get filled with water. The rate at which water flows into the cistern is

- (a) 48000 cu cm/hr (b) 800 cu cm/mt
(c) 800 cu cm/sec (d) None of these

Q. 21. If $x \cdot y \cdot z = (x^2 + y^2)^z$, the value of $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$ is

- (a) 64 (b) 34 (c) 706 (d) None of these

Q. 22. I purchased 100 shares of Rs. 10 each for Rs. 1350 at 12% dividend. At the end of the year the rate of profit I earned on the investment was

- (a) $8\frac{2}{9}\%$ (b) $12\frac{4}{27}\%$ (c) 14% (d) None of these

Q. 23. If the product $47 \cdot 23 \times 344$ is divisible by 6, the missing digit cannot be

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 8

Q. 24. A, B and C enter into a partnership by making investments in the ratio 3:5:7. After a year C invests another Rs. 3,37,600 while A withdraws Rs. 45,600. The ratio of investments then changes to 24:59:167. How much did A invest initially?

- (a) Rs. 45,600 (b) Rs. 96,000 (c) Rs. 141,600 (d) None of these

Q. 25. A man purchases a colour T.V set costing Rs. 11,750 cash down on an instalment basis. He pays Rs. 5000 at the time of delivery and subsequently two monthly instalments of Rs. 3,500 each. The rate of interest charged per annum is

- (a) 2.5% (b) $25\frac{25}{47}\%$ (c) 30% (d) None of these

Q. 26. The annual consumption of tea in a family is 15 kg. The family uses a mixture of two blends of tea costing Rs. 35 and Rs. 85 per kilogram. Had the family used the costlier tea only it would have spent Rs. 450 more. In what ratio are the two blends being mixed?

- (a) 3:2 (b) 3:1 (c) 5:3 (d) None of these

Q. 27. In an election 68% of the eligible voters cast their votes. Of these 48% were women. If the number of males who exercised the franchise was 53,040, how many eligible voters were there?

- (a) 1,02,000 (b) 1,50,000 (c) 2,52,000 (d) None of these

Q. 28. On six days in a week two cities had the same daily average temperature. But because of sudden drop in the temperature on the seventh day in one of the cities the average weekly temperature of the two cities differed by $.42^\circ\text{C}$. How much was the difference between the average daily temperature of the two cities on the seventh day?

- (a) 29.4°C (b) 29.4°C (c) 2.94°C (d) None of these

Q. 29. While selling a watch a shop-keeper gives a discount of 5%. If he gives a discount of 7%, he earns Rs. 15 less as profit. What is the marked price of the watch?

- (a) Rs. 697.50 (b) Rs. 712.50 (c) Rs. 787.50 (d) None of these

Q. 30. A retailer purchases a sewing machine at a discount of 15% and sells it for Rs. 1955. In the bargain he makes a profit of 15%. How much is the discount which he got from the wholesaler?

- (a) Rs. 270 (b) Rs. 290 (c) Rs. 300 (d) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (c): Suppose $8.7987 + 6.33 \times K = 5.838$

$$\therefore \frac{8.7987}{6.33} \times K = 5.838 \text{ (using BODMAS' rule)}$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = \frac{5.838 \times 6.33}{8.7987}$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = \frac{5838 \times 633}{879870}$$

$$= 4.2$$

2. (c): Suppose 70% of 2% of $K = 11.76$

$$\text{i.e. } 70\% \text{ of } \frac{2K}{100} = 11.76$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{2K}{100} = 11.76$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 84$$

3. (b): Suppose

$$2.74 \times 32.42 + 13.4688 + 7 \cdot 32 - 1.8 \times K = 86.0444$$

$$\text{i.e. } 2.74 \times 32.42 + \frac{13.4688}{7.32} - 1.8 K = 86.0444$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 2.57 \text{ (approx)}$$

4. (b): Suppose

$$4.5 [2.8 - \{3.7 - (1.5 - K)\}] = 5.8$$

$$\text{i.e. } 4.5 - [2.8 - \{3.7 - 1.5 + K\}] = 5.8$$

$$\text{i.e. } 4.5 - [2.8 - 3.7 + 1.5 - K] = 5.8$$

$$\text{i.e. } 4.5 - 2.8 + 3.7 - 1.5 + K = 5.8$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 1.9$$

5. (a): Suppose $\sqrt{75.24 + K} = 8.71$

$$\text{i.e. } 75.24 + K = (8.71)^2$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 6241$$

6. (d): Suppose length of the edge of the cube = K cm

$$\therefore K^3 = 469 + 1728 = 2197$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 13 \text{ cm}$$

7. (b): Suppose the distance travelled in both the cases = P km

\therefore in case I, the distance of P km is covered in $\frac{P}{35}$ hours and in case II, the

distance of P km is covered in $\frac{P}{45}$ hours i.e.

a distance of $2P$ km is covered in

$$\left(\frac{P}{35} + \frac{P}{45} \right) = \frac{80P}{35 \times 45} \text{ hours.}$$

$$\therefore \text{In } \frac{80P}{35 \times 45} \text{ hours, distance covered} = 2P$$

km i.e. in 1 hour, distance covered

$$= \frac{2P \times 35 \times 45}{80P} = \frac{315}{8} = 39\frac{3}{8} \text{ km}$$

8. (b): The largest four-digit number divisible by 7 is 9996 but when 10 is added to it, then 10006 is not divisible by 3. The second largest four-digit number divisible by 7 is 9989 which is divisible by 3 after 10 is added to it.

9. (c): Suppose the number of students in three classes are $2K$, $3K$ and $5K$ respectively.

$$\therefore 2K + 20 : 3K + 20 : 5K + 20 :: 4 : 5 : 7$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{2K+20}{4} = \frac{3K+20}{5} = \frac{5K+20}{7}$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 10$$

The total number of students in three classes before increase = $2K + 3K + 5K = 10K = 10 \times 10 = 100$

10. (b): If A gets 100 paise, B gets 90 paise.

If B gets 100 paise, C gets 110 paise

\therefore If B gets 90 paise, C gets

$$\left(\frac{110}{100} \times 90 \right) = 99 \text{ paise}$$

\therefore Rs. 86700 is to be divided among A, B, C in the ratio 100 : 90 : 99

$$\text{B's share} = \frac{90}{100+90+99} \times 86700$$

$$= \frac{90 \times 86700}{289} = \text{Rs. } 27000$$

11. (b): The number K is prime to 11 if H.C.F. of K and 11 is 1.

$\therefore K = 272, 280, 282, 290, 298, 302, 310, 314$ and 322

12. (d): Suppose side of the square is x cm

$$\therefore \text{Area of the square} = x^2 \text{ sq cm}$$

$$(x+4)(x+4) = x^2 + 60 \text{ (Given)}$$

$$\text{i.e. } x^2 + 8x + 16 = x^2 + 60$$

$$\text{i.e. } x = \frac{11}{2} = 5.5 \text{ cm}$$

13. (a): Suppose the numbers are $13K$ and $15K$

Hence their H.C.F. = K

Since H.C.F. \times L.C.M. = Product of numbers

$$\therefore 39780K = 195K^2$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 204$$

Hence the numbers are 2652 and 3060.

14. (c): Let the numbers be $35K$, $55K$ and $77K$

H.C.F. of these numbers = K

$$\therefore K = 24.$$

Hence the numbers are 840, 1320 and 1848.

15. (b): Suppose the original fraction is $\frac{p}{q}$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{p}{q} \times \frac{p}{q} \right) + \frac{q}{p} = 18\frac{26}{27}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{p^3}{q^3} = \frac{512}{27} \text{ i.e. } \frac{p}{q} = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

16. (d): Given product = $(2 \times 2 \times 2)^{20} (3 \times 5)^{24} (17)^{15}$

\therefore Total number of prime factors in this product is 123 (2 repeated 60 times, 3 and 5 each repeated 24 times, 17 is repeated 15 times)

17. (d): Suppose B takes K days to do a certain work alone. Therefore, A takes $2K$ days to do the same work. Now (A and B)'s

$$\text{one day's work} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{K} + \frac{1}{2K} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = 27$$

\therefore B takes 27 days to do the work alone.

18. (a): Suppose the principal = Rs. K .

$$K \left(1 + \frac{10}{100} \right)^2 = 1815$$

$$\text{i.e. } K = \frac{1815 \times 10 \times 10}{11 \times 11} = 1500$$

19. (c): Interest earned at the end of 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year respectively is

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{100 \times R \times 1}{100}, \text{ Rs. } \frac{200 \times R \times 1}{100} \text{ and}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{300 \times R \times 1}{100} \text{ i.e. Rs. } (R + 2R + 3R) \text{ i.e.}$$

$$\text{Rs. } 6R. \text{ (Where } R \text{ is the rate \%)}$$

$$\therefore 6R = 39 \text{ i.e. } R = 6.5$$

20. (c): Volume of the cistern

= 240 cm x 200 cm x 150 cm
= 7200000 cu cm
 \therefore In $\frac{5}{2}$ hrs, cistern of volume 7200000 cu cm is filled

\therefore in 1 hr, cistern filled = $\frac{7200000 \times 2}{5}$ cu cm = 2880000 cu cm

i.e. in 1 minute, cistern filled = 48000 cu cm i.e. in 1 second, cistern filled = 800 cu cm

21 (d) $5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = (25+9)^2 = (34)^2 = 1156$

22 (d) Income on Rs. 1350 = Rs. 120 (Income on face value of 100 shares of Rs. 10 each @ 12%)

Income on Rs. 100 = $\frac{120}{100} \times 100 = 8\frac{8}{9}$

23. (b): 47323 x 344 is not divisible by 6 (344 is divisible by 2 and 47323 is not divisible by 3)

24. (c). Suppose initial investments made by A, B and C be 3K, 5K and 7K respectively

$\therefore 3K - 45600 : 5K : 7K + 337600 : \therefore 24 : 59 : 167$

i.e. $\frac{3K - 45600}{24} = \frac{5K}{59} = \frac{7K + 337600}{167}$

i.e. K = 47200

Hence investment made by A initially = 3K = Rs. 141600

25. (c): Price to be paid in instalments has its present value equal to Rs. (11750 - 5000 =) 6750. Suppose the rate of interest charged = r% \therefore Rs. 6750 will amount to

Rs. $\left(6750 + \frac{6750 \times r \times 2}{100 \times 12}\right)$ at the end of 2nd month

On the other hand, at the end of 2nd month 1st instalment of Rs. 3500 will amount to Rs. $\left(3500 + \frac{3500 \times r \times 1}{100 \times 12}\right)$ and 11th instalment of Rs. 3500 will amount to Rs.

$\left(3500 + \frac{3500 \times r \times 0}{100 \times 12}\right)$ i.e. Rs. 3500.

$\therefore 7000 + \frac{3500 r}{1200} = 6750 + \frac{13500 r}{1200}$

i.e. r = 30

26. (a): Suppose the family mixes x kg of tea costing Rs. 35 per kg with y kg of tea costing Rs. 85 per kg.

$\therefore 15 \times 85 = 35x + 85y + 450 \dots (1)$

and $x + y = 15 \dots (2)$

Solving (1), (2) we get x = 9, y = 6

\therefore the two blends are being mixed in the ratio of 9:6 i.e. 3:2

27. (b): Suppose the number of eligible voters = K

\therefore The eligible voters who cast their vote

= 68% of K = $\frac{68K}{100}$ i.e. 52% of $\frac{68K}{100} = 53040$

i.e. K = 1,50,000

28. (c): Suppose in the 1st city average daily temperature = K° and in the 2nd city, average daily temperature on the first six days is K° and on seventh day, average temperature is x° .

\therefore average weekly temperature in 1st city

= K and in 2nd city = $\frac{6K + x}{7}$

$\therefore K - \frac{6K + x}{7} = .42$ i.e. $K - x = 2.94$

29. (d): Suppose marked price = Rs. K

7% of K + 15 = 5% of K

i.e. K = 750

30. (3): Suppose marked price = Rs. K

\therefore discount availed by the retailer = 15% of K

Now K - 15% of K = C.P. of the sewing machine by the retailer

$\therefore 1955 - [K - 15\% \text{ of } K] = 15\% \text{ of } [K - 15\% \text{ of } K]$ i.e. K = 2000

\therefore discount received by the retailer from the wholesaler = 15% of 2000 = Rs. 300

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

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Railway Recruitment Board (Madras) Examination, August 1988

Q. 1. Who won the women's singles title championship in the 1988 French Open Tennis championships held in Paris?

(a) Martina Navratilova (b) Steffi Graf (c) Chris Evert (d) Natalia Zvereva (e) None of the above

Q. 2. Who won the Cricket Test series in the recent visit of Pakistan to West Indies?

(a) Pakistan (b) West Indies (c) None of the two

Q. 3. In 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, P. T. Usha just missed a medal in:

(a) 400 m hurdles (b) 400 m run (c) 100 m run (d) 100 m hurdles (e) 800 m run

Q. 4. Who is the bowler having a record of bagging 19 wickets in a Test match?

(a) Denis Lillee (b) Jeff Thompson (c) James Charles Laker (d) Michael Holding (e) None of the above

Q. 5. Who won the Asian Championship in Table Tennis recently?

(a) Japan (b) South Korea (c) North Korea (d) China (e) Indonesia

Q. 6. The operation of flushing out terrorists from the Golden Temple in Amritsar in May 1988 was called

(a) Operation Blue Star (b) Operation

Black Thunder (c) Operation Blue Thunder (d) Operation Black Star (e) Operation White Moon

Q. 7. Which country is known as "Land of the Rising Sun"?

(a) Russia (b) China (c) Japan (d) Korea (e) None of the above

Q. 8. On which river Srirangapatnam of monazite fame is situated?

(a) Tungabhadra (b) Amravathi (c) Krishna (d) Cauvery (e) Nethravathi

Q. 9. In which of the following places is a monazite factory located?

(a) Coimbatore (b) Madras (c) Alwaye (d) Ooty (e) Aravankadu

Q. 10. One-horned Rhino is largely found in

(a) Mizoram (b) Nagaland (c) Tripura (d) Assam (e) Arunachal Pradesh

Q. 11. Lira is the currency of

(a) France (b) Hungary (c) Italy (d) Norway (e) Yugoslavia

Q. 12. Who was the first woman Prime Minister in the world?

(a) Golda Meir (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Sirimavo Bandaranaike (d) Margaret Thatcher (e) Corazon Aquino

Q. 13. 'Kuchipudi' style of dance originated from

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala (e) Karnataka

Q. 14. Children's day in India is celebrated in the month of

(a) January (b) February (c) June (d) September (e) November

Q. 15. First person to land on the moon was

(a) Glen (b) Yuri Gagarin (c) Neil Armstrong (d) Rakesh Sharma (e) None of the above

Q. 16. 'Renaissance' movement was famous during the reign of

(a) John II (b) William III (c) Richard IV (d) George VI (e) Henry VIII

Q. 17. The year 1987 has been declared by the U.N. as the international year of

(a) Women (b) Handicapped (c) Shelter for the Homeless (d) Poverty eradication (e) Peace

Q. 18. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was associated with

(a) Quit India Movement (b) Harijan temple entry (c) First Indian ship owner (d) Bardoli satyagraha (e) Jallianwala Bagh

Q. 19. The strongest muscle in the human body is found in

- (a) Legs (b) Hands (c) Buttock (d) Neck (e) Head

Q. 20. Where is the headquarters of the International Red Cross Society located?

- (a) Geneva (b) Paris (c) London (d) New York (e) Washington

Q. 21. Which metal is mostly used for qualitative analysis of organic compounds

- (a) Copper (b) Mercury (c) Sodium (d) Potassium (e) Calcium

Q. 22. "Trachoma" is a disease associated with

- (a) Nose (b) Eyes (c) Throat (d) Lungs (e) Kidneys

Q. 23. Which of the following is the highest rank in the Indian Army?

- (a) Lt General (b) Major General (c) Colonel (d) Brigadier (e) Captain

Q. 24. Which of the following States has the lowest per capita income in India?

- (a) Orissa (b) Bihar (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan (e) Manipur

Q. 25. What is the distance measured by a "League"?

- (a) 5 miles (b) 5 kms (c) 3 miles (d) 3 kms (e) 4 miles

Q. 26. Which of the following vitamins is produced by sun's rays?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Q. 27. Which of the following trees grows fastest?

- (a) Coconut (b) Palm (c) Neem (d) Mango

(e) Bamboo

Q. 28. How many squares are there in a chess board?

- (a) 100 (b) 81 (c) 64 (d) 49 (e) 36

Q. 29. Where is the permanent headquarters of SAARC located?

- (a) Bhutan (b) Nepal (c) New Delhi (d) Shimla (e) Islamabad

Q. 30. Who wrote the book "Nicholas Nickleby"?

- (a) R L Stevenson (b) Tolstoy (c) Goldsmith (d) Charles Dickens (e) Longfellow

Q. 31. Under the Constitution, when is Rajya Sabha dissolved?

- (a) After 4 years (b) Once in 5 years (c) Along with Lok Sabha (d) Every year (e) Not subject to dissolution

Q. 32. Who invented Television?

- (a) Marconi (b) Faraday (c) Baird (d) Edison (e) None of the above

Q. 33. How many Assembly seats are filled by election in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 123 (b) 234 (c) 345 (d) 256 (e) 254

Q. 34. Where was the eighth non-competitive International Film Festival of India held?

- (a) Calcutta (b) New Delhi (c) Bombay (d) Kerala (e) Trivandrum

Q. 35. Where is the second coach factory in India built?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Chandigarh (c) Patiala (d) Kapoorthala (e) Palghat

Q. 36. With whom among the following is the place 'Lumbini' associated?

- (a) Mahavira (b) Asoka (c) Buddha (d) Jehangir (e) Megasthenes

Q. 37. Where is the Railway's Research Design and Standards Organisation situated?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Shimla (c) Nagpur (d) Calcutta (e) Lucknow

Q. 38. The computerisation of passengers' reservations was first of all introduced in

- (a) Delhi (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Bangalore (e) Madras

Q. 39. What is the distance between the inner faces of the rails (i.e. gauge) in broad gauge in India?

- (a) 2 metres (b) 1.8 m (c) 1.67 m (d) 1.6 m (e) 1.5 m

Q. 40. Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre is located in

- (a) Bombay (b) Poona (c) Trivandrum (d) Hassan (e) Shrikota

ANSWERS

- 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (c)
5 (d) 6 (b) 7 (c) 8 (c)
9 (c) 10 (d) 11 (c) 12 (c)
13 (a) 14 (e) 15 (c) 16 (e)
17 (c) 18 (d) 19 (c) 20 (a)
21 (c) 22 (b) 23 (a) 24 (b)
25 (c) 26 (d) 27 (e) 28 (c)
29 (b) 30 (d) 31 (e) 32 (c)
33 (b) 34 (e) 35 (d) 36 (c)
37 (e) 38 (a) 39 (c) 40 (c)

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, July 1988

Q. 1. Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world?

- (a) India (b) Cuba (c) Brazil (d) U.S.A

Q. 2. The Bokaro Steel Plant was set up in collaboration with

- (a) West Germany (b) U.K. (c) U.S.A (d) U.S.S.R

Q. 3. Balanced diet contains

- (a) Animal proteins (b) Macro and micro nutrients (c) Proteins and vitamins (d) Growth food nutrients

Q. 4. How are agriculture and industry related to each other?

- (a) Interdependent (b) Independent (c) Inversely (d) Adversely

Q. 5. Which of the following animals was known to ancient Vedic people?

- (a) Elephant (b) Tiger (c) Lion (d) Boar

Q. 6. Buddha did not recognise

- I. Idol worship
II. Existence of soul after death
III. Sacrifice

- (a) I and III (b) I only (c) II and III (d) I, II and III

Q. 7. 'Mitakshara' an authoritative treatise on Hindu law, was written by

- (a) Vigneshwara (b) Jimutavahana (c) Manu (d) Hemadri

Q. 8. Gir forests are located in

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Kerala (c) Gujarat (d) Assam

Q. 9. Who is the present chairman of Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) Robert Mugabe (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) R

Venkataraman (d) Zail Singh

Q. 10. Which of the following does not belong to the group of vitamin B complex?

- (a) Thiamine (b) Renitol (c) Riboflavin (d) Folic acid

Q. 11. Which of the following vitamins helps in clotting of blood?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) K

Q. 12. Where is the tidal port located in India?

- (a) Kandla (b) Paradeep (c) Tuticorin (d) Mangalore

Q. 13. Bhopal gas tragedy is associated with the leakage of

- (a) CO₂ (b) NO₂ (c) SO₂ (d) Methyl isocyanate

Q. 14. Days and nights are equal throughout the globe when Sun is above

- (a) Poles (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Equator (d) Tropic of Capricorn

Q. 15. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

- (a) Measles (b) Diphtheria (c) Malaria (d) Tuberculosis

Q. 16. Rate of inflation in the year 1986-87 was

- (a) 6.5% (b) 7.5% (c) 8.5% (d) 9.5%

Q. 17. Which of the following was built by Akbar?

- (a) Agra Fort (b) Red Fort (c) Fort of Daulatabad (d) Fort of Ahmednagar

Q. 18. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court (b)

President of India (c) Prime Minister of India (d) Vice President of India

Q. 19. Who among the following are credited to have built the famous Ellora caves?

- (a) Rashtrakutas (b) Cholas (c) Satavahanas (d) Cheras

Q. 20. Match the following

A Lord Ripon	I Abolition of Sati
B Lord William Bentinck	II Subsidiary Alliance
C Lord Cornwallis	III Permanent Settlement Act
D Lord Wellesley	IV Laissez faire

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	II	III	IV	I
(c)	III	IV	I	II
(d)	IV	I	III	II

Q. 21. Which of the following is not a wind instrument?

- (a) Flute (b) Shehnai (c) Nadaswaram (d) Sitar

Q. 22. With which country did India sign the Shimla agreement?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) China

Q. 23. Who is the ex officio chairman of the Planning Commission?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Finance Minister (d) Union Minister of Planning

Q. 24. Which of the following is not a Union Territory?

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24	Business Letters	18 00	102	Write Better English	18 00	196	How To Cope With Your Nerves	25 00
26	Check Your IQ	18 00	126	IAS Toppers Success File (Prel)	125 00	198	How To Love And Be Loved	25 00
27	Check Your Personality	18 00	127	IAS Toppers Success File (Main)	140 00	200	How To Stand Up For Yourself	25 00
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(a) Mizoram (b) Pondicherry (c) Lakshadweep (d) Diu

Q. 25. The International Court of Justice is located at

(a) New York (b) London (c) Paris (d) The Hague

Q. 26. The position of a planet when it is nearest to the Sun is called

(a) Perihelion (b) Aphelion (c) Apogee (d) Perigee

Q. 27. Mahatma Gandhi was not associated with which of the following?

(a) Quit India Movement (b) Home Rule Movement (c) Dandi March (d) Non-Cooperation Movement

Q. 28. DNA is present in

(a) Nucleus (b) Cytoplasm (c) Mitochondria (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q. 29. Which of the following is not related to Gandhara School of Art?

(a) Ellora (b) Ajanta (c) Khajuraho (d) Elephanta

Q. 30. Hierarchy among Hindu caste is

(a) Local (b) Regional (c) National (d) International

Q. 31. Excise duty is levied on

(a) Sale of goods (b) Production of goods (c) Consumption of goods (d) Reselling of goods

Q. 32. Which of the following beliefs doesn't belong to Mahavira's Triratna?

(a) Right faith (b) Right knowledge (c) Right conduct (d) Right recollection

Q. 33. Match the following

A	Perambur	I	Railway coaches
B	Varanasi	II	Steel Plant
C	Bhilai	III	Diesel engines
D	Alwaye	IV	Aluminium

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	III	II	IV
(b)	I	IV	III	II
(c)	I	IV	II	III
(d)	IV	II	III	I

Q. 34. Soil formed by deposition of silt brought by rivers is

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil (c) Black soil (d) Podzols

Q. 35. Non violent direct action was announced by

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) M A Jinnah (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q. 36. Veto power is not possessed by which of the following?

(a) U K (b) U S A (c) U S S R (d) West Germany

Q. 37. 'Levirate' means

(a) Marriage of a man with his younger sister-in-law after his wife's death (b) Marriage of a man with his elder sister-in-law after his wife's death (c) Marriage of a woman with her younger brother-in-law after her husband's death (d) Marriage of a woman with her younger brother-in-law after the divorce

Q. 38. Jnanpith award for the year 1986 was won by

(a) Amrita Pritam (b) Mahadevi Verma (c) Satish Chandra Rautray (d) T S Pillai

Q. 39. 70 per cent of working population of India is engaged in the

(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector

(c) Tertiary sector (d) Public sector

Q. 40. Penicillin was discovered by

(a) Alexander Flemings (b) Watson (c) H G Khorana (d) Edward Jenner

Q. 41. Which of the following is not a news agency?

(a) Press Trust of India (b) United News of India (c) Press Institute of India (d) Hindustan Samachar

Q. 42. Siachen was recently in news because

(a) A highway was being built there (b) An airport was being located there (c) Indo-Pak conflict took place there (d) Many people died due to landslides there

Q. 43. Ashoka pillar is located at

(a) Sopara (b) Gimar (c) Laurya Nandargarh (d) Kalsi

Q. 44. Match the following

A	Indica	I	Megasthenese
B	Mudrarakshasa	II	Vishakhadutta
C	Arthashastra	III	Harshavardhana
D	Ratnavali	IV	Kautilya

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	I	II	IV	III
(c)	II	I	IV	III
(d)	I	III	IV	II

Q. 45. Relationship between price level and money value is

(a) Inverse (b) Adverse (c) Direct (d) None of the above

Q. 46. 'Legal Tender Money' refers to

(a) Cheques (b) Drafts (c) Bills of exchange (d) Currency notes

Q. 47. Material used in Mathura School of Art is

(a) Red sandstone (b) Granite (c) White marble (d) Slate

Q. 48. Who first gave land grants to religious beneficiaries?

(a) Mauryas (b) Kushanas (c) Satavahanas (d) Guptas

Q. 49. 'Division of Labour' is optimally exhibited in

(a) Large scale production (b) Highly Mechanised production (c) High cost of product (d) Hard manual labour involving jobs

Q. 50. The prohibition of traffic in human beings and 'begar' comes under

(a) Article 22 (b) Article 23 (c) Article 24 (d) Article 25

Q. 51. Which of the following is used as a preservative in tomato sauce?

(a) Sodium Chloride (b) Sodium Benzoate (c) Sodium bi-carbonate (d) Sodium Lauryl sulphate

Q. 52. Which of the following terms correctly describes a family in which the father occupies a dominant position?

(a) Patriarchal family (b) Fellocentric family (c) Matriarchal family (d) Stem family

Q. 53. Sarkaria Commission is associated with settling of

(a) Water dispute between Punjab and Haryana (b) Minorities problem (c) Centre-State relationship (d) None of these

Q. 54. 'Fertilisation' means

(a) Fusion of male and female nuclei of the reproductive organs (b) Adhesion of

male and female reproductive organs (c) Fusion of two female nuclei (d) Fusion of two male nuclei

Q. 55. Volcanic eruptions occur due to

(a) Excessive heat inside the earth (b) Pressure in the baccolith (c) Lateral displacement of plates (d) Conversion of rocks in the deeper layers of earth's crust to a molten state of magma

Q. 56. Which of the following processes is related to the formation of Himalayas?

(a) Faulting (b) Folding (c) Sliding (d) Volcanic eruptions

Q. 57. Metacentric chromosomes have

(a) Right arm long (b) Left arm long (c) Both arms equal (d) No arms

Q. 58. The 'Chambal Valley Project' serves

(a) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan (c) Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

Q. 59. Which of the following were incorporated into the Constitution by an amendment?

(a) Directive principles (b) Fundamental duties (c) Fundamental rights (d) None of these

Q. 60. Seasons on earth are caused by

(a) Rotation of earth around its own axis (b) Revolution of earth round the sun and its axis tilted at $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (c) Shape of the earth (d) None of these

Q. 61. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State government only?

(a) Entertainment Tax (b) Wealth Tax (c) Income Tax (d) Corporation Tax

Q. 62. The caste of an individual is determined by

(a) Karma (b) Birth (c) Capabilities of an individual (d) None of these

Q. 63. Green revolution, in India, has so far been most successful in the case of

(a) Rice and wheat (b) Wheat and potato (c) Mustard and oilseed (d) Tea and coffee

Q. 64. 'Poverty line' is determined by

(a) Per capita calories intake (b) Income of the family (c) General health (d) Housing and clothing facilities

Q. 65. Demand of which of the following items will remain same, whatever may be the increase in price?

(a) Salt (b) Petrol (c) Cosmetics (d) Shoes

Q. 66. The President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising of

(a) Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and State Legislative assemblies (b) Elected members of both the Houses of Parliament (c) Elected members of State Legislative assemblies (d) Elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies

Q. 67. Which of the following social problems is related to 'Graft'?

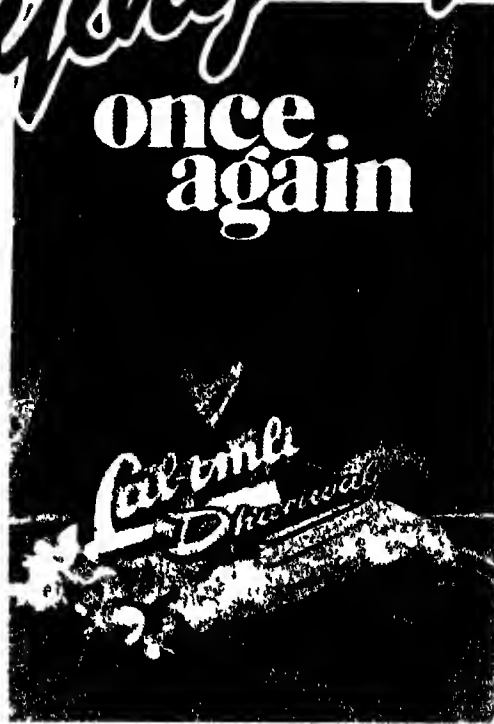
(a) Castelism (b) Communalism (c) Culture (d) Corruption

Q. 68. Northern part of which of the following countries has been declared as an independent nation recently?

(a) Cyprus (b) Philippines (c) Sri Lanka

(Continued on page 55)

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Sensational looks start with great skin! At its best, it gives you a kind of glow which is very apparent for others to see, but if neglected, dull or blemished skin puts a damper on everything else.

The secrets of a beautiful complexion are more than skin deep. There are no miracles in the business of caring for your skin. How it looks and continues to fare in the future, depends not only on the skin type you were born with but the amount of time and attention you are prepared to give it—and the earlier you start, the better.

Smooth, clear skin comes from daily care and attention. That doesn't mean you have to dedicate hours every day pampering your complexion or spending huge sums of money on the latest 'miracle' skin products. The idea is to develop a simple daily routine coupled with commonsense habit for keeping skin at its very best.

Your skin is constantly renewing itself and this creates an accumulation of old dead cells. Only long term care and good habits work to completely clear away this surface blockage and get your pores clear and your skin breathing again.

Your face is the biggest tell tale area for all the destructive things you do to yourself—too much alcohol, too many cigarettes, poor diet, lots of late nights—it's an unfortunate fact that they all show more quickly on your face than the positive things.

To keep skin healthy and glowing we are giving some easy-to-use skin care guidelines for each of the four main skin types—dry, oily, normal and combination skin.

Dry Skin: Dry skin has very fine pores, tends to become flaky and often feel 'tight' after washing. While dryness might seem like an asset during the greasy and spotty stage (it does not blemish as easily as other skin types), it 'ages' very quickly and needs loving care to protect it for the future.

Care: Start your day by gently washing our face with a 'super-fatted' soap (one that contains extra oils). Rinse and blot dry with a soft towel. Put on a mild skin freshener and follow it with an application of a rich moisturising cream or lotion. At night use a light cream which is extremely rich (some need even greasy) after your washing routine. Wipe off any excess cream as these creams in leave eyes looking a bit puffy in the

morning.

Take extra care during winter weather, as chill and low humidity robs your skin of essential moisture. Apply richer moisturiser before heading outdoors.

Extra doses of Vitamin A can help cut down on scaly skin. Eat plenty of foods rich of Vitamin A like carrots, fish, eggs, butter, dried apricots and green, leafy vegetables.

Oily Skin: Oily skin looks shiny even an hour after you have cleansed and toned it. Pores are enlarged, blackheads are a problem and skin seems to need more than twice-daily washings. Oily skin means over abundance of skin moisture (a good thing) but unfortunately, during adolescence it shows

and dirt and this can irritate your skin and aggravate blemishes. Always wash your hair before it starts to feel greasy.

During the hot summer months and after vigorous exercise, your skin needs special attention. Wash your face more frequently than usual and follow up with an effective toner.

Normal Skin: Normal skin is clear, firm, elastic and smooth, breakouts and chapped skin are rare. If you have been blessed with this skin type, you have got the rarest—and best of all skin types. Keep it that way by never using any harsh products that may over-stimulate the oil glands, and also take care to moisturise it so that it won't dry out.



Care: Wash your face with a gentle soap in the morning. Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water. Pat dry with a soft towel and dab on a light alcohol-free skin toner or freshener. Smooth on a light moisturiser. Repeat the same at night also. Once a month give your face a sauna (as described in oily skin care) and follow it up with a thorough rinse in cool water.

Maintain your proper food habits with a healthy balanced diet. And do not tamper with your soft and silky complexion.

Combination Skin: Combination skin is the one that is oily on the forehead, nose and chin (called the T-Zone) but feels dry and tight everywhere else. Because of its dual nature, combination skin needs separate treatments.

Care: Wash your face with a mild cleanser soap.

up in excess oil, making skin grimy and sticky.

Care: Wash your face with a mild (preferably medicated) soap in lukewarm water. Rinse thoroughly under cool running water. Blot skin dry with a soft towel and dab on an astringent. Dot a light water based moisturiser on face and blot off excess with a tissue. Repeat the same procedure in the middle of the day and later at night.

Give your face a sauna every week to thoroughly clean out oil clogged pores. Fill a bowl with boiling water, bend over the bowl, tenting your face with a towel and steam your face for 10 minutes, keeping it at least 3 centimetres away from the surface of the water. Complete the cleansing with an astringent.

Reduce your intake of fatty and oil rich foods to a minimum. Oily skin usually means oily hair to match, which set a trap for oil, dust

Rinse thoroughly with lukewarm water. Apply a mild skin freshener to the area around your hairline, across the forehead, over the nose and your chin. Rinse again with lukewarm water and pat face dry with a soft towel. Now smooth on a water based moisturiser over cheeks, neck, mouth and around eyes. Repeat the same procedure at night.

Never over-moisturise the T-Zone areas as it probably is too oily to benefit from it.

Every week apply two different face masks for the oily and the dry areas differently to control the oiliness of the T-Zone and dryness of the rest of the face.

Once a month give your face a sauna (as described in the oily skin care) but apply a moisturiser to dry areas before you start this. Later apply dabs of fresheners to oily areas and moisturiser on the drier sections.

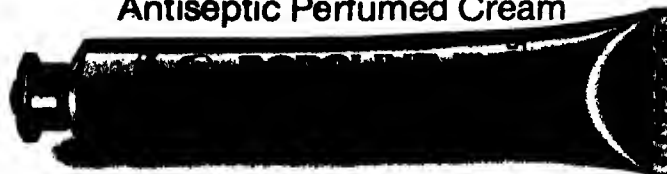
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(Continued from page 46)

(d) Vietnam

Q. 69. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at

(a) Mahabalipuram (b) Tanjore (c) Kanchipuram (d) Ellora

Q. 70. Potassium is assimilated in green plants in the form of

(a) K_2O (b) KCl (c) KNO_3 (d) K^+

Q. 71. Ankleshwar, a famous petroleum site, is located in the State of

(a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat (c) Assam (d) Rajasthan

Q. 72. Indian foreign policy is that of

(a) Non-cooperation (b) Non-violence (c) Non-alignment (d) Non-interference

Q. 73. Which of the following does not match correctly?

(a) Chairman—Lok Sabha (b) Lieutenant Governor—Union Territory (c) President—Head of State (d) Prime Minister—Head of the Government

Q. 74. Which of the following is a fungal disease?

(a) Leucoderma (b) Ring worm (c) Elephantiasis (d) Eczema

Q. 75. The heat received by earth from the Sun is known as

(a) Insolation (b) Solar heat (c) Solar radiations (d) Thermal radiations

Q. 76. Which of the following teams reached the finals in 1988 Indira Gold Cup?

(A) India (B) South Korea (C) U.S.S.R. (D) Pakistan

(a) B and C (b) C and D (c) A and D (d) B and D

Q. 77. Weedicide used for rice is

(a) Dalapon (b) Ammonium sulfamate (c) 2-4, D (d) DDT

Q. 78. The iron pillar at Mehrauli was built by

(a) Guptas (b) Mauryas (c) Nandas (d) Khiljis

Q. 79. Which of the following is the worst flood-affected area of India?

(a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

Q. 80. Mikhail Gorbachev's 'Perestroika' aims at

(a) Cultural reforms (b) Economic reforms (c) Social reforms (d) Educational reforms

Q. 81. What is meant by 'Epicentre'?

(a) The place where earthquake causes maximum damage (b) Point of origin of earthquake (c) Place where seismograph is placed (d) Place vertically above the centre of the earthquake on the surface of the earth

Q. 82. Calcium content is maximum in

(a) Sorghum (b) Bajra (c) Wheat (d) Maize

Q. 83. Which of the following is the key factor in economic development?

(a) Efficient transport (b) Efficient banking (c) Efficient payments (d) Efficient marketing

Q. 84. At present, which of the following causes the UNO is not striving for?

(a) World peace and security (b) Reduction of economic differences between nations (c) Nuclear treaties (d) Settlement of international disputes

Q. 85. Nationalisation of banks was done with the purpose of

(a) Improving Credit facilities (b) Improving security of deposits (c) Consolidating the economy (d) Financing the industries

Q. 86. Mobile courts were set up recently after atrocities towards untouchables under

(a) Article 17 of the Constitution (b) Minorities Commission (c) Civil rights act (d) Scheduled caste development corporation

Q. 87. Criterion for a regional party to be recognised as a national party is

(a) To be recognised in at least 3 States (b) To be recognised in at least 4 States (c) To get 1/10th of the seats in Lok Sabha (d) To get 1/10th of the seats in the Parliament

Q. 88. In Orissa, certain tribes worship hills. This is an example of

(a) Animism (b) Animatism (c) Theriomorphism (d) Anthropomorphism

Q. 89. Match the following:

A. Cataract	I. Tongue
B. Jaundice	II. Eye
C. Diabetes	III. Liver
D. Stomatitis	IV. Pancreas

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	II	III	IV	I
(c)	III	IV	I	II
(d)	IV	I	II	III

Q. 90. Labour welfare does not include

(a) Housing facilities (b) Education facilities (c) Health facilities (d) Quick promotion in job

Q. 91. Match the following

A. Lentil	I. Oilseed
B. Pepper	II. Spice
C. Mustard	III. Pulse
D. Saffron	IV. Flavouring additive

	A	B	C	D
(a)	IV	II	I	III
(b)	I	II	III	IV
(c)	II	III	IV	I
(d)	III	II	I	IV

Q. 92. Youth unrest in India is due to

(A) Political influence (B) Trade Unionism (C) Unemployment (D) Language issue

(a) A, B and C (b) A and B only (c) A, B, C and D (d) A, C and D

Q. 93. Which is the correct sequence in order of chronology?

(A) Mendel's laws of Inheritance (B) Darwin's theory of evolution (C) Blood circulation by Harvey (D) De Vries' theory of mutation

(a) A, B, C, D (b) D, B, C, A (c) B, D, A, C (d) C, B, A, D

Q. 94. The caste relations were based on the concept of

(a) Purity (b) Impurity (c) Purity and impurity (d) None of these

Q. 95. When both public and private sectors co-exist in an economy, then it is called

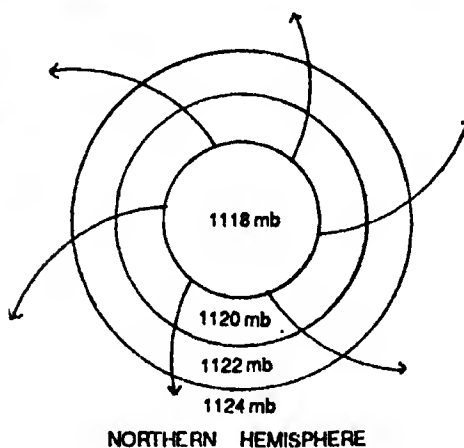
(a) Open economy (b) Closed economy (c) Mixed economy (d) Double economy

Q. 96. Community development programme has its core as

(a) Best utilisation of rural resources (b) Providing educational facilities to rural

people (c) Providing health care facilities (d) To bring about an integrated development of rural India

Q. 97. The figure shown below depicts
(a) Cyclone (b) Anticyclone (c) V-shape (d) Wedge



Q. 98. Studies show that in India caste system is still rigid with regard to

(a) Intercaste marriage (b) Flexibility in occupation (c) Caste rigidity (d) None of these

Q. 99. According to 1981 Census, which of the following States were not in President's scheme for scheduled tribes?

(a) Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana (b) Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana (c) Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir

Q. 100. Match the following

A. Petroleum	I. Found in small streaks on sides of the mines
B. Natural Gas	II. Found deep inside the earth
C. Coal	III. Found alongwith petroleum
D. Gold	IV. Formed due to organic decay and high pressure

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	IV	III	II	I
(c)	II	III	IV	I
(d)	IV	II	III	I

Q. 101. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the federal state?

(a) Unicameralism (b) Independent judiciary (c) Division of powers (d) Written constitution

Q. 102. Which of the following States has highest per capita income?

(a) Punjab (b) Gujarat (c) Haryana (d) Tamil Nadu

Q. 103. Which is the best measure of economic growth of a country?

(a) GNP (b) GDP (c) Net Revenue (d) None of these

Q. 104. Crosses are performed to get the 'new varieties' by the process of

(a) Hybridisation (b) Fertilisation (c) Pollination (d) Germination

Q. 105. Match the following

A. Madan Mohan I. Home Rule

Malaviya	Movement			
B. A.O. Hume	II	Banaras Hindu University		
C. Annie Besant	III.	Indian National Congress		
D Subhash Chandra Bose	IV.	Indian National Army		
	A	B	C	D
(a)	II	I	III	IV
(b)	I	II	III	IV
(c)	II	III	I	IV
(d)	III	II	IV	I

Q. 106. Balanced growth implies the growth of

- (a) Industry and agriculture (b) Income and production (c) Private and public sector (d) Population and production

Q. 107. A term used for a minor who commits antisocial or criminal acts, is

- (a) Criminal (b) Juvenile Delinquent (c) Corrupt (d) None of these

Q. 108. Recently with which of the following countries, India agreed to expand defence cooperation

- (a) U.K. (b) U.S.A. (c) U.S.S.R. (d) France

Q. 109. Which of the following is not the objective of our Five-Year Plans?

- (a) To reduce the disparity of income (b) To achieve full employment (c) To increase the production (d) Self reliance

Q. 110. Which of the following is not a function of Pressure Group?

- (a) To affect government ideas and plans (b) To give constructive ideas (c) To try to deviate public opinion in their favour (d) To try to achieve power

Q. 111. 'To everyone according to his needs and from everyone according to his capability'. The above statement defines

- (a) Capitalism (b) Socialism (c) Communism (d) Fascism

Q. 112. Permanent hardness, due to sulphates of the metal, can be destroyed by the use of

- (a) Sulphonates (b) Nitrates (c) Zeolites (d) None of these

Q. 113. In a cross between tall and dwarf variety, all tall were obtained in F₁ generation which were again crossed with dwarf to give tall and dwarf in the ratio 3:1 in F₂ generation. This process is known as

- (a) Dominance (b) Segregation (c) Hybridisation (d) Emulation

Q. 114. Casteism gives to an individual

- (A) Economic interdependence (B) Status achievement (C) Work specialisation

(a) A and B (b) B and C (c) A and C (d) A, B and C

Q. 115. Which of the following States has the highest population density?

- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Q. 116. Inter-community disputes seen in recent years were due to

- (a) Regionalism (b) Ethnicity (c) Lingulism (d) Religion

Directions: In questions 117-120, a sentence (A) is given, which is followed by a sentence (R). Mark (a) if both A & R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. Mark (b) if both A & R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. Mark (c) if A is true and R is false and (d) if R is true and A is false

Q. 117. (A) Drug abuse is a cognizable offence.

- (R) Drug abuse is an anti-social activity

Q. 118. (A) Mitochondria is known as power house of the cell.

- (R) Enzymes present in mitochondria regulates the breakdown of carbohydrates.

Q. 119. (A) Caste society is a stratified society.

- (R) All stratified societies are caste societies

Q. 120. (A) The council of ministers is collectively responsible to the lower house.

- (R) Most of the ministers are from lower house.

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (d)
13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b)
17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (a)
25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a)
29. (b) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (d)
33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (d)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (c) 44. (b)
45. (a) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (c)
49. (a) 50. (b) 51. (b) 52. (a)
53. (c) 54. (a) 55. (d) 56. (b)
57. (c) 58. (c) 59. (b) 60. (b)
61. (a) 62. (b) 63. (a) 64. (a)
65. (a) 66. (a) 67. (d) 68. (a)

69. (b) 70. (d) 71. (b) 72. (c)
73. (a) 74. (b) 75. (a) 76. (b)
77. (c) 78. (a) 79. (a) 80. (c)
81. (d) 82. (d) 83. (a) 84. (c)
85. (c) 86. (c) 87. (b) 88. (a)
89. (b) 90. (d) 91. (d) 92. (d)
93. (d) 94. (c) 95. (c) 96. (d)
97. (a) 98. (a) 99. (a) 100. (c)
101. (c) 102. (a) 103. (a) 104. (a)
105. (c) 106. (a) 107. (b) 108. (b)
109. (d) 110. (b) 111. (c) 112. (c)
113. (b) 114. (d) 115. (a) 116. (b)
117. (a) 118. (c) 119. (c) 120. (a)

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Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1988

Q. 1. The acid commonly present in lemon and grapefruit is

- (a) Lactic acid (b) Citric acid (c) Ascorbic acid (d) Tartaric acid

Q. 2. Rectifiers are used to convert

- (a) D.C. to A.C. (b) A.C. to D.C. (c) High voltage to low voltage (d) Low voltage, to high voltage

Q. 3. Who among the following popularised the theory of 'Arctic Region' as the original home of the Aryans?

- (a) B. G. Tilak (b) Max Mueller (c) Macdonell (d) Keith

Q. 4. Black soil in India is associated with

- (a) Basalt (b) Granite (c) Limestone (d) Sandstone

Q. 5. Dada Saheb Phalke Award is awarded for outstanding contribution to the cause of

- (a) Cinema (b) Marathi literature (c) Science (d) Social service

Q. 6. The major metallic constituent of chlorophyll pigment is

- (a) Al (b) Zn (c) Mg (d) Mn

Q. 7. Which of the following is not connected with the Kushanas?

- (a) Gandhara art (b) Mathura art (c) Ajanta paintings (d) Fourth Buddhist council

Q. 8. Eco-systems include

- (a) Only plants in relation to environment (b) Only man in relation to environment (c) Settlement in which man lives (d) Man, environment and their relationship

Q. 9. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Manipur—Imphal (b) Meghalaya—Shillong (c) Mizoram—Itanagar (d) Nagaland—Kohima

Q. 10. The lightest element in the periodic table is

- (a) Hydrogen (b) Lithium (c) Sodium (d) Helium

Q. 11. Lichchavi princess Kumaradevi was married to

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Chandragupta II
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Pravarasena

Q. 12. Harare is the capital of

- (a) Tanzania (b) Zimbabwe (c) Kenya
(d) Nigeria

Q. 13. MODVAT relates to

- (a) Taxes (b) Badminton (c) Television
(d) Antarctica

Q. 14. The chemical name of laughing gas is

- (a) Nitric oxide (b) Nitrogen dioxide
(c) Nitrogen pentoxide (d) Nitrous oxide

Q. 15. Which one of the following is a Dravidian language?

- (a) Oriya (b) Malayalam (c) Bhojpuri
(d) Dogri

Q. 16. The most striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was

- (a) Potters wheel (b) Bull (c) Proximity of the river (d) Town-planning

Q. 17. Bhils are inhabitants of

- (a) Eastern Rajasthan and western U.P.
(b) Southern M.P. and northern Andhra Pradesh
(c) West central India (d) Southern Rajasthan and northern Madhya Pradesh

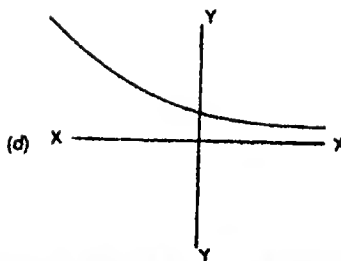
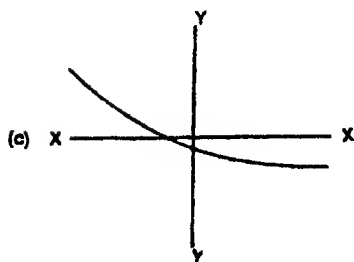
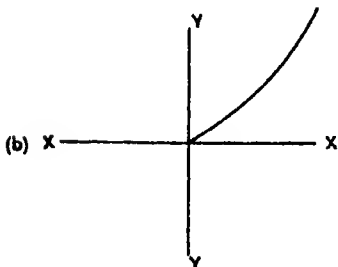
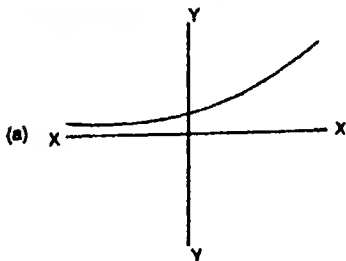
Q. 18. How many Union Territories are there in India now?

- (a) Six (b) Seven (c) Eight (d) Nine

Q. 19. Amalgams are the compounds which always contain

- (a) Aluminium (b) Zinc (c) Tin (d) Mercury

Q. 20. Which of the following curves represents the equation $y = c^{-x}$



Q. 21. The Sikh Khalsa was founded by
(a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Arjun Dev (c) Guru Gobind Singh (d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Q. 22. In India the number of women exceeds that of men in the State of

- (a) Assam (b) Kerala (c) West Bengal
(d) Karnataka

Q. 23. Which of the following is *not* a member of SAARC?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Maldives (c) Bhutan
(d) Afghanistan

Q. 24. The best antiknock compound used in petrol to increase mileage is

- (a) Ethyl magnesium chloride (b) Sodium ethoxide
(c) Zinc ethyl (d) Tetraethyl lead

Q. 25. Which of the following are correct statements regarding the Kalinga prize?

- (1) It is an international award presented each year by UNESCO for popularisation of science (2) It is an international award presented each year by UNESCO for the original research in science (3) It commemorates the ancient name of Orissa (4) It was instituted by the Kalinga foundation trust

Choose the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 2 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4

Q. 26. Razia succeeded Sultan

- (a) Altmash (b) Ruknuddin Feroz (c) Bahram (d) Qutbuddin Aibak

Q. 27. Highest peak of Japan is on the island of

- (a) Hokkaido (b) Honshu (c) Kyushu
(d) Shikoku

Q. 28. Which among the following is the name of the first re-usable spaceship?

- (a) Pioneer (b) Columbia (c) Rohini
(d) Challenger

Q. 29. The nucleus of hydrogen atom consists of

- (a) One proton (b) One neutron (c) One electron
(d) One proton and one neutron

Q. 30. Which among the following are CORRECT characteristics associated with a Laser beam?

- (1) It is highly monochromatic (2) It is perfectly coherent (3) Its velocity is more than that of light (4) It is unidirectional and can produce high power density

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4

Q. 31. Which one of the following pairs is *not* correctly matched?

- (a) Gulbadan Begum—Humayun Namah
(b) Mirza Haider—Tarikh-i-Rashidi (c) Abul Fazl—Akbar Namah (d) Faizi—Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri

Q. 32. In deciding the climatic types, the significant factor is that of

- (a) Angle of Sun's rays (b) Altitude
(c) Latitude (d) Terrain

Q. 33. In Fiji, the Labour Party government was deposed in a coup in May 1987. The deposed government was headed by

- (a) David Lange (b) Premadasa (c) Rashid Karami (d) Timori Bavadra

Q. 34. Vinegar is essentially an impure form of

- (a) Acetic acid (b) Benzoic acid
(c) Formic acid (d) Propionic acid

Q. 35. Banda Singh Bahadur was executed by the orders of Emperor

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Bahadur Shah (c) Farrukh Siyar (d) Jahander Shah

Q. 36. Identify in the following the item, whose percentage contribution to the total value of India's exports is maximum

- (a) Crude oil (b) Gems and jewellery
(c) Readymade garments (d) Leather and leather manufactures

Q. 37. In the manufacture of "vanaspathi ghee", the gas used is

- (a) Helium (b) Hydrogen (c) Oxygen
(d) Nitrogen

Q. 38. Who among the following is the director of the film 'Gandhi'?

- (a) Richard Attenborough (b) Satyajit Ray
(c) Shyam Benegal (d) Minal Sen

Q. 39. Light travels from diamond to glass, glass to water and water to air. In this context when does total internal reflection takes place?

- (1) When light travels from diamond to glass (2) When light travels from glass to water (3) When light travels from water to air

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only

Q. 40. The king generally considered to be the greatest ruler of Kashmir in the 15th century was

- (a) Shah Mirza (b) Yusuf Shah (c) Zain-ul-Abidin (d) Haidor Shah

Q. 41. About the origin of ocean basins and continents, the most recent and logical concept is that of

- (a) Continental drift (b) Plate-Tectonic
(c) Convectional current (d) Cooling process

Q. 42. What is the chronological order in which the following were entered into?

- (1) Shimla agreement (2) Indo-Soviet treaty (3) Farakka agreement (4) Tashkent agreement

- (a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4
(d) 2, 4, 3, 1

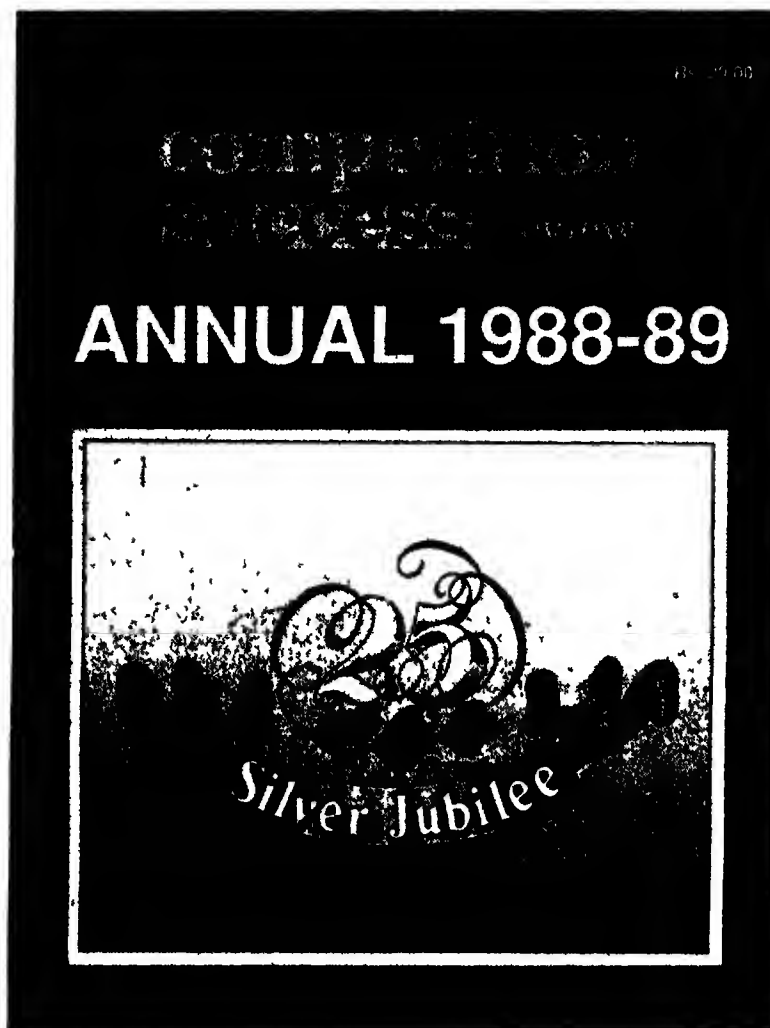
Q. 43. From crude petroleum the other valuable products are obtained by the method of

- (a) Distillation (b) Evaporation (c) Cracking (d) Sublimation

Q. 44. For making the alloys of Germanium a high temperature is required. Which among the following are the possible elements, with which it forms alloy?

1. Gold; 2. Silver; 3. Platinum

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(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

Q. 45. Who amongst the following were the leaders of the Santhal rebellion in 1855?

(a) Mangal and Birsa Munda (b) Kanhu and Sidhu (c) Tipu Sardar and Bakshu (d) Mangal Chan and Bhim

Q. 46. River Jordan drains into

(a) Dead sea (b) Gulf of Suez (c) Adhatic sea (d) Red sea

Q. 47. Which one of the following is *not* correctly matched?

(a) Santosh Trophy—Football (b) Ranga swamy Cup—Hockey (c) Nehru Trophy—Chess (d) Thomas Cup—Badminton

Q. 48. The soft smooth feel of the skin with after shave lotion is due to the presence of

(a) Alcohol (b) Menthol (c) Glycerol (d) Perfume

Q. 49. Rainbow is produced when sunlight falls on drops of rain. Which of the following physical phenomena are responsible for this?

(1) Dispersion (2) Refraction (3) Internal reflection

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only

Q. 50. The resolution on *Purna Swaraj* was adopted at

(a) Karachi Congress (b) Lahore Congress (c) Harpura Congress (d) Tripuri Congress

Q. 51. What is the correct north south sequence of the following major ports located on the eastern coast of India?

(1) Madras (2) Tuticonn (3) Paradip (4) Visakhapatnam

Select the correct answer from the codes below

(a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

Q. 52. A session of the Lok Sabha is prorogued

(a) By an order of the Speaker (b) By an order of the President (c) By a resolution of the House (d) By the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

Q. 53. The major chemical constituent of bones and teeth is

(a) Magnesium (b) Calcium (c) Phosphorus (d) Potassium

Q. 54. Inspite of mutual repulsion between the protons and no electric force between neutrons, a number of protons and neutrons do stay together to form stable nuclei. Which of the following are reasons for this?

(1) Another type of force, called nuclear force works between these particles when they are very close to each other

(2) The neutrons keep the protons apart so that there is no repulsion between them

(3) The nuclear force is always attractive and does not depend on the charge of the particles.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3

only (d) 1 and 3 only

Q. 55. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) 1927—Morley-Minto Reforms (b) 1919—Montague Chelmsford Reforms (c) 1858—Queen Victoria's Proclamation (d) 1773—Ilbert Bill

Q. 56. The most populous nation in Africa is

(a) Niger (b) Egypt (c) Algeria (d) Nigeria

Q. 57. When a Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Indian Parliament, it has to be passed by

(a) A simple majority (b) Two thirds majority (c) Three fourths majority (d) Absolute majority of total membership

Q. 58. The common technique employed in determining the age of archaeological specimens is

(a) Radio carbon dating (b) Ultrasonic method (c) Chemical analysis (d) Radio phosphor dating

Q. 59. Which one of the following revolutionary groups was involved in the 'Kakon conspiracy case'?

(a) Anushilan Samiti (b) Abhinav Bharat group (c) Hindustan Republican Association (d) Ghadar party

Q. 60. Which one of the following rivers is called China's Sorrow?

(a) St Lawrence (b) Volga (c) Thames (d) Hwang Ho

Q. 61. Following are the major rural development programmes

(1) Food for Work Programme (2) Community Development Programme (3) TRYSEM (4) IRDP

The correct chronological order in which these programmes were launched by the government is

(a) 1 2, 3, 4 (b) 2 1 4, 3 (c) 3, 4, 1 2 (d) 4, 3 2 1

Q. 62. For digestion of food, hydrochloric acid is secreted into the stomach at a pH value of

(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

Q. 63. Which one of the following is rightly regarded as a milestone in the field of education in India?

(a) Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch (b) Stanley's Dispatch (c) Hunter Commission's Report (d) Universities Commission

Q. 64. An important coal region of the USSR is

(a) Knovoy Rog (b) Kuzbas (c) Donetsk (d) Cheliabirsk

Q. 65. Originally, Arana was the name of

(a) Afghanistan (b) Maldives (c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka

Q. 66. Chemically an enzyme is a

(a) Protein (b) Lipid (c) Carbohydrate (d) Vitamin

Q. 67. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is

(a) Coal (b) Cellulose (c) Plastic (d) Petroleum

Q. 68. The language of the Satavahana's inscriptions found in Andhra Pradesh is

(a) Telugu (b) Prakrit (c) Sanskrit (d) Pansachi

Q. 69. The American great lakes form the

greatest interior water route of the world. This hypothesis

(a) is not tenable because the lakes are frozen for the major part of the year (b) is not tenable because the depth of the lakes does not permit deep draft ships (c) is true as the surrounding area provides ideal bulk cargo for lake shipment (d) is not true as the lakes are aligned in the north-south direction hindering the flow of trade

Q. 70. The 1992 Olympics is scheduled to be held at

(a) Seoul (b) Stockholm (c) Sarajevo (d) Barcelona

Q. 71. The number of chromosomes in a human being is

(a) 26 (b) 36 (c) 46 (d) 56

Q. 72. Sultanate of Delhi was a/an

(a) Bureaucracy (b) Democracy (c) Theocracy (d) None of these

Q. 73. Which of the following climatic types is said to be characterised by Three Eighties 80° F of temperature, 80 per cent of humidity and 80 inches of rainfall?

(a) Monsoon climate (b) Equatorial climate (c) Mediterranean climate (d) Temperate climate

Q. 74. Who was the first recognised leader of opposition in the Indian Parliament?

(a) A K Gopalan (b) S A Dange (c) Y B Chavan (d) Chandrasekhar

Q. 75. Which one of the following underlines the basic philosophy of conservation of natural resources?

(a) Reduction in use of natural resources (b) Suspension of use of natural resources (c) Judicious use of natural resources on sustained basis (d) Protection of natural resources

Q. 76. Alauddin's price-control regulations were directed mainly against

(a) Hindu merchants (b) Middlemen (c) New Mussalmans (d) Peasants

Q. 77. What is the correct sequence of the following ocean routes in the order of their intensity of traffic?

(1) The North Atlantic route (2) The Mediterranean Red Sea route (3) Africa-Indian Ocean route (4) The Pacific Ocean route

Select the answer from the codes given below

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 2 4 1 3

Q. 78. Haldia is known for its

(a) Archaeological monuments (b) Refinery (c) Wildlife sanctuary (d) Textile industry

Q. 79. The chief constituent (carbohydrate) of cell wall in a plant body is

(a) Starch (b) Glycogen (c) Sugar (d) Cellulose

Q. 80. Shrivaji's Council of Ministers was called

(a) Ashta Diggajas (b) Ashta Pradhan (c) Nava Ratnas (d) Mantri Panshad

Q. 81. The stony desert is known as

(a) Bolson (b) Erg (c) Hammada (d) Reg

Q. 82. Evergreen forests are found

(a) in the estuaries of great rivers (b) in

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the Himalayas above 3,000 ft. elevation (c) Where the rainfall is between 30° to 40° (d) Where the rainfall is between 120° and 120°

Q. 83. Maximum genetic diversity is found in

- (a) Tropical rain forests (b) Temperate forests (c) Subtropical forests (d) Coniferous forests

Q. 84. Qutab Minar at Mehrauli was completed by

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban (c) Jalaluddin Khilji (d) Alauddin Khilji

Q. 85. Which one of the following is the deepest lake?

- (a) Baikal (b) Mansarovar (c) Superior (d) Victoria

Q. 86. Which one of the following is a voluntary part-time citizens' force consisting of persons who are not professional soldiers?

- (a) Territorial Army (b) Coast Guard (c) Military Nursing Service (d) Army Education Corps

Q. 87. Which one of the following diseases is genetically linked?

- (a) Epilepsy (b) AIDS (c) Colour blindness (d) Leucoderma

Q. 88. The writing of *Panchatantra* is attributed to

- (a) Bhartnhan (b) Vishnusharma (c) Kalidasa (d) Banabhatta

Q. 89. The philosophy of Vishishtadvaita was preached by

- (a) Sankaracharya (b) Ramanuja (c) Madhwa (d) Kapila

Q. 90. Mendel's second law of inheritance gives the ratio in second filial generation as

- (a) 3 : 1 (b) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1 (c) 1 : 2 : 1 (d) None of these

Q. 91. Which among the cereals listed below, command about three-fourths of the total cropped area in India?

- (a) Wheat and barley (b) Wheat and paddy (c) Wheat and bajra (d) Paddy and bajra

Q. 92. Visakhadatta sketches the events after the death of Samudragupta in his work

- (a) Mudrarakshasa (b) Mrichha Katika (c) Devichandraguptam (d) Malavikagnimitra

Q. 93. Sardar Sarovar dam is associated with the

- (a) Bhakra Nangal project (b) Tapi river valley project (c) Mahanadi river valley project (d) Narmada river valley project

Q. 94. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a

- (a) Bacterium (b) Fungus (c) Protozoan (d) Virus

Q. 95. The year 1987 was observed as the International Year of

- (a) Peace for the world (b) Shelter for the homeless (c) The physically handicapped (d) Women

Q. 96. The World Environment Day is celebrated on

- (a) March 5 (b) June 5 (c) September 5 (d) November 5

Q. 97. The Prarthana Samaj was founded

(a) Keshab Chandra Sen (b) Raja Rammohan Roy (c) Debendra Nath Tagore (d) M. G. Ranade

Q. 98. Which one of the following mountain ranges acquires NE-SW structural trend in India?

- (a) Vindhya range (b) Aravalli range (c) Shivalik range (d) Satpura range

Q. 99. The Charter of U.N. was signed at

- (a) Paris (b) San Francisco (c) Geneva (d) London

Q. 100. The tree species most commonly used in social forestry is

- (a) Mango (b) Gulmohar (c) Pipal (d) Eucalyptus

Q. 101. The Kailasanath Temple at Ellora was excavated at the instance of

- (a) Krishna I (b) Amoghavarsha I (c) Govinda III (d) Krishna II

Q. 102. Sahyadri is the name of the

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Eastern Ghats (c) Vindhyan range (d) Aravalli range

Q. 103. The Jhelum has its source from

- (a) Kulu (b) Mount Kailash (c) Rohtang (d) Vernag

Q. 104. Oxygen balance in the atmosphere is maintained through the process of

- (a) Photosynthesis (b) Protein synthesis (c) Fat synthesis (d) Amino acid synthesis

Q. 105. Which of the following is associated with "green house effect" on global climate?

- (a) Increase in heavy metal pollution (b) Increase in carbon dioxide concentration (c) Depleting ozone layer (d) Increasing human interference in the Antarctic environment

Q. 106. Which of the following gases is not used as refrigerant?

- (a) Freon (b) NO₂ (c) CO₂ (d) SO₂

Questions 107 to 113 consist of two lists labelled List 1 and List 2. You have to match items under List 1 with those under List 2. Select your answers to Questions 107 to 113 using the codes given under the respective lists.

Q. 107. Match

List 1 (Area)	List 2 (Important animal of the area)
A Gir Sanctuary	1 Rhino
B Kanha National Park	2 Wild ass
C Kaziranga Sanctuary	3 Tiger
D Rann of Kutch	4 Lion
	5 Elephant

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	5	1
(d)	5	3	1	2

Q. 108. Match

List 1	List 2
A Iran	1 Shora
B Japan	2 Majlis
C Israel	3 Diet
D Afghanistan	4 Knesset

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	4	3	1

(d) 3 1 4 2

Q. 109. Match

List 1 (Products)	List 2 (States)
A Saffron	1 Madhya Pradesh
B Castor seed	2 Kerala
C Cardamom	3 Gujarat
D Lac	4 Jammu & Kashmir
	5 Maharashtra

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	4	3	1
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	5	2	3
(d)	4	3	2	1

Q. 110. Match

List 1 (Plant products)	List 2 (Plants)
A Quinine	1 Sugarcane
B Molasses	2 Cinchona
C Iodine	3 Hevea
D Rubber	4 Sea Kelp

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	1	2	3	4

Q. 111. Match

List 1	List 2
A. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay	1 V Sarabhai
B CSIR Laboratories	2 H Bhabha
C Space Research	3 S S Bhatnagar
D Indian Statistical Institute	4 P C Mahalanobis

Q. 112. Match

List 1 (Common names)	List 2 (Chemical name)
A Washing soda	1 Sodium hydroxide
B Caustic soda	2 Copper sulphate
C Blue vitrol	3 Sodium thiosulphate
D Hypo	4 Sodium carbonate

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	4	1	3	2

Q. 113. Match

List 1 (Name of continents)	List 2 (Name of temperate grass lands)
A North America	1 Pampas
B Australia	2 Dawas
C South America	3 Praires
D Eurasia	4 Veld
	5 Steppes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	5
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	3	2	1	5

Questions 114 to 120 consist of two statements, one labelled the 'Assertion A' and the other labelled the 'Reason R'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and

the Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers to Questions 114 to 120 from the codes given below and mark your answer accordingly:

Codes

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true

Q. 114. Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution

Reason (R): Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for six years and one-third of them retire every second year

Q. 115. Assertion (A): Rift Valleys are formed from faulting basins

Reason (R): The earth movements which have brought some changes in the landscape were vertical, giving rise to the formation of faults

Q. 116. Assertion (A): Water has higher freezing and boiling points than hydrogen sulphide

Reason (R): Water has lower molecular weight than hydrogen sulphide

Q. 117. Assertion (A): Portuguese were the first Europeans to enter India through sea route

Reason (R): The discovery of the sea route was necessitated for the purpose of trade

Q. 118. Assertion (A): Food cooks faster inside a pressure cooker

Reason (R): Increased pressure lowers the boiling point of water

Q. 119. Assertion (A): There is excessive detail and ornamentation in Hoysala sculptures

Reason (R): Hoysala sculptures are carved in soft chloritic schist

Q. 120. Assertion (A): Sky appears blue
Reason (R): It is due to the scattering of light by dust particles and air molecules

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 (b) | 2 (b) | 3 (a) | 4 (a) |
| 5 (a) | 6 (c) | 7 (a) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (c) | 10 (a) | 11 (a) | 12 (b) |
| 13 (a) | 14 (d) | 15 (b) | 16 (a) |
| 17 (a) | 18 (b) | 19 (d) | 20 (d) |
| 21 (a) | 22 (b) | 23 (d) | 24 (d) |
| 25 (d) | 26 (a) | 27 (b) | 28 (b) |
| 29 (a) | 30 (d) | 31 (d) | 32 (b) |
| 33 (d) | 34 (a) | 35 (c) | 36 (b) |
| 37 (b) | 38 (a) | 39 (a) | 40 (c) |
| 41 (b) | 42 (a) | 43 (a) | 44 (b) |
| 45 (b) | 46 (a) | 47 (c) | 48 (a) |
| 49 (a) | 50 (b) | 51 (c) | 52 (b) |
| 53 (b) | 54 (d) | 55 (b) | 56 (d) |
| 57 (a) | 58 (a) | 59 (c) | 60 (d) |
| 61 (b) | 62 (a) | 63 (a) | 64 (c) |
| 65 (a) | 66 (a) | 67 (b) | 68 (b) |
| 69 (c) | 70 (d) | 71 (c) | 72 (c) |
| 73 (b) | 74 (c) | 75 (c) | 76 (d) |
| 77 (a) | 78 (b) | 79 (d) | 80 (b) |
| 81 (c) | 82 (d) | 83 (a) | 84 (a) |
| 85 (a) | 86 (a) | 87 (c) | 88 (b) |

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 89 (b) | 90 (b) | 91 (b) | 92 (a) |
| 93 (d) | 94 (d) | 95 (b) | 96 (b) |
| 97 (a) | 98 (b) | 99 (b) | 100 (d) |
| 101 (a) | 102 (a) | 103 (d) | 104 (a) |
| 105 (b) | 106 (b) | 107 (b) | 108 (a) |
| 109 (d) | 110 (a) | 111 (b) | 112 (a) |
| 113 (d) | 114 (b) | 115 (a) | 116 (a) |
| 117 (a) | 118 (c) | 119 (a) | 120 (a) |

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

FIRST PRIZE WINNER (Rs. 1000/-)

Rohit
J-636, Mandir Marg
New Delhi-110001

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Bhupendra Singh Pundir
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CONSOLATION PRIZE WINNERS (Books worth Rs. 100/- each)

1. Niranjana Padke, Room No 11, New Hostel, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 2. Anand Kumar, c/o Sh. Shatrughan Prasad Singh, Village Bhatgaon, Post Barh, Distt Patna, 3. Deepak Kumar, c/o Sh. Bishnu Prasad Khosla, Village & PO Bhupathi, Distt Madhubani, Bihar, 4. Anil Kumar Pandey, 245/1, J K Colony, Jajmau, Kanpur, 5. Pratap Kumar Bainganjan, AT—Balhunka, PO Kalyanpur, Via Delanga, Distt. Purnea, Orissa, 6. Nilakantha

Pradhan, Cr No. 130 (SR), Road 6, Unit 9, Bhubaneswar-7, Orissa; 7. Sajimohan (First Year), College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, 8. Gopal Krishna Verma, Mandira Dam, PO Laing Colony, Via Kanakbhal, Distt Sundergarh, Orissa, 9. Samarath Shukla, s/o MWO B N Shukla, 77, Shastri Nagar, Jammu-; 10. Mirza Ibrahim Baig, c/o Dr M M Baig, 17-2-563, Saidabad, Hyderabad

How To Prepare for Objective Type Tests

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 (b) | 2 (c) | 3 (d) | 4 (c) |
| 5 (a) | 6 (b) | 7 (c) | 8 (d) |
| 9 (b) | 10 (c) | 11 (a) | 12 (d) |
| 13 (b) | 14 (a) | 15 (d) | 16 (c) |
| 17 (b) | 18 (a) | 19 (b) | 20 (c) |
| 21 (d) | 22 (b) | 23 (b) | 24 (c) |
| 25 (a) | 26 (b) | 27 (d) | 28 (d) |
| 29 (a) | 30 (a) | 31 (c) | 32 (b) |
| 33 (d) | 34 (c) | 35 (b) | 36 (a) |
| 37 (a) | 38 (c) | 39 (d) | 40 (b) |
| 41 (a) | 42 (c) | 43 (c) | 44 (a) |
| 45 (d) | 46 (c) | 47 (b) | 48 (a) |
| 49 (b) | 50 (c) | 51 (a) | 52 (b) |
| 53 (a) | 54 (c) | 55 (d) | 56 (b) |
| 57 (c) | 58 (a) | 59 (b) | 60 (a) |
| 61 (b) | 62 (c) | 63 (d) | 64 (c) |
| 65 (d) | 66 (c) | 67 (b) | 68 (a) |
| 69 (b) | 70 (d) | 71 (b) | 72 (a) |
| 73 (d) | 74 (a) | 75 (c) | 76 (b) |
| 77 (c) | 78 (d) | 79 (a) | 80 (c) |
| 81 (b) | 82 (c) | 83 (d) | 84 (d) |
| 85 (a) | 86 (b) | 87 (d) | 88 (a) |
| 89 (d) | 90 (c) | 91 (a) | 92 (c) |
| 93 (b) | 94 (c) | 95 (b) | 96 (b) |
| 97 (b) | 98 (a) | 99 (a) | 100 (d) |

Memory Retention Contest

Announcement

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in December 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge and English papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Management Trainee/Probationary Officers Examination to be conducted by

the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi, in December 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, Test of Quantitative Aptitude, Test of English Language and Test of General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabha, Khan, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110005. Last date for receipt of entries is December 31, 1988.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Candidate's Background

Anoop Kumar Sethi is a pleasant cheerful looking young man of lean build and fair height. He enjoys fair complexion, sharp features with a prominent nose and has abundant black hair on his head which make him look taller still. He has kept his hair somewhat long conforming to the current fashion trend and sports thick moustache and sideburns. His proper and neat trimming of the moustache, smart haircut, clean fingernails, well pressed suit, wrinkle-free high shirt collar, prominent and well-set tie knot, shining shoes and matching as well as well fitting clothes contributing to his smart and impressive turnout confirm that he has taken adequate care and special interest to groom himself properly for the formal occasion. He wears a light-grey colour terrycot suit opting for a double breasted coat. The cream colour polyester shirt ideally matches with the suit and the navy blue tie with red and white stripes draw attention to the right outfit. A warm and friendly smile plays on his lips and his eyes transmit keenness, interest and friendliness. He walks with firm brisk steps radiating confidence, energy and enthusiasm.

At the UPSC Library, which serves as the waiting hall for the candidates, he greets the small group of fellow candidates present there with warmth, cordiality and genuine display of interest. Immediately on joining the group he introduces himself and shakes hand firmly with each one, making a particular point to note and remember the name of the person, relating it to the facial features of the individual. Subsequently, we see him correctly addressing each one by his name in the course of the chat. This makes him more endearing and closer to them. At the time of his arrival the group was engaged in discussing the topics covered and questions asked by the Board while interviewing the candidates on the previous few days. One of the candidates in the group stated that the questions were mostly concerned with current national political and economic issues. But another candidate contradicted this view and said that according to his sources the questions by and large related to the academic and Civil Services optionals and international issues. As far as Sethi is concerned, he first requested his friends to proceed with the discussion and thereafter listened to what was being said with careful attention. Finally, when his turn came he proceeded to offer his own views.

Sethi: Friends, I just listened to what our two friends Vinod and Chopra said. At the outset, I wish to mention that both are right in their own ways. You see, the Board does not follow any rigid or set pattern in selecting the topics and asking the questions. They choose these at random but make sure that the subjects are of candidates' special study at the university as also in the IAS written papers. Then there will be questions relating to his native State. In case the candidate has been abroad he can expect a question or two relating to his experience there. Similarly, he should be prepared for some questions on the subjects of his special interest, hobbies, work experience, if any and so forth. Here the Board generally proceeds from the information provided by the candidate in his bio-data. There are seven or eight Members, including the Chairman in the Board and each has specialised in some discipline. We should expect one to ask a question from the subject of his specialisation especially if the candidate had also done a special study of the same subject. Finally, there is one more thing. There could be follow up questions based on the answers given by the candidate. Again if you give indication of strong views or opinions on any issue, the Member might grill you and probe you in depth on that aspect.

Chopra: No brother, I am told that the Chairman or another Member always starts with some pleasantries and personal questions. They have nothing to do with the subjects you had studied or they had specialised.

Sethi: That is quite right. Initially, the candidate is all tensed and the Board wants him to be fully relaxed and establish good rapport with him. These personal questions serve this purpose and after warming up the candidate feels confident.

Vinod: Why should they be interested in putting you at ease and getting you mentally relaxed? The idea of the interview is to assess the candidate's personality if you are tense and nervous it might indicate some weaknesses in your personality traits.

Sethi: Dear friend, this initial tension, anxiety and nervousness is common practically to all candidates. It is just natural. The real personality of the candidate can be gauged only if this initial tension is removed. Thus depending on the candidate and taking his background into account, the Board would spend so much time to put him at ease. If a candidate hails from a rural place, has had the regional language

as medium of instruction and is facing the Board for the first time, he could be very nervous and tense. But inherently he might possess excellent personality potentials. Thus, he might be enjoying natural leadership quality of an appreciable level. The Board is conscious of these facts and makes special efforts to get the candidate into the right frame of mind.

Chopra: Well, Mr Sethi, this method of assessing a candidate's personality by posing some questions to him does not appear convincing to me. Do you mean to say that I have a good personality if I give the correct or right answers and vice versa?

Sethi: (With a smile) Oh, no please. First of all we should understand that this interview is not a question and answer session. It is not a radio or TV quiz programme. By and large there may not be what one might call the only correct or right answers. More often than not the Board asks for your views, opinions, comments or reactions to important issues or situations or problems. You will have different candidates who will have different views on a given issue and each should be able to explain convincingly why he holds such views or opinions.

Vinod: How can the Board decide that my views are right or wrong, good or bad, or whatever way it is to assess my personality? I mean, what is the link up between what I say in answer to a question and my personality or leadership qualities?

Sethi: (Smiles once again) When you express your views the Board would expect you or even specifically ask you to indicate the reasons for the same. You may have very convincing reasons or you may just be repeating something you read or heard without fully understanding the implications. One has to justify his or her stand in a logical and rational way. There must be convincing reasons for one's conclusions. Am I clear please?

Vinod: I could follow. But it would be better if we take some concrete example.

Sethi: All right. Let us say the first Member asks you for your views on the proposals made by some that India should switch over from the present Westminster model of parliamentary Government to the Presidential form of executive. What would you say?

Vinod: I would say we are wasting time. That is my honest opinion. There are more urgent issues to be tackled by the country. The foremost is the terrorist menace in Punjab. Next we have black money, parallel economy and corruption. Then there is abject poverty, soaring inflation,

unemployment, energy crisis, power shortage, recurring droughts and famines, communal clashes and so forth. When our hands are thus full of pressing problems why should we have yet another by trying to change the form of Government or executive.

Sethi: Well you have given answer or expressed your views with your own rationale to the question posed to you. However, you have taken a strong stand. Do you agree?

Vinod: Well, I suppose you are right. Strong or weak, that is my honest view.

Sethi: To do justice to you and make sure that you are not rash or pedantic, the Board may probe you a little more. In this instance, it might pose a further leading question. For instance, if I were the Member, I might ask you whether a change in the system of Government will not help the country in solving effectively the various problems you had listed? What do you say, Mr. Chopra? Would a Presidential executive on the American or French model help us solve these problems faster and better?

Chopra: Mr. Vasant Sathe, one of the leaders of Congress(I) appears to think so. Earlier, Mr. Antulay, when he was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, used to advocate the Presidential system. The growing political violence in the country and the possibility of no party commanding adequate majority in the Lok Sabha after the next general election, make our parliamentary system, which is yet to take root, rather vulnerable. We also have the prevalence of multiple parties and splinter groups instead of the two-party system that contributes to the success of the parliamentary model. If we are saddled with a coalition Government at the Centre, it is likely to lack strength, stability and direction. We have the Janata experiment before us. Today we do not even have a united opposition party like the Janata of 1977. Nor we have a charismatic opposition leader of the stature and standing of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. We have to face the separatist movements and external threats firmly. I, therefore, feel that a change-over to the Presidential system would help the country.

Sethi: Thank you Mr. Chopra for your lucid exposition and analysis of this issue. We all could see that our friend Mr. Chopra has grasped the essentials well and has argued the matter in great depth. He has expressed certain opinions and given very convincing reasons for his stand. His approach is rational and logical. There is also foresight and he plans for the future which indicates organising ability. He is objective, impartial and is guided by facts. On the other hand, we saw that Mr. Vinod sounded somewhat emotional and he confessed that he does have strong ideas on the subject. Mr. Chopra did not take such a strong or emotional stand but nevertheless presented his views firmly. He has convictions and is able to convince and

carry us with him. In this brief analysis we could see that quite a few personality traits could be perceived and assessed. In other words, the Board can evaluate the leadership level and personality traits of the candidate from his reaction, response and reply to the questions posed to him.

Vinod: Really, thank you so much Sethi. You have made us wise and I personally benefited a lot by listening to you. Thanks to you, we will be able to react positively and do well at the interview. Well, it seems the interview is going to start and you are being summoned. We all wish you the best.

Sethi: Thank you all and wish you the same. *(He takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room with assurance. He makes a smart entry after gently knocking on the door to seek formal permission. After closing the door silently behind him, he walks up to the Chairman with confident steps. On approaching the seat meant for the candidate, he comes to a smart halt, springs to attention position and greets the Board in a cheerful and pleasant manner.)*

Comments: Our candidate Mr. Sethi is keenly interested in attaining sure success and securing maximum marks in the interview. He has, therefore, taken the interview seriously and has gone about the preparations in a systematic and methodical manner. First of all, he has paid adequate attention to his appearance, dress, turnout, grooming, personal hygiene and bearing. Thus, he is able to make a favourable first impression which enables him to begin with a head-start. Secondly, he has taken pains to learn all about the interview, at least to the maximum extent possible. Knowledge is power and power has given him confidence. Thirdly, he is socially adaptable, friendly, cheerful and warm. He is ready to mix with strangers and does so with enthusiasm and sincerity. He talks with a catching smile, shakes hands firmly and listens to others with interest and attention. He makes it a point to remember the names of the people and address each correctly by his name. He also makes full use of the opportunities offered to him. He accepts additional responsibilities willingly and goes out cheerfully to help others. His grasp is excellent and he enjoys a wealth of ideas. He is able to point out the strong and weak points in the answers given by his friends with frankness but without hurting the ego or importance of the individuals. His approach is positive and he is successful in winning the full cooperation of his friends. He shows enterprise, initiative and courage.

The Interview

Sethi: Good morning to you all Sirs. *(He smiles gently and his voice is pleasant, audible and clear.)*

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Sethi. Please take your seat. *(The Chairman reciprocates the smile and indicates the chair meant for the candidate.)*

Sethi: Thank you, Sir, *(He sits down smartly and remains attentive and observant. The smile continues to play lightly on his lips.)*

Chairman: Mr. Sethi, I see from your dossiers here that you had taken a Master's degree in Science and were a keen student of Chemistry. Don't you think you could make better and more purposeful contribution to the country by taking up research and ultimately blossoming in a top scientist? Won't you prefer that to the life of an administrator or a magistrate in some district of far flung regions?

Sethi: *(Smiling)* Thank you, Sir, for the credit you are giving me. Perhaps, you are right and I can also contribute as a scientist after taking up research work initially. However, it is debatable how the fruits of a scientific research will be used. I remember how Dr. Oppenheimer, who contributed so much to atomic science, ultimately was unhappy as his researches resulted in the atom bombs and nuclear race. On the other hand, our new found democracy and parliamentary system of Government need able administrators in order to carry the benefit of our freedom and economic progress to the masses. We can give them education, employment, health and economic betterment. Secondly, Sir, as for my temperament I make it a point of enjoying what I do and what I have to do. I have decided on the IAS career after careful consideration and deliberation taking my aptitude, resources, interests, etc., into account. Research work involves time running to several years. It also demands facilities. It might even mean going abroad where there are better facilities and greater scope for research. Once you are wedded to research and go abroad, you might also be tempted to stay there permanently. In fact it might become necessary from the point of view of the research work itself. I would rather stay back as an administrator and help to create better research facilities in the country. Finally, even as an IAS officer, I can carry on with some research activity as a hobby.

Chairman: I suppose, you can do that if you get the time to indulge in the luxury of pursuing hobbies while you are in charge of the district. Now, what do you understand by scientific temper? Do you think it is only the scientists who have it?

Sethi: *(Smiling with understanding)* Sir, scientific temper is only a mental attitude and it can be shared or enjoyed by anyone—scientist, specialist or layman. It is not the monopoly of the elite or intelligentsia but even a villager who has not had formal school education may possess a scientific temper. It indicates a balanced unbiased, objective, rational view of things, issues and situations. It is comparable to the approach of a true scientist and hence the terminology, "scientific temper". A true scientist has a logical and rational approach in solving scientific problems. He proceeds from known facts and after carefully

observing the facts he formulates his theories. Then the theory is tested with new facts. It is regarded as correct only till it is disproved by the discovery of further facts. Thus the scientist comes to conclusions by a process of deductive reasoning. He does not take anything for granted. He tests each theory against available facts and verifies its validity. He remains objective and detached and is not carried away by emotions, dogmas and pre-conceived notions. This inquiring attitude, thirst for true knowledge, logical as well as rational approach, discarding or irrational beliefs, dogmas, notions, values and superstitions, is in a nutshell "scientific temper". It indicates receptivity and an open mind on the part of an individual. Such scientific temper contributes to the progress of mankind and serves as the hallmark of civilisation.

Comments: We find the candidate to be keen, earnest and well-informed. He is able to grasp exceedingly well the essentials of a problem and formulate his views and solutions in an imaginative and constructive manner. He proves to be energetic, enterprising and daring. He displays initiative and seeks out new responsibilities. His answers to the questions posed by the Chairman reveal a positive and dynamic attitude. Resolute, adventurous and dedicated he reveals abundant self-confidence and motivation. He speaks fluently with clarity and conviction and succeeds in creating a strong as well as favourable impact on his listeners with his reasoning, logic, earnestness, personal convictions and sincerity.

1st Member: Increasing violence is resorted to for settling political, social, economic and other issues by individuals and political parties. How do you account for this phenomenon and what can be done to reverse the trend?

Sethi: Violence in all aspects of national life is costing the country as well as the citizens dearly. We are frittering away our resources and exposing the country to grave external threats because individuals, political leaders, political parties and other antisocial elements have taken to violence to achieve their ends. The spate of communal clashes and caste conflicts and the murder of candidates contesting is, booth capturing, terrorising voters to stay away from voting are glaring examples of extreme violence in our country. To a great extent our political leaders are responsible for the growing violence. They take undue advantage of the democratic right to voice their dissent by resorting to violent agitations. The law enforcing authority has been rendered ineffective because of the interference of the politicians and induction of politics. Unfortunately, we have not accorded priority to education in our plans and more than half of the country's population still remains illiterate. We have also made blunders like creating linguistic States and

imposition of Hindi, prohibition, etc., instead of educating the people and creating employment opportunities. Poverty, ill-health, want, etc., breed discontent and political leaders incite the masses in order to capture votes. The Punjab situation would not have reached the present violent stage if all the political parties had agreed not to encourage separatists and sectarian demands. The solution, therefore, lies first with the political leaders and parties. Next, we should keep the students free from political interference and exploitation. Moreover, the law enforcing machinery should not be tampered with by the politicians and should be allowed to function effectively and freely. Next, the mass media should be fully active to educate the illiterate people on the basis of a crash programme. Lastly, no Government should yield to violence at any stage. These, in my view will help to bring down public violence.

Comments: The candidate has studied the important problems currently confronting the country in depth. He is able to examine them intelligently and imaginatively and suggest workable solutions. His approach is positive and realistic. He is frank, honest and displays intellectual integrity as well as moral courage. He can face challenges boldly and tackle complex issues with imagination and courage.

2nd Member: The Chinese communists want India's Prime Minister to visit their country and have high level discussions with its leaders for solving the border dispute. Some in India feel that our Prime Minister should not visit China at this stage since large Indian territory still remains under China's forcible occupation. Do you favour the visit in the context of the post-Zia fluid situation in Pakistan?

Sethi: Our aim is to get the occupied territories liberated. At this juncture we cannot accomplish it by the use of force. Hence use of other means, including top level discussions to achieve the goal could be tried out. The danger is the possibility of making compromises with our objectives as Chinese are clever in persuasion. Hence, our Prime Minister should be careful and should in no way commit himself or compromise with our goals. Since the situation in Pakistan is fluid, China would go all out to favour Pakistan and keep its alliance. Hence post-Zia situation is unlikely to help us vis-a-vis China.

Comments: The answer indicates the good awareness of the candidate on current international events. He is keen that we should not compromise with our basic principles and national interests. His ideas are practical, result-oriented and rooted to optimism and success.

3rd Member: Would you recommend greater autonomy to the States and also to the judiciary to promote and protect State autonomy?

Sethi: (With a smile) I am sorry, sir, I do not agree that we should pave the way for

national disintegration in the name of autonomy of States or judiciary. Our existing Constitution provides for adequate State autonomy and I feel further devolution of autonomy will encourage separatist demands and extremist activities. In fact, we should first do away with the linguistic States. When this is done the State autonomy question will automatically be settled.

3rd Member: What do you think of film stars cashing on their popularity and entering politics?

Sethi: (Smiling again) Well, Sir, it is a free country and any qualified citizen is allowed to contest the elections and win and form Government. It is again for the voters or electorate or people to accept or reject them. The American people have accepted Mr. Ronald Reagan. As compared to many of the political leaders, the film stars are in no way handicapped. I would say we should spread literacy and educate the masses. Then they will not be carried away by propaganda or false images. They will be able to decide and vote on merit.

4th Member: To educate the masses on the basis of a crash programme we need substantial funds. Foreign aid has already dried up. Would you then agree that we should reduce our defence budget and divert funds for adult education?

Sethi: No, Sir, I beg to differ here. I feel our defence budget should be increased rather than decreased. Defence is, at the moment, one of the top priority items. But we do have other things like propagation of Hindi, enforcement of prohibition, introduction of Panchayati Raj, furthering of State enterprise and so on. Let us stop the waste and loss in the Government departments and public sector. Let us allow private enterprise to grow. We should do away with unnecessary controls, licences, quotas, etc. We should also reform the tax collection machinery and tax laws. We can save a lot in these and use it for adult education.

Comments: This candidate displays a practical and realistic approach. He is able to examine a problem objectively in its entirety and depth. His analysis is methodical and imaginative and his judgement and solution are sound. He is able to decide the priorities correctly taking the long range future needs into consideration. He is willing to take reasonable risks and readily shoulders responsibilities. He has the courage to disagree when warranted but does so with tact and diplomacy to win over his opponent to his side.

5th Member: Do you feel that Indo-Sri Lanka Accord will bring lasting peace to that Island State after IPKF liquidates LTTE?

Sethi: (Smiling) Mr. A.P. Venkateswaran, our former Foreign Secretary says in an article that "to kill a person is easy but to extinguish an idea is impossible". Thus liquidating LTTE will not ipso facto guarantee

(Continued on page 70)

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The Policy Of Reservation Is A Legacy Of The British And It Has Done More Harm Than Good

Introduction

The Group Discussion Test is now very popular and is increasingly employed in the Government departments, defence forces, public sector undertakings and private enterprise organisations for selection of staff, executives and senior managers. The universities and educational institutions in India and abroad also employ this technique to select students for admission to post-graduate, professional or research courses and also for awarding scholarships and stipends. Like the 'Interview', the 'Group Discussion' also serves the purpose of determining the personality traits and leadership levels of the candidates or examinees. Ability to speak eloquently, convincingly and forcefully, positively helps the participants to do well, both in the 'Interview' and in 'Group Discussion'. But during the interview you are not simultaneously competing with your rivals and also demonstrating your ability to the Interview Board. You are only required to tackle the Member or Members of the Interview Board. In the GD, you have not only to prove yourself to the observers or examiners but also to cope up with the other 8 or 10 candidates in the group who are competing with you as your rivals for the same post, appointment or award. All the same, if you can speak well and express yourself eloquently, you will be able to make a strong impact both on your examiners and on your rivals. Ability to speak is, thus, the short-cut to success and distinction. In order that your impact on others becomes not only strong but also favourable, what you say must make sense and prove persuasive and convincing. You must be tactful, flexible and adaptable and carry others with you. Your confidence and resourcefulness will count a lot for your ultimate success.

Operation

In this group we have eight candidates. It is a 'leaderless' group, by which we mean that no one from the group or from outside has been designated as leader, chairman, speaker, coordinator and so on. The examiner also will retire to the background after announcing the topic for discussion and launching the group on its task. The group will then be left to proceed with its task of performing the discussion on the

GROUP DISCUSSION

given topic, all by itself without any outside help or interference, with all members of the group as full equals. The time given to complete the group discussion is 30 minutes. The group has been told by the examiner that this exercise is not a formal debate but merely a friendly and informal chit-chat and exchange of views. Accordingly, each one in the group has full freedom to speak or not to speak, to say whatever he wishes, as and when he feels like.

Rationale

The rationale of 'GD' lies in the fact that no group endeavour could be successfully accomplished without leadership. As we saw, this group has been deliberately left leaderless. Hence, to accomplish the task of discussing the given topic successfully, some one among the group has to provide leadership. Thus, those in the group endowed with leadership abilities will automatically come forward to assume responsibility and provide leadership. Since every human being has inherent leadership traits but the extent differs, and as there is also in-built competition with each candidate in the group being a rival to his competitors, there will be healthy competition in the group to assume leadership. This will afford the opportunity to the examiners or observers to assess the leadership potentials of each competing candidate under near spontaneous conditions.

Progress

Now we present to our readers a 'live' group discussion which was conducted at the Competition Success Institute. The participants are candidates appearing for the post of Management Trainee in a top level multi-national organisation. The 'live' GD was tape-recorded and expert comments of the examiners inserted at appropriate places to help the readers appreciate the finer points. As soon as the examiner who briefed the group and launched it on its task withdrew from the scene, the pin-drop silence so far prevailed

is broken. The candidates feel somewhat free and relaxed and resort to whispered asides and conversations with one another. While most of them speak to their neighbours seated on the left or right, a few indulge in cross-talks. The tempo picks up and noise increases considerably and soon a state of confusion is reached, even though one or two candidates remain silent. Nos. 1 and 3 whisper something to No. 2 who is seated between them and he smilingly requests them to be patient and also maintain silence. Next, he takes a look around in the group and noticing the growing noise, intervenes in a pleasant and cheerful manner. Raising his voice as required so that he could be heard over the din and confusion, he speaks to the group as a whole. His poise, confidence and friendly smile enable him to win a hearing.

No. 2: Friends, you will recollect, the examiner particularly told us to complete the discussion within the time limit of half an hour. I am afraid, we have already lost some time in comparing notes with our neighbours and friends. Since the time available now is limited it is important that we start the discussion immediately. Well, I have a proposal for your consideration and approval. We can begin our exercise, starting with No. 1 and proceed clockwise one after another and complete the round first with No. 8. During the first round, I would suggest that each one speak maximum for two minutes. We can utilise the balance time left for a second round or to clarify doubts, etc. I have no doubt, all of you will agree to this proposal. Come on No. 1. Please start the ball rolling.

Comments : At this stage when the group was stuck and time was running out, No. 2 displays initiative and enterprise, assumes responsibility and makes bold efforts with confidence and tact to launch the group on its task. If a leader or a chairman had been officially appointed, he or she would have given the directions. But this happens to be a leaderless group task. Those who have natural leadership abilities are, therefore, to use them, utilising the opportunity afforded. Here, we find No. 2 displaying such qualities. He reveals good sense of timing and initiative and makes good use of the opportunity presented to him. He acts with confidence and speed and makes up his mind decisively. He is alert and ready to spot and shoulder greater responsibilities. He speaks fluently and presents an acceptable as well as workable plan. He tackles others with tact and consideration

and attempts to persuade others to accept his suggestions. His plan provides equal opportunity to participate for all and reveals method and organisation. He requests for cooperation and does not bully or order about others. His approach is friendly and helpful. He speaks with a winning smile in a pleasant voice which at once makes others to tune in a cooperative attitude and agreeable mood.

No. 1: Please, please! Excuse me please
No. 2: You see, I don't want to be the one to speak first. I am ready to confess that this subject is not in my line. To be frank, I have been a science student and never dabbled in politics. You can say I am quite allergic to politics. This topic is out and out political. I humbly suggest, you ask one who has specialised in humanities and enjoys a grasp in politics to speak first. It will help me and also other science students like myself.

No. 4: Well, No. 2, perhaps, there is something in what No. 1 says. In any case, no point in thrusting the responsibility on No. 1 when he is not keen.

No. 6: No, no, No. 4. I do not agree. We can't just accept such excuses. Then everyone will offer some excuse and get away with it. Besides, please tell me where it is laid down that only a person well versed in the subject should speak first when we are having a friendly chat and not a debating contest.

No. 4: If you do not agree, that is your job. You can do what you want but I stand firm on what I said. Whatever it is, I strongly feel that only one who knows the subject thoroughly well should be the opening speaker. It is just common sense, if you ask me.

No. 6: Let me repeat what you said and inform you that if you don't agree that is your job. But mere assertions and raising the voice does not prove the point. I want logic and good reasoning. That is what I demand. What do you ... (At this stage No. 2 intervenes with a charming smile)

No. 2: Please No. 6 and No. 4. Kindly allow me to intervene and make a humble submission. I agree that both of you have some points and you will also agree that we are straying away from our topic and debating something altogether different. Simultaneously, we are also losing time. Let us, therefore, concentrate on the subject and get going with the discussion.

No. 8: But we have to resolve the problem first. No. 1 does not want to speak first and open the discussion. And Nos. 4 and 6 disagree as to who is competent to speak first. What is the solution?

No. 2: Let me make another proposal. Let us call for volunteers. We can start with a volunteer who likes to open the discussion and be the first speaker.

Comments: Although No. 2 makes a sound proposal it gets bogged down because No. 1 does not wish to be the opening speaker and present his ideas first. No doubt, No. 1 is able to express himself

fairly well. However, he is hesitant to accept the responsibilities. He seems to be lacking self-confidence and hesitates to shoulder responsibility. He offers some excuses instead of grabbing the opportunity and turning it to advantage. Perhaps, he can work individually and independently but gets inhibited when called upon to work with others as a team. At this stage No. 4 steps in to offer his comments. He lends support to No. 1 and wants him to be bailed out. However, he meets with stiff opposition from No. 6 who vehemently disagrees with the views expressed by No. 4. No. 4 retorts with equal vehemence and a wordy duel develops, consuming the precious time. Before things go out of hand, No. 2 intervenes once more and takes charge of the situation. He skilfully draws the attention of all to the time factor and the necessity to concentrate on the topic given for discussion and avoid straying into superficial or irrelevant areas. He is supported by No. 8 who now enters the scene. However, he highlights the problem but does not suggest any solution. It is left to No. 2 once again to resolve the problem. He makes yet another acceptable solution. Nos. 3, 5 and 7 have so far remained as spectators. No. 1 has failed to avail of the opportunity offered to him. Nos. 4 and 6 prove more argumentative than action-oriented. No. 8 has not said much except stressing the obvious.

No. 2: Well friends, anyone volunteering to speak first and open our discussion, please raise your hand

No. 8: I see no one is volunteering. However, if you all want me, I am ready to open the discussion. I did not volunteer first because I did not want to deprive some one else of the chance. Also, I feel No. 2 could do better than me as an opening speaker.

No. 1: Please No. 2, you be the opening speaker and start first so that I could automatically be the last speaker. I prefer to be the last and may be I may not have to speak at all, if we take more than half an hour and the time is up.

No. 2: (Smiling) Well, friends we shall satisfy No. 1 and also honour the commitment that the volunteer will be given the opportunity to be the opening speaker. As for myself personally it does not matter to me at all, whether I speak first or last. I shall do whatever is needed for the group. Since No. 8 has volunteered I wish to thank him on behalf of you all. He will now open the discussion. To meet the demand of No. 1, let us proceed anti-clockwise after No. 8. That means No. 7 will speak after 8, then No. 6, 5, 4 and so on till we complete the round with No. 1 as the last speaker. Please get going No. 8.

No. 4: Just a second. What happens if No. 7 does not wish to speak after No. 8. He can also demand like No. 1, that he should be allowed to speak last.

No. 6: I say No. 4, why are you creating unnecessary problems? No. 7 hasn't said anything but you are putting ideas into his

head.

No. 4: My dear fellow, it is better to iron out all problems and doubts in advance. Otherwise, we shall get bogged down at each stage.

No. 6: You must doubt your doubts and believe your beliefs. But you seem to be doubting your beliefs and believing your doubts. The result is that you will go mad and try to make others also go that way. I, for one, am not keen on going round the bend.

No. 4: I don't know what you are talking about. It is all Greek and Latin and makes no sense to me. But then, mad ones never make sense any way. (Once again No. 2 intervenes)

No. 2: Nos. 4 and 6, without getting into the merits of what you both are debating, let us give priority now to what is on hand. The time element is the major factor and we must complete the discussion before the time is up. Let us proceed, as we decided, anti-clockwise after No. 8 opens the discussion. If any one does not wish to speak when his turn comes, he is free to skip it. He can speak later during the second round. All right No. 8. Please proceed

Comments: We observe that No. 2 continues to be the sole leader so far in this group and he performs the job of the coordinator very effectively. He also allows full opportunity for others to participate in the group deliberations but tactfully steps in when the discussion derails. The group looks up to him to solve its problems and he lives up to its expectations. He accepts the responsibilities cheerfully and succeeds in finding workable solutions to obstacles which keep cropping up. But, while coping up with the obstacles, he does not take his eyes off the goal. He is patient, unruffled, resourceful and determined. He tackles others with understanding and respect. Nos. 4 and 6 display impatience and immaturity. They are eager to impress but do not know how to do it right. No. 8 comes forward to shoulder responsibility on his own initiative and provides some support to No. 2 but generally prefers to follow No. 2's lead. Though No. 4 refers to No. 7 the latter does not respond and maintains his silence. Nos. 3 and 5 continue to remain as passive spectators. So far it is only No. 2 who has emerged as the strong and acceptable leader with ability to resolve the problems and direct the group towards its goal. No. 8 has displayed some potential and provided constructive support to No. 2. No. 1 proves to be a drag as before and has not benefited by the examples set by Nos. 2 and 8.

No. 8: Friends, first I wish to thank you all and of course No. 2, for granting me the privilege to open this discussion. The subject given for discussion deals with the vexed subject of reservations of seats provided in the educational institutions, legislatures and Government appointments for those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Although our

Constitution, when promulgated, laid down that such reservations would be valid only for 10 years, it has since been extended again and again and seems to have come to stay as a permanent factor. What is worse, more and more castes and communities have been dubbed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, several States have extended this reservation of seats, etc., to several other backward communities. Thus, we have gone to the ludicrous extent of reserving 80 per cent of the seats and jobs and leaving only a meagre 20 per cent to be filled on merit basis. As you all know, Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, fought all his life against untouchability. He wanted the Harijans to be accepted as part and parcel of the mainstream of the society, but this provision for reservations runs counter to his noble and great aim. The system of reservations tends to perpetuate the caste system and divide. For minor and short term economic advantages, many do not wish to shed their caste labels. Our Constitution guarantees the right to equality to all its citizens. It means that no one is to be discriminated from enjoying the benefits conferred by Indian citizenship on the grounds of caste colour creed, race religion and the like. Unfortunately the system of reservations militates against this right to equality before the law. The reason for extending the reservations is not welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the so-called backward classes but to catch votes during the elections. One should not be surprised if all seats are reserved in the future thus totally denying educational and job opportunities to the so-called forward communities. This divide and rule game started by the British will not pay in the long run and the nation may have to pay a heavy price if national unity and integration does not take place. Thus, in my opinion the proposition has some merit and we should take a fresh look on this policy of reservations. Definitely, caste and creed should cease to be the ground for reservations. Thank you.

Comments : No. 8 has shown adequate understanding of the subject and seems to enjoy fair range of ideas. He has grasped the basic essentials of the problem and presented the issues involved on merit. Being the first speaker, he had also attempted to explain the nature and scope of the subject briefly. Despite the complex issues involved, he has succeeded in identifying the essentials and presenting the same in the correct perspective. He speaks fluently, forcefully and quite convincingly. His approach in marshalling the ideas indicates method and organisation. He is confident and displays fair urge and enterprise. He comes forward to accept additional responsibilities voluntarily. Overall he enjoys the required level of leadership qualities and reveals the potential to benefit by training. Selected.

No. 7: Friends, caste system has been in

existence in our country for thousands of years. The Hinduism, Shastras, Vedas and Indian society have accepted the caste system. It had also its utility and India has enjoyed comparative peace and stability without bloody social revolutions. What has been in existence for ages cannot be changed overnight. We cannot wish away the reality. Even Gandhi, despite all his efforts, could not find satisfactory solutions to resolve the caste and communal problems. No matter what we do or say, we have to live with them. In other countries also such differences exist but they are called by different names. In western countries it is the race and colour divide. In Russia it is a class struggle. In my opinion, perfect equality is an utopian dream. Since caste system will continue to remain, it would neither be possible nor desirable to dispense with reservations.

Comments : No. 7 has spoken for the first time. He did not take part during the earlier group deliberations. He stuck to his aloofness even when attempts were made by others to drag him and involve him in the group proceedings. He does not want unnecessary involvement and is content to do what is assigned to him. His thinking proceeds on the negative lines and he prefers the status quo than the changes which might expose him to possible risks. He might, therefore, fill the role of a disciplined follower but cannot rise as a leader. Rejected.

No. 6: Gentlemen! I totally and vehemently disagree with what No. 8 has said. It is all wrong and misleading. He is supporting the proposition which is bad. The reservation system is designed for the promotion and uplift of the backward communities. There cannot be merit and equality where people have remained poor, uneducated and so on for thousands of years. They cannot catch up overnight. Thanks to the provision of reservations guaranteed by the Constitution, there is hope for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward and exploited people. The reservations will automatically end when these people advance and catch up with the rest but will take centuries and no point in talking about it now. It is only waste of time. The unity and integration will be faster if reservations are implemented in letter and spirit and the lot of such people is improved significantly. I strongly oppose the topic because it is not correct.

Comments : No. 6 speaks with lot of force and feeling but his words do not carry conviction and sincerity. He appears to argue for the sake of arguments. His views are rigid, sweeping and one-sided. He condemns others outright without giving reasons and justification. He is emotional and reveals the tendency to quarrel and disagree in order to gain notice. He lacks substance and sense of proportion. Hasty, ill-informed and intolerant. Rejected.

No. 5: Friends. This is rather a difficult subject. We opted for reservations of seats

so that the backward classes may get some weightage and catch up. Accordingly, our Constitution provided for such reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their percentage in the total population. As pointed out by No. 8, initially, this reservation was valid only for 10 years. But it is being extended indefinitely on the plea that the backward people stay backward. No specific criterion has, however, been laid down to decide and measure the extent of backwardness or forwardness. The only qualification is birth, linked to paternity. Even various communities are listed backward or otherwise without any yardstick. Neither economic nor educational status of the individual or his parents are taken into account. Thus one community might be treated as backward in one State and forward in another State. Since reservation today confers specific privileges and advantages to 80 per cent of the population in a State those enjoying the privileges do not wish to lose them. But our aim is not to perpetuate backwardness but to end it. The present system of reservation runs counter to this aim and needs to be reviewed. It should progressively end backwardness and bring about equality. I would say reservation should be there but it should be made applicable only to those who really deserve it on the grounds of economic, social and educational backwardness. It should not be a birth right but merit earned, geared to end backwardness ultimately.

Comments : No. 5 has been another silent spectator in this group. However, he appears to have warmed up when his turn arrived and he has presented his views in a rational, logical and convincing manner. He has been able to attract and hold the attention of his audience. He has come out with some original ideas and presented them boldly and inspiring. His comments indicate that he has grasped the essentials of the subject and that he could examine and analyse a problem objectively on merit from all aspects. His approach is systematic, methodical and dispassionate. He also proves to be positive and constructive in his outlook and orientation. He views the outcome with optimism and is willing to take the plunge. It is felt that his initial inhibitions can be cured by training and he can be developed into a good resource. Can be regarded as a border line case on the plus side who can be given a chance. Recommended.

No. 4: Comrades! I do not believe in sweet talks and compromises. I prefer to call a spade a spade and face the consequences come what may. I don't care who feels what, but I don't want the pill to be sugar coated. Let us face the issue head on and take the bull by its horns. I do not believe in the so-called Gandhian ways of appeasement and democratic technique of consensus. We have a problem and that should be resolved here and now. No sense in allowing the cancer to grow. Better to

amputate than permit the rot to spread. Drastic and decisive action is the need of the hour. The system of reservation, like so many other things, is meant to perpetuate class interests. It is utter nonsense to pretend that castes and communities could be done away with only through reservations. If the State wills it, all castes, etc. can be made to disappear forthwith. You all know how Russia and China have wrought social, economic, military and political miracles. What is possible in Russia and China is definitely possible in India also. If we decide to shoot at sight those who talk in terms of caste reservations, etc., the whole thing will be over in two days. This proposition is thus meaningless and a mere fraud on the public. If you don't agree that is your business and I don't care. But I am not ready to change my ideas. That is definite.

Comments : No. 4 is rigid, self-opinionated and intolerant. He does not look to the other side of the coin but acts rashly and jumps to conclusions on the basis of what he finds on the surface. In fact, he has preconceived ideas and notions and swayed by his prejudices and rigid doctrinaire ideas. He is obstinate and unrelenting. His presence in a team will result in quarrels and fights and realisation of group objectives will remain distant dreams. He cannot cooperate or adapt himself to others. **Rejected**

No. 3: Please excuse me friends, if you find that what I say is not right according to your judgement. Well, you see caste is bad. That is my view also. With education and economic prosperity, castes might disappear. But elections are different. We cannot have dictatorship at least we don't want it. That explains why things which succeed in Russia or China fail in India. Shooting hanging, etc. of people is worse than the castes. We have to have democracy. We should fight and end social evils through democratic means. With castes we cannot have rule of the people, by the people and for the people. The ideal answer is education through mass media and inter-caste marriages. Cinema can also serve as a good media to educate all. We should avoid violent means at all costs.

Comments : This candidate is incoherent and quite confused. He is not clear as to precisely what he wants to say or do. He keeps on saying things purely to fill up the time without reason, relevancy and purpose. He possesses limited expression and imagination and his impact on the audience is poor. A weak individual who can accomplish nothing on his own. No dash or drive. **Unenterprising and rejected**

No. 2: Friends, we are rather short of time and I want to be brief. In a nutshell, our proposition says the more and the longer the reservations, the greater and stronger will be the hold of the caste system on our body politic. The main objective is to have unity and integration of the people of India and do away with all the divisive forces.

This overall main objective as originally visualised still remains as our goal. The reservation was thought of as a necessary evil or bitter medicine in order to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to join the mainstream within a short span of ten years. At the time when India attained freedom and the new Constitution was drawn up, practically all belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were backward whether socially, economically, educationally or politically. They had to fight against many prejudices. But the reservations and other developments in India, especially with our aim to have a socialist society, have benefited and improved the lot of these people to some extent. Some have reaped substantial benefits. Now reservations are looked upon to reap economic and political gains. Hence, we have extended 'reservations' to others instead of doing away with it gradually. To put it bluntly, the medicine has become our staple food.

The recent events in our country like the Assam agitation, the Punjab extremism and north-eastern insurgency, etc., have shown the paramount need for unity and integration. We have the twin objective of removing backwardness and promoting unity. Hence, reservation should be selective and merit-oriented. It should be linked to income, educational background and social environment. It is ridiculous to regard that the grand children or children of a Cabinet Minister or a high ranking civil servant should claim reservation on grounds of caste. Reservation is not an end in itself. It is a means to improve the lot of those who still remain backward and face disadvantages. Let us adopt positive means of giving them aid and help to progress and do away with the restrictive approach of reservations. We cannot also afford to sacrifice efficiency and quality in the name of reservations. We should also ensure that efficiency and quality are maintained. Otherwise our survival will be at stake. A reservation reform is, thus, the prime need of the hour.

Comments : A matured and enlightened candidate who enjoys all-round leadership ability of a high order. No. 2 has been the main coordinator and live wire of the group. He is intelligent, imaginative, resourceful and industrious. He remains cool and tackles problems competently and successfully with good enterprise, anticipation, understanding and management. His ideas reveal excellent awareness and positive attitude. He makes full and effective use of the opportunities presented to him. **Selected and awarded top position**

No. 1: Thank you all, friends, I am glad that I opted to be the last speaker, since all of you have covered every aspect of the subject thoroughly and ably. I have very little to add. I entirely agree and endorse what all has been said. I do not disagree with any one. Thank you once again.

Comments : No. 1 is perhaps intelligent but he is lazy and disinterested. He lacks the urge and drive and application to benefit from his intellect. An intelligent but lazy member in a team could prove to be a high liability. He will create problems. Not suited for team work. **Rejected**

Concluding Comments : In this group we have only two candidates who have qualified for positive selection and they are Nos. 2 and 8. Candidate No. 5 has been adjudged as a borderline case and recommended for consideration and it is doubtful whether he could find a place in the final merit list. The others have displayed negative traits and hence firmly rejected. This 'live' discussion and expert comments indicate that a candidate should acquire positive leadership traits to top in the GD Test. Negative traits can be got rid of by training. So also existing assets can be perceived and strengthened and made full use of by training to gain sure success. The Competition Success Institute can guarantee you top positions and success in all personality tests, besides competitive examinations. It imparts you the know-how to lead and succeed.

(Continued from page 65)

lasting peace in Sri Lanka. We have to tackle the 'idea' for which LTTE took to arms or was forced to resort to arms. The idea is the inherent freedom, right and liberty of the Tamil minority as citizens in those regions inhabited by them in Sri Lanka. Unfortunately, the Sinhalese majority in Sri Lanka is not willing to concede equal rights of citizenship to Tamils. Neither the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord will guarantee that India signed the Accord to pre-empt Pakistan, Israel or other mercenaries getting into Sri Lanka. President Jayewardene is using Indian Armed Forces to liquidate Tamil militants. But he will not be able to meet the aspirations of the Tamils. Hence the chances of lasting peace are remote.

Comments : The answers given by the candidate confirm his total awareness and grasp. He does not jump to conclusions or accept things on face value. He is also not governed by impulses or emotions. Instead, he examines the problem in a detached and objective manner and succeeds in arriving at valid solutions which will guarantee the desired results.

Final Comments

This candidate is keen, interested and well-motivated. He is serious and determined to make the IAS grade and have it as his career. He is intelligent and well-read and also proves to be very hard working and industrious. His grasp is of a high order and he is able to perceive the essentials of a problem with ease, speed and imagination. He weighs the pros and cons objectively, evaluates the priorities and makes firm decisions with commendable speed and accuracy. **Selected with top rank rating**

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

BKU : Bharatiya Kisan Union
 CEERI : Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute
 FAO : Food and Agricultural Organisation
 GDP : Gross Domestic Product
 INSA : Indian National Science Academy
 JVP : Janata Vimukti Peramuna
 KLO : Khalistan Liberation Organisation
 OURS : Orbiting Unification Ring Satellite
 SETI : Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence
 SIT : Special Investigation Team

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

UN Day : The United Nations Day was observed on October 24, 1988.

World Thrift Day : The World Thrift Day was celebrated on October 30, 1988.

World Food Day : The World Food Day was observed on October 16, 1988. Rural youth was the theme chosen by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation for this year's World Food Day

World Standards Day : The World Standards Day was celebrated on October 14, 1988.

World Post Day : The World Post Day was observed on October 9, 1988

World Habitat Day : The World Habitat Day was observed on October 5, 1988

Haryana Day : The 23rd Haryana Day was celebrated all over Haryana on November 1, 1988.

Kerala Day : Kerala celebrated the 37th year of the formation of the State on November 1, 1988.

National Integration Day : The fourth death anniversary of Mrs. Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1988 was observed as National Integration Day. The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Vice-President, Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, led the nation in paying homage to the former Prime Minister at her samadhi Shakti Sthal.

Patel's Birth Anniversary : Rich tributes were paid to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Iron Man of pre- and post-Independence India, on the occasion of his 113th birth anniversary on October 31, 1988.

Sawal Jai Singh Birth Anniversary : A year-long celebrations to commemorate the 300th birth anniversary of astronomer King Sawal Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur city, began on November 3, 1988. The King had got constructed huge stone observatories (Jantar Mantars) for astronomical observations in various parts

of northern India, including Delhi and Jaipur.

Narendra Deo Centenary : The centenary celebrations of the well-known thinker and socialist, the late Acharya Narendra Deo, commenced from October 31, 1988, his birthday as a "Janadhikar Abhiyan" (campaign for peoples' rights).

Appointments

Zambian President : Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia since this former British colony won Independence in 1964, was sworn in for another five-year term of office on October 31, 1988.



Mr. Ladislav Adamec

Czech PM : The Czechoslovakian President, Mr. Gustav Husak, has appointed Mr. Ladislav Adamec as the new Premier on October 13, 1988, replacing Mr. Lubomir Strougal, who resigned after serving in the post for 18 years.

Burundi PM : The Burundi President, Mr. Pierre Buyoya, undertook a government reshuffle and appointed Mr. Adrien Sibomana as Prime Minister on October 19, 1988.

Swedish PM : The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Ingvar Carlsson, installed his new Government on October 4, 1988.

Law Commission Chief : The Law Commission has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice M. P. Thakkar, a Supreme Court Judge.

Mr. Justice Thakkar assumed office on his retirement on November 4, 1988. The term of the previous Law Commission headed by Mr. Justice D. A. Desai had ended on August 31.

Soviet Envoy : Mr. Viktor Isakov is the new Soviet Ambassador to India.



Mr. Viktor Isakov

Defence

MIG 29—the prize fighter : "A fighter pilot's dream come true" in MiG 29—the latest acquisition of the Indian Air Force. With a true Beyond Visual Range (BVR) capacity, an excellent radar and the capability to outmanoeuvre most of the current frontline fighters, the MiG 29 would give a boost to the country's air defence.

The aircraft has the requisite sophistication in radar and missile technology to pose a positive threat to enemy fighters. The MiG 29 is capable of take-off and landing from short distances as witnessed in the forward airbase in south western sector in October 1988. This would make the aircraft operational in actual war conditions when most fighters would be grounded due to damaged runways.

Apart from a good audio as well as visual system, the pilot has excellent indicators for emergencies and malfunctioning of AC systems. The two engines would not only help increase survivability factor but also keep it safe from bird hits which have been increasingly occurring at airports.

However, it is the man behind the machine which counts ultimately and in this, the ingenuity of the Indian pilot and technician has helped in optimisation of the aircraft. The Indian Air Force pilots flying this sophisticated aircraft have proved their mettle and made it look easy to handle which was amply borne out by the aerobatic display given by them at the airbase.

The MiG 29, known as "Baaz", is rated as much better than the F-16 acquired by Pakistan from the United States. It has aerodynamic excellence through optimum

wing-body blurring excellent all-round visibility from the cockpit and simplicity of cockpit design. An aircraft which can touch a speed of mach two and with an auto pilot in the aircraft, it will enable the pilot to undertake all operations in bad weather and night with ease and safety. The radar fitted on the MiG 29, a pulse doppler radar has extremely good detection ranges.

The unique feature of this highly agile and manoeuvrable flying machine is its high thrust to weight ratio of more than one. This means that it generates more power than its weight at any given time and can be speeded up, slowed down, turn into a circle in around one thousand metres, rise steeply or swoop equally steeply. This makes life miserable for an enemy aircraft which can be stalked with deadly accuracy by the MiG 29 but which cannot trap it at all because of its versatility.

Soviet offer to update MIG 21s : The Soviet Union has offered to update the MiG 21 aircraft with new wings and sophisticated avionics to give it the capability of the light combat aircraft (LCA). The update of MiG 21 with a new engine will cost the Indian Air Force Rs 5 crore per aircraft whereas the cost of an LCA at today's prices will come to about Rs. 35 crore.

The Russians have suggested that the IAF can update some squadrons of MiG 21s while Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) can produce additional number of such aircraft without dislocating the production of MiG 27 now in full swing.

Defence experts point out that when the Chinese and Pakistanis can upgrade their fleet of older fighter aircraft by installing American engines and Western avionics, why should India not do the same? This can be a very cost-effective solution to meet the requirements of the IAF without spending any foreign exchange and producing a modern combat aircraft eight times cheaper than the existing ones.

The performance of the MiGs can be improved by 30 to 40 per cent by changing the wings, installing new avionics, replacing the engine with a more powerful one and fitting them with a multi-mode radar and the latest head-up display in the cockpit.

Education and Employment

CBSE to introduce course on insurance : The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) will undertake a pilot project for introducing a two-year vocational course in general insurance at the plus two level in 19 selected schools of Madras, Bombay, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Calcutta and Delhi.

The proposed pilot projects by the CBSE will be in collaboration with the General Insurance Corporation of India with a view to provide employment opportunities to the students passing out of the vocational courses and also for meeting the manpower



Mr. Laxman Singh receiving the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for the year 1987 on behalf of Bharat Scouts and Guides from the Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi

requirements of the employers.

Nineteen schools have been selected for the two-year vocational course for the pilot project.

National Testing Service to delink degrees, jobs : A National Testing Service will be launched as part of the Government's efforts to delink degrees from jobs, the Planning Minister, Mr. Madhavsingh Solanki, said in New Delhi on October 17, 1988.

A person capable for a job should not be debarred just for lack of a degree and for that purpose an appropriate machinery in National Testing Service would be established, he said.

Expeditions

Czech solo atop Everest : Mr. Jozef Just, 33, of a 14-member Czechoslovakia-New Zealand Everest-Lhotse expedition successfully scaled the world's highest peak, the 8,848-metre high Mount Everest, via the West Face on October 17, 1988.

Americans scale Everest : Two more members of the North-west American expedition successfully climbed the 8,848-metre Mount Everest on October 2, 1988. They are Mr. Geoffrey Craiji Rahib, a physician from Glencoe, Illinois, and Mr. Peggy Joan Luca, a bicycle messenger from Edmond, Washington.

Mana scaled : The first-ever Indo-U.S. Army mountaineering expedition team successfully scaled the Mana peak (7,273 metres) in the Garhwal Himalayas on September 14, 1988. This is the first time in 51 years that the peak has been conquered from the perilous south-western route.

The peak, barely 16 km north of the famous Badrinath shrine, is not very high, but its southern face is sheer and negotiating it entails fine skills and grave danger. The team made its way to the peak across the virgin eastern ridge and

completed the expedition in just 16 days.

Sea-to-mountain expedition : A five-member sea-to-mountain expedition from Diamond Harbour was formally flagged off by Mrs. Margaret Alva, Union Minister of Youth, Sports and Women Welfare, on October 7, 1988. The team members are Mr. N. K. Pandey, Mr. H. S. Tiwary, Mr. B. K. Singh and Mr. A. N. Jenamani led by Mr. A. Sharma.

The 50-day expedition organised by the Tata Steel Adventure Foundation began a 2,200 upstream journey by boat to Patna, Allahabad and Kanpur before reaching Haridwar. From Rishikesh, the members will trek 300 km to Gomukh. The total distance to be covered in the expedition is about 2,500 km.

It is the first indigenous expedition of this kind, inspired by Sir Edmund Hillary's 1979 "Ocean to Sky" trip. The men are using a twin-engined, fibreglass reinforced motorboat, driving it about ten hours every day.

Honours and Awards

Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration : The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, presented the 1987 Indira Gandhi Award for national integration to the Bharat Scouts and Guides on October 31, 1988.

The annual award instituted in the Congress centenary year, 1985, is given to distinguished persons and institutions for their outstanding contributions to the cause of national integration, and carries an amount of Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a citation. The latest two recipients of the award were Swami Ranganathananda and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

UNESCO Award : Vijay Amritraj, the veteran tennis star, is the recipient of the prestigious award, Main Fair Play trophy given by UNESCO.

Booker Prize : The \$ 15,000 Booker Prize

This year has been awarded to Australia's Peter Carey, for his novel *Oscar and Lucinda*, but the chairman of the jury said Booker nominee and Indian-born author Salman Rushdie's new work *The Satanic Verses* too would find world recognition despite its ban in India.

Oscar and Lucinda, set in 19th century England and Australia, is about a puritanical priest and a young heiress drawn together by their gambling addictions. The book which mocks at both religious and social narrow-mindedness was a favourite among six novels shortlisted.

Nobel Prizes : The following are the recipients of the Nobel Prizes for 1988 which were announced in October 1988.

Physics : Americans Leon Lederman, Melvin Schwartz and Jack Steinberger share the award for "the neutrino beam method and the demonstration of the doublet structure of the leptons through the discovery of the muon neutrino."

Chemistry : West Germans Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber and Hartmut Michel share the award for work connected with photosynthesis.

Medicine : Sir James W. Black of Great Britain and American researchers Gertrude Elion and George H. Hitchings share the award for their discoveries leading to a series of new drugs.

Literature : Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahfouz for "forming an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind." He is the first writer in Arabic to win the coveted award in its 87-year-old history.



Mr. Maurice Allais

Economic Science : Mr. Maurice Allais of France for "his pioneering contributions to the theory of markets and efficient utilisation of resources." He is the first French economist to win the coveted award since it was created in 1968.

Peace : The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces.

Right Livelihood Award : Brazilian and Malaysian environmentalists and a British housing expert were on October 11, 1988 named as winners of the Right Livelihood

Award, dubbed the "alternative Nobel prize".

The ecology-oriented Right Livelihood Society, based on Britain's Isle of Man but with a staff in Stockholm, has awarded the prize each year since 1980 "for practical and exemplary solutions to real problems of today."

Sahabat Alam, Malaysian branch of the environmentalist group "Friends of the Earth", receives the award for its struggle to save tropical forests in Sarawak. It shares the \$ 100,000 prize with a Brazilian, Mr. Jose Lutzenberger and a Briton, Mr. John Turner.

Mr. Lutzenberger resigned from the chemical industry to start an environmentalist movement in Latin America. Mr. Turner was cited for books and articles on social and cultural aspects of housing said to have changed housing policies in many countries.

Gandhi Peace Award : The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, has been presented the 1988 Mahatma Gandhi World Peace Award.

Palme Prize : The Olof Palme Memorial Foundation has awarded its public service prize to the United Nations.

The 200,000 kroner (\$ 16,000) Palme prize, created in memory of Sweden's slain Prime Minister, was first awarded last year to Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the South African national union of mineworkers.

World Food Prize : Dr. Robert Chandler, founding Director of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines, won the \$ 200,000 World Food Prize on October 4, 1988 for helping avert famine in Asia.

Sacharov Prize : The European Parliament has on October 18, 1988 awarded its first Sacharov prize to the South African black activist leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela and posthumously to the Soviet dissident, Anatoli Marshenki for their endeavours for human rights.

Inventions and Discoveries

Silk that can stop bullets : Genetic engineering has produced a new spider-silk that is strong enough to be used for bullet-proof clothing.

Research work by a British firm near London has shown that bacteria and fermentation, not spiders, can be used to make the high-strength and impact resistant silk for commercial applications that could also cover equipment for aerospace and automobile industries.

The powerful impact resistance of the material makes it ideal for things like flak jackets, bullet-proof vests and garments designed to protect wearers against flying fragments of anything particularly metals.

The silk is in the form of composites, bonded together using very strong resins, which is the way traditional bullet-proof materials are made. The lightness and toughness of composites made from the

silk could also be used for manufacture of high-tech items that require parts, which must withstand impacts or work to very high tolerances and yet be very light.

Diamond from sewer gas : Sewer gas has been turned into diamonds by scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington. They say the process could ultimately have industrial applications turning waste material into a useful product. Diamond is the crystalline form of carbon and researchers obtained carbon for their process through sewer gas which is rich in methane, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and carbon dioxide.

To make the diamonds, the sewer gases were passed over slowing hot tungsten filament inside a chamber. A film of tiny diamond crystals began growing on a somewhat cooler surface just below the filament. The largest became about half a millimetre wide.

Trees help keep earth cool : Reforesting the earth can be part of the remedy to slow the global warming underway because of the greenhouse effect. Planting trees—lots of them—will help reduce the build-up of carbon dioxide that is pushing up temperatures.

Trees, like other green plants, grow through the process of photosynthesis, removing a good portion of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The earth's trees, shrubs and soils hold about two trillion tonnes of carbon, roughly triple the amount stored in the atmosphere.

When forests are cleared and burned, some of that carbon is oxidised and released to the air, adding to the atmospheric pool of carbon dioxide, which is the single most important greenhouse gas.

Sex hormones influence thought : The fact that the sexes are distinguished by differing intelligence profiles has long been known. While women on the average have better linguistic skills at their disposal, men are more gifted in tackling problems requiring spatial thought.

The suspicion arose that this discrepancy might stem from a different hormonal endowment when men, who displayed an unusual lack of response to the male sex hormone testosterone (androgen), were found to exhibit "typically female" intelligence features. In addition, it is known that androgens which also form in smaller concentrations in the female body provide the originally "sexually neutral" brain of the unborn child a masculine or, in the case of a lower concentration, a feminine character.

Pre-historic sites found in Kanchi : In a significant excavation, Dr. P. Rajendran, a UGC research scientist attached to the Kerala University, has recently discovered pre-historic sites at Kancheepuram in the Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu.

The scientist said that excavations on the left bank of Palar river near Palayasivaram yielded evidence of palaeolithic and mesolithic cultures which

indicated that "pre-historic people" had inhabited there since the lower Stone Age times

Stone Age cultural remains found on the Palar river bed include various types of stone tools made on quartzite pebbles like heavy choppers scrapers and hammer stones "Dr Rajendran said

Miscellany

Largest paddy processing plant : The world's largest paddy processing plant was inaugurated by the Punjab Governor, Mr Siddhartha Shankar Ray in Dhun (Sangrur) on October 25 1988. The Rs 62-crore complex, Oswal Agro Furnace, located about 45 km from Ludhiana, is a joint venture of the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation and the Oswal Group. It also contains Asia's largest plant to produce furfural, an organic solvent extracted from the residual husk of processed paddy and used in refining lubricating oil.

UN Security Council : Malaysia and four other countries were elected non permanent members of the United Nations Security Council on October 26 1988, when Bangladesh dropped out of the race after one round. The contest for the Asian seat was between Malaysia and Bangladesh. The outgoing Asian member was Japan.

The other countries elected to the two year term are Ethiopia, Colombia, Finland and Canada. They replaced Zambia, Argentina, Italy and West Germany.

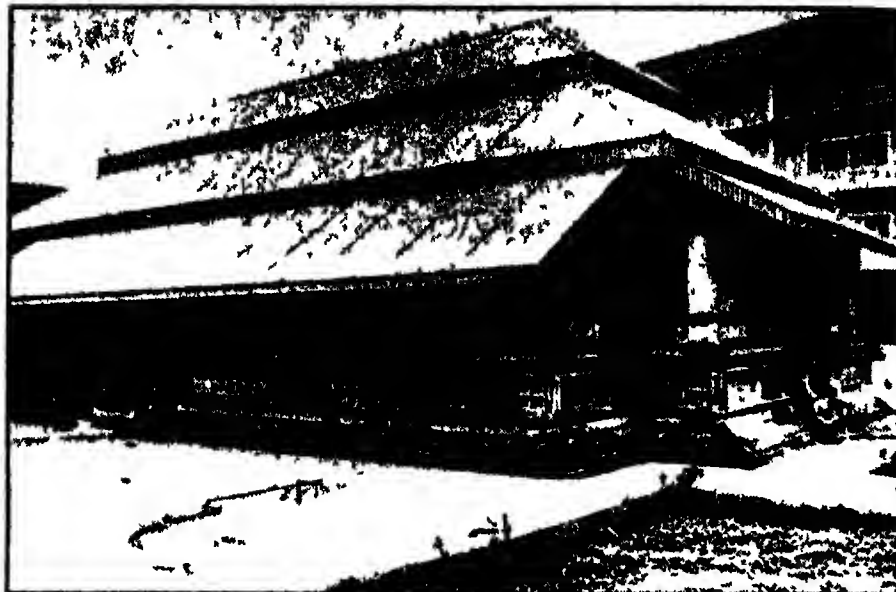
Hindi at the UN : The UN General Assembly heard a speech in Hindi for only the third time since it was established 43 years ago when the External Affairs Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, addressed it on October 4, 1988. An Indian diplomat simultaneously translated Mr Rao's speech into English.

Mr Atal Behan Vajpayee, who first spoke there in Hindi in 1977 and again in 1978 as Foreign Minister in the Janata Government, was present when Mr Rao delivered the address. Mr Vajpayee is a member of the Indian delegation to the current session of the General Assembly.

The UN has six official languages—English, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, French and Chinese. Facilities exist for simultaneous interpretation of speeches in those languages.

Maulana Azad's India Wins Freedom : The unexpurgated version of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's book *India Wins Freedom* describes Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as the founder of Indian partition.

In the controversial 30 unpublished pages of the book, Maulana Azad says a "large part of the responsibility" for the failure of the Congress and the Muslim League to reach an agreement, which ultimately led to the partition of India, rests with Jawaharlal Nehru. Critical references have also been made to V. K. Krishna Menon who he thought had communalist



A view of the 300 year old Maldivian mosque restored by Indian Archaeologists

tendencies but "became pro British overnight when he saw that Lord Mountbatten could help him get a position."

The Maulana is highly critical of the role played by Sardar Patel in the country's partition. "Jinnah may have raised the flag of partition but now the real flag bearer was Patel," he says. "Sardar Patel was 50 per cent in favour of partition even before Lord Mountbatten appeared on the scene. He was convinced that he could not work with the Muslim League. He was prepared to have a part of India if only he could get rid of the Muslim League. It would not perhaps be unfair to say that Vallabhbhai Patel was the founder of Indian partition."

"I argued that our second mistake arose when Lord Wavell suggested that the Home portfolio may be given to the Muslim League. This would have not caused any insuperable difficulty but because Patel insisted on retaining Home, we had ourselves offered Finance to the Muslim League. This was the cause of our present difficulties. Now a situation had arisen where we were becoming greater supporters of partition than Jinnah. I warned Jawaharlal that history would never forgive us if we agreed to partition. The verdict would be that India was divided not by the Muslim League but by the Congress."

Maulana Azad cites two instances of "blunders" committed by Jawaharlal Nehru in dealing with the Muslim League. The first was when after the 1937 elections Nehru unfortunately failed to accept cooperation from the Muslim League in U.P. The Muslim League suffered a great setback in the elections throughout the country except in Bombay and U.P. where the party had offered to join the Ministry. The Maulana says "if the League's offer of cooperation had been accepted, the Muslim League party would for all practical purposes have merged in the Congress."

"Jawaharlal's action gave the Muslim League in Uttar Pradesh a new lease of life

All students of Indian politics know that it was from the U.P. that the League was reorganised. Mr Jinnah took full advantage of the situation and started an offensive which ultimately led to Pakistan."

The second mistake says Azad, was Nehru's unfortunate statement in 1946 that the Congress would be free to modify the Cabinet Mission's plan. This "reopened the whole question of political and communal settlement. Mr Jinnah took full advantage of his mistake and withdrew from the League's earlier acceptance of the Cabinet Mission plan."

Maulana Azad writes "August 16, 1946 was a black day not only for Calcutta but for the whole of India. The turn that events had taken made it impossible to expect a peaceful solution by agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League."

About Krishna Menon, Maulana Azad writes that Gandhiji and Sardar Patel had "pointed out that Indians in London were sharply divided in their judgement. About Krishna Menon he had some supporters but there was a strong body of opponents who brought all kinds of charges against him. His general impression I got was that his conduct was not above reproach. I could not therefore, trust him fully. Later events proved that Gandhiji and Sardar were right in their suspicion of Krishna Menon. He was, to take a charitable view, unreliable and had little concern for the way public funds were spent. Most people took an even worse view and regarded him as downright dishonest."

India helps restore Maldives mosque : Indian archaeologists have successfully restored a unique, 300-year-old Maldivian mosque built entirely of white coral, which had been fighting a losing war against years of neglect and natural damage.

Working on a monument built with materials rarely seen in Indian architecture, a team of scientists from the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, cleared the

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walls and woodwork of large mats of algae and colonies of insects to reveal exquisitely carved designs and inscriptions from the Quran

The issue of protection of the mosque came up during the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Maldives in 1986. In a goodwill gesture the Government of India agreed to undertake the conservation and repair of the mosque.

The mosque was built in 1656 by the then Sultan of Maldives, Ibrahim Iskander-I in Male, the capital of Maldives. Considered one of the pearls of Islamic architecture, its walls, pillars, floor as well as some of the interior and exterior decorations are made of white coral stone. Different types of wood like teak, redwood, sandalwood and coconut timber were used for the construction of the roof, doors and window frames. The original thatch roof of coconut leaves has since been replaced by aluminium sheets.

World's largest TV screen soon : Sony Corporation of Japan has announced it will soon market the world's largest television screen, measuring 150 metres and featuring a digital frame memory.

The frame, the product of new technology, was made necessary by the size of the screen. The process allows a definition twice as good as that of traditional screens, with better colours and the elimination of interference.

India ranks second in silk production : India ranks second among the world's silk producing countries, only after China. The annual production figure is 2,000 tonnes, in which Bihar's share amounts to as much as 70 per cent.

India fifth largest coal producer : India has emerged as fifth largest coal producer in the world by producing 180 million tonnes in 1987-88.

Till recently India ranked sixth and the country was all set to achieve 196 million tonnes production during the current fiscal year to secure fourth position.

United States, China and the Soviet Union were firmly ensconced in the top three slots by producing between 850 and 900 million tonnes each annually. At present Poland ranked fourth producing 193 million tonnes of coal.

Projects

Hyperplane project : India is likely to go ahead with the multi-million-rupee hyperplane project following its favourable review by the Department of Space and the Defence Research Development Organisation.

The hyperplane will take off from an airport, put a satellite in orbit and return for a horizontal landing in less than 80 minutes. It will not require launchpads and can be re-used. The only aerospace plane of its kind, it will use air-breathing engines for ascent and cryogenic rocket engine for accelerating to orbit.



The re-usable hyperplane designed by the Indian defence scientists which can produce its own rocket fuel in flight

The liquid oxygen fuel will be produced in flight from the atmospheric air, a concept which will allow launching of heavy payloads at less than one-tenth of the current launch costs with conventional rockets.

Sardar Sarovar Project : The Planning Commission has accorded investment clearance to the controversial Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada in Gujarat, one of the largest river valley schemes in the country.

First conceived nearly four decades ago, the project has attracted fierce attacks from environmentalists because of its ecological implications. Environmentalists have been strongly opposing the project, as also the equally large Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, on the grounds that its promised benefits are not commensurate with the huge investments

as well as the social, cultural and environmental costs it would entail.

Criticism of this river valley scheme came over the years from the environmentalists and ecologists who recently presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister stating that the country would have to pay enormous financial, social, cultural and above all, environmental costs if the project was carried out on its present shape.

The Planning Minister, Mr Madhavsingh Solanki, said that the project, on completion, will revolutionise the entire economy of Gujarat with the 163-metre-high cement concrete dam at Navagam creating irrigation potential for 1.79 million hectares. The project will benefit 12 of the 19 districts of the State and more than 40 per cent of the drought-affected areas would be insured against the calamity.

Competition Opportunities

<p>Probationary Officers' Exam. by BSRB, Baroda (November 20, 1988)</p> <p>Clerical Cadre Examination by NABARD, Chandigarh (November 27, 1988)</p> <p>Management Trainees/Probationary Officers' Examination by BSRB, Delhi (December 11, 1988)</p> <p>National Defence Academy & Naval Academy Examination (December 11, 1988)</p> <p>Clerks' Grade Special Exam. for STs only, 1988 (December 4, 1988)</p> <p>Primary Teachers Examination for Municipal Corporation of Delhi (December 18, 1988)</p> <p>Central Secretariat Official Language Service (Senior/Junior Hindi Translators) Exam. 1988 (January 6, 1989)</p>	<p>SBI Probationary Officers' Examination (January 8, 1989)</p> <p>Probationary Officers' Exam. by BSRB, Bombay (January 15, 1989)</p> <p>Probationary Officers' Exam. by BSRB, Lucknow (January 22, 1989)</p> <p>Reserve Bank of India Grade B Officers' Exam. (January 28-29, 1989)</p> <p>Last date : November 21, 1988</p> <p>Combined Medical Services Examination, 1988 (February 26, 1989)</p> <p>Geologists Examination, 1988 (March 28, 1989)</p> <p>Last date : December 26, 1988</p> <p>National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination, May 1989 (May 7, 1989)</p> <p>Last date : December 19, 1988</p>
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General Intelligence Test

Auditors, Junior Accountants, Upper Division Clerks' Examination, April 1988

Directions : In questions 1 to 5, which one of the four numbers would make the equation correct?

Q. 1. $7/60 = 15/?$

(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 15 (D) 30

Q. 2. $7/4 = 64/?$

(A) 4 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 32

Q. 3. $7/10 = 12/30$

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Q. 4. $80/? = 7/5$

(A) 16 (B) 20 (C) 40 (D) 60

Q. 5. $18/8 = 27/?$

(A) 3 (B) 7 (C) 12 (D) 36

Directions : In questions 6 to 10, if the given interchanges are made in signs and numbers, which one of the four equations would be correct?

Q. 6. Given interchanges : Signs + and + and Numbers 2 and 4

(A) $2 + 4 + 3 = 3.0$ (B) $4 + 2 + 6 = 1.5$

(C) $4 + 2 + 3 = 4.0$ (D) $2 + 4 + 6 = 8.0$

Q. 7. Given interchanges : Signs - and + and Numbers 4 and 8

(A) $8 - 8 + 4 = -1.0$ (B) $8 - 6 + 4 = 1.0$

(C) $4 + 8 - 2 = 6.0$ (D) $4 - 8 + 6 = 2.0$

Q. 8. Given interchanges : Signs + and x and Numbers 4 and 5

(A) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 40$ (B) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 85$

(C) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 104$ (D) $5 \times 4 + 20 = 180$

Q. 9. Given interchanges: Signs + and - and Numbers 4 and 8

(A) $4 + 8 - 12 = 16$ (B) $4 - 8 + 12 = 0$

(C) $8 + 4 - 12 = 24$ (D) $8 - 4 + 12 = 8$

Q. 10. Given interchanges : Signs - and x and Numbers 3 and 6

(A) $6 - 3 \times 2 = 9$ (B) $3 - 6 \times 8 = 10$

(C) $6 \times 3 - 4 = 15$ (D) $3 \times 6 - 4 = 33$

Directions : In questions 11 to 15, which one of the four interchanges in signs and/or numbers would make the given equation correct?

Q. 11. $3 + 5 - 2 = 4$

(A) + and -, 2 and 3 (B) + and -, 2 and 5

(C) + and -, 3 and 5 (D) None of the above

Q. 12. $6 \times 4 + 2 = 16$

(A) + and x; 2 and 4 (B) + and x; 2 and 6

(C) + and x; 4 and 6 (D) None of the above

Q. 13. $(3 + 4) + 2 = 2$

(A) + and +, 2 and 3 (B) + and +, 2 and 4

(C) + and +, 3 and 4 (D) No interchange, 3 and 4

Q. 14. $4 \times 6 - 2 = 14$

(A) x to +; 2 and 4 (B) - to +; 2 and 6

(C) - to +; 2 and 6 (D) x to +; 4 and 6

Q. 15. $(6 + 2) \times 3 = 0$

(A) + and x, 2 and 3 (B) x to -, 2 and 6

(C) + and x, 2 and 8 (D) x to -, 2 and 3

Directions : In questions 16 to 20, identify one amongst the four responses which would be a correct inference that can be drawn from given definitions and

premises:

Definitions : A means greater than, B means equal to, C means not less than, D means less than, E means not equal to and F means not greater than

Q. 16. Premises: (a A 2b) and (2b C r)

(A) a B r (B) a F r (C) a A r (D) a D r

Q. 17. Premises: (x F y) and (x A o)

(A) y D o (B) y A o (C) y F o (D) y B o

Q. 18. Premises : (2x E y) and (2y F 3z)

(A) 2x F 3y (B) y B 6x (C) y D 3z

(D) 3z B 3y

Q. 19. Premises : (2a C 3b) and (3b B c)

(A) a C c (B) 2a D c (C) 2a C c (D) 2a B 3c

Q. 20. Premises: (p F 3q) and (3q D 2r)

(A) p D 2r (B) p A 2r (C) p C 2r (D) p B 2r

Directions : In questions 21 to 30, which one of the four numbers shall come next in the series?

Q. 21. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

(A) 20 (B) 24 (C) 28 (D) 32

Q. 22. 6, 3, 12, 6, 24, ?

(A) 12 (B) 18 (C) 30 (D) 48

Q. 23. 1, 1, 6, 6, 11, 11, ?

(A) 11 (B) 13 (C) 16 (D) 17

Q. 24. 64, 32, 16, 8, ?

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 4

Q. 25. 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ?

(A) 19 (B) 20 (C) 21 (D) 22

Q. 26. 29, 23, 18, 14, ?

(A) 9 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 12

Q. 27. 2, 4, 7, 12, ?

(A) 15 (B) 17 (C) 19 (D) 23

Q. 28. 36, 25, 16, 9, ?

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

Q. 29. 1, 4, 9, 16, ?

(A) 19 (B) 21 (C) 23 (D) 25

Q. 30. 2, 4, 8, 14, 22, ?

(A) 32 (B) 38 (C) 48 (D) 56

Directions : In questions 31 to 40, some numbers are given in rows A, B, C and D. In three rows the numbers are related to each other, while the numbers in one row hold no relation. Identify that row.

Q. 31. (A) 2.5, 2.0, 0.50, 1.0 (B) 0.25, 0.20, 5.0, 0.25 (C) 1.25, 1.0, 0.25, 0.50 (D) 0.625, 0.50, 0.125, 0.25

Q. 32. (A) 4, 6, 10, 7 (B) 4, 12, 20, 28 (C) 1, 3, 5, 7 (D) 2, 6, 10, 14

Q. 33. (A) $3, 7\frac{1}{2}, 3, 4$ (B) 6, 15, 12, 8 (C) $1\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{3}{4}, 3, 2$ (D) 2, 5, 4, $2\frac{3}{4}$

Q. 34. (A) $1\frac{1}{2}, 1/2, 3/4, 1$ (B) 3, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}, 2$ (C) $3/4, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2$ (D) 1, $1/8, 3/4, 1\frac{1}{2}$

Q. 35. (A) 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.50 (B) 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00 (C) 1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}, 2.00, 3.00$ (D) $1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4$

Q. 36. (A) 3, 9, 6, 15 (B) 6, 18, 12, 30 (C) 4, 16, 12, 24 (D) 12, 36, 24, 60

Q. 37. (A) 0.50, $1\frac{1}{2}, 3.00, 0.25$ (B) $1/2, 0.75, 1\frac{1}{2}, 1.00$ (C) 0.25, 0.375, 0.75, 0.50 (D) 1.00, $1\frac{1}{2}, 3.00, 2.000$

Q. 38. (A) 4, 16, 24, 12 (B) 2, 8, 4, 16 (C) 1, 4, 2, 8 (D) 3, 12, 6, 24

Q. 39. (A) 5, 10, 20, 15 (B) 10, 20, 40, 30 (C) 10, 20, 60, 45 (D) 15, 30, 60, 45

Q. 40. (A) 2.00, 5.00, 4.00, 6.00 (B) 4.00, 2.50, 2.00, 1.75 (C) 0.50, 1.25, 1.00, 1.50 (D) 1.00, 2.50, 2.00, 3.00

Directions : In questions 41 to 45, a letter series is given from which some of the letters are missing. The missing letters are given in their proper sequence in one of the responses. Identify the sequence which would complete the letter series.

Q. 41. a b a - a b - b - b a -

(A) a a a b (B) b a b a (C) b a a b

(D) a b b b

Q. 42. a b - a - b - a - b b a

(A) a a a b (B) b a b a (C) a b b a

(D) b a a b

Q. 43. - b c - c a - a b a - c - c a

(A) a b b c c (B) b a c b a (C) b b b c c

(D) a b c b b

Q. 44. a - b b - b a a - - b b b - a a

(A) b a a b b (B) a b a a b (C) b b a a b

(D) a a b b a

Q. 45. a - c b - b c - c a - a b - b

(A) a b c c a (B) b c b b a (C) b c a c a

(D) c a b b c

Directions : In questions 46 to 50, which one is different from rest of the three?

Q. 46. (A) Peel (B) Prune (C) Excise

(D) Cut

Q. 47. (A) Advise (B) Counsel (C) Direct

(D) Suggest

Q. 48. (A) Pluto (B) Neptune (C) Eros

(D) Venus

Q. 49. (A) Cart (B) Car (C) Trolley

(D) Sledge

Q. 50. (A) Mansion (B) Villa (C) Garage

(D) Apartment

Q. 51. As compared to her daughter a mother is always

(A) wiser (B) older (C) taller (D) stouter

Q. 52. A tree always has

(A) blossom (B) leaves (C) size (D) fruit

Q. 53. Music always has

(A) instruments (B) words (C) notes

(D) musicians

Q. 54. Fine is always a consequence of

(A) penalty (B) immunity (C) censure

(D) acquital

Q. 55. Disclosure is a consequence of

(A) intelligence (B) exposure (C) doubts

(D) secrets

Q. 56. 'Sorrow' is related to 'Joy' in the same way as 'Pleasure' is related to?

(A) Anger (B) Fear (C) Hatred (D) Pain

Q. 57. 'Dark' is related to 'Light' in the same way as 'Black' is related to?

(A) Night (B) Day (C) White (D) Dark

Q. 58. What is related to "Metre" as "Litre" is related to "Volume"?

- (A) Weight (B) Length (C) Pressure (D) Area

Q. 59. "acE" is related to "bdf" in the same way as "fhj" is related to?

- (A) diH (B) fhl (C) ghK (D) giK

Q. 60. What is related to "Circle" as "Sphere" is to "Cube"?

- (A) round (B) ring (C) square (D) corners

Q. 61. Which one is the same as 'Tingle', 'Tickle', 'Ich'?

- (A) Creeps (B) Flavour (C) Pungent (D) Sour

Q. 62. Which one is the same as 'Coal', 'Ebony', 'Soot'?

- (A) Ash (B) Blush (C) Raven (D) Rust

Q. 63. Which one is the same as 'Basket', 'Pail', 'Pan'?

- (A) Knife (B) Fork (C) Spoon (D) Bowl

Q. 64. Which one is the same as "Emancipate", "Free", "Release"?

- (A) Ignore (B) Liberate (C) Pardon (D) Quit

Q. 65. Which one is the same as 'Daisy', 'Pansy', 'Rose'?

- (A) Bed (B) Plant (C) Red (D) Violet

Directions : In questions 66 to 70, each statement is followed by four responses. Choose the appropriate response that confirms the truthfulness of the given statement.

Q. 66. As we drove this morning, down south, the sun bloomed like a ball of gold, above the hillocks, on our left.

- (A) Always (B) Often (C) Sometimes (D) Never

Q. 67. The boy, standing at the back of the car, was pushed back, as the driver started the car to go forward.

- (A) Always (B) Often (C) Rarely (D) Never

Q. 68. In India, a woman can marry her dead husband's brother, though a man cannot marry his dead wife's sister.

- (A) Always (B) Often (C) Rarely (D) Never

Q. 69. The other day, I saw a big piece of ice-block, that had been melted away, by the warmth of the oven nearby.

- (A) Always (B) Often (C) Rarely (D) Never

Q. 70. My cousin's ten-year-old daughter is taller to my twelve-year-old son.

- (A) Always (B) Often (C) Rarely (D) Never

Directions : In questions 71 to 75, ten alphabet patterns are given which have one or the other characteristic common with the given target pattern. Identify one set of three alphabet patterns which has one common characteristic with the target pattern.

Target Pattern : TTOLEB

Alphabet Pattern : 1. LOS 2. NIM 3. HTH 4. KMP 5. LKS 6. EEP 7. SSL 8. VEV 9. PTB 10. VOC

Q. 71. (A) 1, 5, 7 (B) 3, 7, 10 (C) 2, 4, 10 (D) 1, 7, 9

Q. 72. (A) 1, 3, 5 (B) 2, 3, 8 (C) 2, 4, 6 (D) 2, 6, 8

Q. 73. (A) 1, 4, 7 (B) 4, 5, 9 (C) 1, 9, 10 (D) 2, 9, 10

Q. 74. (A) 1, 7, 10 (B) 1, 5, 6 (C) 1, 2, 8 (D) 5, 6, 8

Q. 75. (A) 4, 7, 8 (B) 1, 5, 8 (C) 1, 5, 6 (D) 3, 6, 7

ANSWERS

$$1. (D) : \text{Suppose } \frac{k}{60} = \frac{15}{k} \Rightarrow k = 30$$

$$2. (C) \quad 3. (C) \quad 4. (B) \quad 5. (C)$$

$$6. (D) : (A) \Rightarrow 4 + 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$(B) \Rightarrow 2 + 4 + 6 = 6.5$$

$$(C) \Rightarrow 2 + 4 + 3 = 10/3$$

$$(D) \Rightarrow 4 + 2 + 6 = 8 \text{ (correct)}$$

$$7. (C) : 8 - 4 + 2 = 6$$

$$8. (C) : 4 + 5 \times 20 = 104$$

$$9. (B) : 8 + 4 - 12 = 0$$

$$10. (B) : 6 \times 3 - 8 = 10$$

$$11. (C) : 5 - 3 + 2 = 4$$

$$12. (C) : 4 + 6 \times 2 = 16$$

$$13. (A) : (2 + 4) + 3 = 2$$

$$14. (C) : 4 \times 2 + 6 = 14$$

$$15. (D) : (6 + 3) - 2 = 0$$

$$16. (C) : a > 2b \text{ and } 2b < r$$

$$i.e. a > 2b \text{ and } 2b \geq r$$

$$i.e. a > r \text{ i.e. } a > r$$

$$17. (B) : x > y \text{ and } x > o$$

$$i.e. x < y \text{ and } x > o$$

$$i.e. o < x \text{ and } x \leq y$$

$$i.e. y > o \text{ i.e. } y > o$$

$$18. (C) : 2x \neq y \text{ and } 2y \neq 3z$$

$$i.e. 2x \neq y \text{ and } 2y \leq 3z$$

$$i.e. y \leq 3z/2 \text{ i.e. } y < 3z \text{ i.e. } y < 3z$$

$$19. (C) : 2a \neq 3b \text{ and } 3b = c$$

$$i.e. 2a \neq c \text{ i.e. } 2a \neq c$$

$$20. (A) : p \neq 3q \text{ and } 3q < 2r$$

$$i.e. p \leq 3q \text{ and } 3q < 2r$$

$$i.e. p < 2r \text{ i.e. } p < 2r$$

21. (D) : Each number is double of the previous one.

22. (A) : Each number in the odd position is double the previous one in the odd position and each number in the even position is double the previous one in the even position.

23. (C) : Add 5 in the first number, to obtain the 3rd number, add 5 in the third number to obtain the 5th number and so on.

24. (D) : Each number is half of the previous one.

25. (C) : Adding 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and so on in the terms of the series to obtain the next term, starting from the first term respectively.

26. (C) : Subtracting 6, 5, 4, 3 and so on in the terms of the series to obtain the next term, starting from the first term respectively.

27. (C) : Adding prime numbers 2, 3, 5, 7 and so on in the terms of the series to obtain the next term, starting from the first term respectively.

28. (D) : The term of the series are $6^2, 5^2, 4^2, 3^2, 2^2$

29. (D) : The terms of the series are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$

30. (A) : Adding 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and so on in the terms of the series to obtain the next term starting from the first term respectively.

31. (B) : In rows A, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 1 : 2.

32. (A) : In rows B, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 1 : 3 : 5 : 7.

33. (A) : In rows B, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 6 : 15 : 6 : 8.

34. (D) : In rows A, B and C, the numbers are in the ratio of 6 : 2 : 3 : 4.

35. (B) : In rows A, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4 : 6.

36. (C) : In rows A, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 1 : 3 : 2 : 5.

37. (A) : In rows B, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 6 : 4.

38. (A) : In rows A, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 1 : 4 : 2 : 8.

39. (C) : In rows A, B and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 4 : 3.

40. (B) : In rows A, C and D, the numbers are in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 4 : 6.

$$41. (C) : ab/ab/ab/ab/ab/ab$$

$$42. (B) : abba/abba/abba$$

$$43. (D) : abcb/cba/cba/abcb/cba$$

$$44. (B) : aab/bba/bba/bba/bba/bba$$

$$45. (C) : abcbcb/cbcbcb/cbcbcb$$

$$46. (A) \quad 47. (C) \quad 48. (C) \quad 49. (B)$$

$$50. (C) \quad 51. (B) \quad 52. (C) \quad 53. (A)$$

$$54. (A) \quad 55. (B) \quad 56. (A) \quad 57. (C)$$

$$58. (B) \quad 59. (D) \quad 60. (C) \quad 61. (A)$$

$$62. (A) \quad 63. (D) \quad 64. (B) \quad 65. (D)$$

$$66. (A) \quad 67. (B) \quad 68. (B) \quad 69. (A)$$

$$70. (B)$$

71. (B) : In HTH, SSL and VEV, one consonant is repeated twice. In target pattern also one letter is repeated twice (TT).

72. (D) : In NIM, EEP, VEV, there lies a vowel between two alphabets.

73. (B) : In KMP, LKS and PTB, there are three different alphabets. In target pattern also, there are three different alphabets T, L, B.

74. (C) 75. (D)

(Continued from page 27)

novelists), the world-wide association of writers, which wrote to Mr. Gandhi saying it was "profoundly shocked" by the ban. It urged reversal of the decision, saying it was "bound to affect India's democratic reputation."

As was only to be expected, the Union Government's decision to ban the book has provoked a fierce controversy. The author, himself a Muslim, cannot accept that he has deliberately brought Islam and Prophet Mohammad into contempt and he cannot, as a writer, concede to any Government the right to abridge his freedom of expression. But in a country where men like Syed Shahabuddin are present, and faced with susceptibilities of a substantial section of the Muslim community and the proneness of many of them to resort to violence at supposed 'provocations' even if these have nothing to do with the people or the Government of India, the Indian Government had to take a pre-emptive action. It could not afford to allow a situation to arise in which bigots, fundamentalists and interested politicians could exploit the sensibilities of the people or a substantial section of them, to whip up emotions and provoke riots. It had to anticipate danger and ward it off as best as it can.

In the words of Mr. Minhas Merchant, Editor, *Gentlemen*, who, in an open letter to Mr. Rushdie has written, "Obviously, the Prime Minister has succumbed to pressure but it is to secular, anti-fundamentalist pressure... Surely, you (Mr. Rushdie) must realise that Syed Shahabuddin, the biggest pro-ban fundamentalist, would have been far happier had the book been allowed into India; he could have used it to inflame Muslim passions."

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

The spread of Western education and culture in our country gave rise to a new awakening of minds especially among the educated classes. They began to look towards the drawbacks and deficiencies of our social life and attempted to find ways and means to remove them. In this endeavour, many took the view that our salvation lay in getting rid of the past and adopting the new mode of life and thought. There were others who cherished the ancient past. They wished to imbibe the age-old virtues of our great ancient civilisation. Perhaps, none of the two alone could be fully helpful. A synthesis of two, therefore, brought a new awareness of the country's past glory as well as a new path towards rationalism and democracy in our thoughts and actions. The pioneer of this new outlook was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He is sometimes called the father of modern India. His better accomplishment was that he stood like a living bridge between the country's mighty past and the strong future. He founded the Brahmo Samaj which aimed at purging the Hindu society of all its evils.

The leaders of the Hindu Renaissance Movement, Swami Dayanand and Swami Vivekanand, however, found that the Western civilisation was over-materialistic, shorn of all humanity and goodness. They looked towards the ancient past of India with pride and acclaim. Swami Dayanand gave the new idea to the Hindu society "Back to the Vedas". Swami Vivekanand attended the Parliament of Religions at Chicago in September 1893. He made a great impact upon the delegates by his eloquent speech there. He said, "As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked and straight, all lead to Thee." The speech made him world renowned overnight. On return home, he placed a new ideal before the nation, "Once more the world must be conquered by India with her spirituality." These noble and lofty words created a new chord in the heart of every Indian. They infused in him a sense of pride as well as an ardent spirit of patriotism. People began to adore their motherland like a deity. Nationalism, thus, became a religion, a new gospel of truth, peace, salvation and tranquility.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great scholar. He knew various languages—Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Hebrew, Greek and Latin. He studied the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Gita, the Bible and the Koran. He vigorously opposed

Awakening Of Minds

worship of idol, rigidity of caste and prevalence of rituals. Many thought that Ram Mohan Roy would embrace Christianity but he disappointed them. He stood for reform of Hinduism. He founded the Brahmo Samaj. It stood for worship of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who was the Author and Preserver of the Universe. The doors of Brahmo Samaj were thrown open to all. The great Raja also stood for various social reforms like abolition of Sati. He was a stout champion of women's rights. He founded the Vedanta College where both the learning of East and the West cultures was imparted. After his death, his great work was carried on by his able followers, Devinder Nath Tagore, Keshav Chander and Vidya Sagar. Devinder Nath stood for worship of Brahma by all, the highest and the lowest. Keshav Chander established the Prarthana Samaj at Bombay. It did the commendable work in social reform like widow remarriage and inter-caste marriages. It established various institutions like a Founding Asylum, a Widows' Home and a depressed classes mission. Vidya Sagar dedicated his entire life to the cause of education and social reform. He stood against polygamy and child marriage. He advocated widow remarriage. The first lawful Hindu widow remarriage among the elite of Bengal was celebrated at Calcutta on December 7, 1856 under the inspiration and stewardship of Vidya Sagar.

Swami Dayanand was the founder of the Arya Samaj. He exhorted the people to study the Vedas and attempted to establish a new social structure built upon principles contained in them. He advocated that the Vedas were infallible, being the inspired words of God and the fountain of all knowledge. He attacked caste system and untouchability. He denounced idol worship, rituals and superstitions. He wanted to purify the Hindu religion. He translated the Rig Veda and the Yajur Veda in Hindi. He also wrote the *Satyarth Prakash*, the bible of the Arya Samaj. After his death in 1883, the work of Swamiji was carried on by his ardent disciples, Hans Raj, Pandit Guru Dutt, Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand. Hans Raj founded the D.A.V. College at Lahore in 1886. Swami Shradhanand established the Gurukul Kangri at Haridwar in 1902.

Swami Vivekanand established the Rama

Krishna Mission in 1896 in sacred memory of his great teacher, Rama Krishna Paramhans. Rama Krishna was a poor priest in the temple of Dakshineswar near Calcutta. He had no formal education but was a profound spiritual personality. He believed that all religions were equal before the eyes of God. He, therefore, adopted and practised various forms of meditation advocated by them. Swami Vivekanand, his scholarly disciple, propounded the teachings of his *guru* in the modern style. He preached the greatness of the Hindu religion and the Vedas to the Western world. He denounced his countrymen for having lost their touch with the rest of the world. He declared, "The fact of our isolation from all other nations of the world is the cause of our degeneration and its only remedy is getting back into the current of the rest of the world. Motion is sign of life." Vivekanand ridiculed the caste system, rituals and superstitions. He exhorted the people to look towards the new world and shun their attitude of aloofness. He also stood for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden and exhorted the educated Indians to work for removal of hunger and ignorance of our masses.

The Theosophical Society was founded by Madam H. P. Blavatsky, a Russian lady, and Colonel H. S. Olcott, an American military officer, in the United States in 1875. They came to India in 1879 and established their headquarters at Adyar at Madras in 1886. Mrs. Annie Besant joined this Society in 1889 and four years later, she settled herself in India. Her participation in the Theosophical Movement gave it a new momentum as she loved India dearer than her life. The Theosophists wanted to revive and strengthen the ancient Hinduism, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism. They believed in the universal brotherhood of man and transmigration of the human soul. Since they glorified the ancient religions of India, it provided a great morale-booster to the educated persons to feel proud of their country and religion. Mrs. Annie Besant established the Central Hindu School at Benaras which later became the Hindu University with the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya.

The wave of religious reform and moral awakening also stirred the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Parsis with equally great fervour. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims to give up their superstitions and bigotry and adopt the progressive culture and scientific outlook of the West. He advocated freedom of thought and opposed the fanaticism, narrow-mindedness and

(Continued on page 82)

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TV ADS

Test Of English Language

Inspectors Of Central Excise, Income Tax, Etc., Examination, July 1988

Directions: In questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

Q. 1. (a) Remember that dust commonly triggers off asthma attacks / (b) so try to keep the house / (c) free of all dust / (d) No error

Q. 2. (a) If we want / (b) to establish our identification / (c) why should others grudge it / (d) No error

Q. 3. (a) Being a strict vegetarian / (b) he depended on milk and fruit / (c) and had to cook for himself. / (d) No error

Q. 4. (a) When I heard the story / (b) of how he escaped from the prison camp / (c) I was incredible. / (d) No error

Q. 5. (a) If he has taken a taxi / (b) he wouldn't have / (c) missed the train / (d) No error

Directions : In questions 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

Q. 6. There.....both the challenge and the secret of success.

(a) lay (b) laid (c) lied (d) lie

Q. 7. He had to wait until his sister's train rived,.....to take her to his house.

(a) as if (b) so as (c) so much so (d) as such as

Q. 8. The employees demanded pay parity.....their counterparts in the Central Government.

(a) like (b) as (c) towards (d) with

Q. 9. Madhu left her bag.....the telephone and then went home.

(a) besides (b) beside (c) at (d) around

Q. 10. Indian sports will not start taking.....with the construction of concrete stadia or the holding of camps.

(a) on (b) about (c) up (d) our

Directions : In questions 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the word in *italics* in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word in *italics*.

Q. 11. You can tell him all: he is very *iscreet*

(a) obstinate (b) cunning (c) prudent (d) trustworthy

Q. 12. These new developments in the East are quite *adverse* to our interest.

(a) favourable (b) indifferent (c) unfortunate (d) opposed

Q. 13. The workers struck work asking for *interim* relief.

(a) immediate (b) provisional (c) extra (d) urgent

Q. 14. He has had *adequate* opportunity to prove himself.

(a) good (b) much (c) little (d) sufficient

Q. 15. She was the one who committed the crime, but she was *culpable* too.

(a) guilty (b) involved (c) affected (d) sentenced

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, choose the word *opposite* in meaning to the word in *italics* in the sentence.

Q. 16. I *never* drive to work, Iwalk.

(a) sometimes (b) always (c) often (d) seldom

Q. 17. My uncle is very wealthy, but rather *parsimonious* in his habits.

(a) strict (b) careless (c) generous (d) extravagant

Q. 18. There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.

(a) suspicion (b) friendliness (c) competition (d) rivalry

Q. 19. There are four chapters that are *extraneous* to the structure of the book.

(a) needful (b) important (c) integral (d) relevant

Q. 20. My plans may sound rather *nebulous* to you, but they are veryto me.

(a) clear (b) prominent (c) concrete (d) conspicuous

Directions: In each of the following questions 21 to 25, six sentences are given. The 1st and 6th sentences are numbered as 1 and 6. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th sentences are NOT in proper sequence and are named P, Q, R and S. Select the correct sequence of these four sentences from the responses given below in each question.

Q. 21. 1. Mala was lonely in the house.

P: She was very good at that.

Q: She sat all day in a little room off the main drawing-room.

R: She would sit on the rug and do needle work.

S: It was a little room with nothing in it but a few chairs and a rug.

6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the Convent school.

(a) QSRP (b) SRPQ (c) PQRS (d) RSPQ

Q. 22. 1. In other words, grammar grows and changes, and there is no such thing as correct use of English for the past, the present, and the future.

P: "The door is broke."

Q: Yet this would have been correct in Shakespeare's time!

R: Today, only an uneducated person would say, "My arm is broke."

S: For example, in Shakespeare's play Hamlet, there is the line.

6. All the words that man has invented are divided into eight classes, which are called parts of speech.

(a) PSQR (b) SPRQ (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

Q. 23. 1. There is no transportation system in any city that can compare in efficiency with the circulatory system of the body.

P: The larger one goes from the part to the various other parts of the body.

Q: If you will imagine two systems of pipes, one large and one small, both meeting at a central pumping station, you'll have an idea of the circulatory system.

R: These pipes are called arteries, veins, and capillaries.

S: The smaller system of pipes goes from the heart to the lungs and back.

6. Arteries are blood vessels in which blood is going away from the heart.

(a) QSPR (b) PQSR (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ

Q. 24. 1. Gandhi's first political fast was made soon after his return from Africa.

P: He had also received help from this man's sister.

Q: This was when the poor labourers of the cotton mills of Ahmedabad were on strike.

R: He was a friend of the largest mill-owner.

S: Gandhi had made the strikers promise to remain on strike until the owners agreed to accept the decision of an arbitrator.

6. He did not fast against the mill-owners, but in order to strengthen the determination of the strikers.

(a) SRPQ (b) QSRP (c) RPQS (d) PQSR

Q. 25. 1. A certain young man was entrusted to the care of a teacher.

P: This dullard will come to grief if I send him away without a single lesson, thought the teacher.

Q: He was so dull of mind that he could not, even in three months' time, learn as much as a single lesson.

R: The young man came to ask the teacher's permission to go home.

S: It's my business to provide a good education to my pupils to get on in life.

6. The teacher asked him to wait.

(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ (c) SRQP (d) RQPS

Directions: In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks (26 to 35) with the help of the alternatives given.

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic

needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (26) . to provide all these. But very ... (27) . people know that energy required for ... (28) ... and heating is also one of ... (29) . . basic needs. We are all aware ... (30) ... our country has achieved self sufficiency in .. (31) . but we have to go a (32) way yet in order to achieve (33) in the field of energy. Man .. (34) always been in search of more (35) in order to free himself from the burden of manual labour. He has invented machines to do his work.

Q. 26. (a) lies (b) loves (c) hates (d) promises

Q. 27. (a) little (b) some (c) few (d) any

Q. 28. (a) cooking (b) living (c) eating (d) sleeping

Q. 29. (a) theirs (b) such (c) a (d) our

Q. 30. (a) this (b) that (c) of (d) in

Q. 31. (a) food (b) resources (c) weapons (d) heating

Q. 32. (a) some (b) all (c) long (d) hard

Q. 33. (a) pleasure (b) joy (c) much (d) self-sufficiency

Q. 34. (a) have (b) had (c) has (d) was

Q. 35. (a) machines (b) oil (c) heat (d) labour

Directions: In questions 36 to 40, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in Southampton on England's south coast to educate motorists who have

been convicted of drunken driving.

The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week—organised by the local authority probation service. Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by senior probation officer John Cook. He said about a quarter of the people who came to him had a drink problem, but had not realised how much they were drinking. One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol—and then measure it.

Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least—an example of how easy it is to have more than "just one drink" and to encourage other people to do the same. The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drink badly affects driving skills, although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

Q. 36. The Southampton scheme requires convicted drivers

(a) to pay a heavy fine (b) to attend eight driving sessions—one a week (c) to undergo a probation service (d) to surrender their driving licence

Q. 37. John Cook devised the scheme

(a) as a demonstration technique for driving (b) to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol (c) to show that Southampton was concerned about drivers (d) to

prove that alcohol does influence driving

Q. 38. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to John Cook was that they

(a) did not want to stop drinking (b) were unaware of the fact that they could get drunk (c) would not admit that they had a drinking problem (d) did not know how much they were drinking

Q. 39. Most drivers start off with at least

(a) a double measure (b) a single measure (c) a little less than a single measure (d) two doubles

Q. 40. The truth is that alcohol

(a) does not effect the body but only the brain (b) affects only the brain (c) affects the body and the brain (d) has no effect on the body or the brain

ANSWERS

1. (a) Remember that dust commonly triggers off asthma attacks.

2. (b) : to establish our identity.

3. (d)

4. (c) : **Note** : if the word "incredible" is to be retained, then this section should read "I felt that it was incredible."

5. (a) : If he had taken a taxi.

6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b)

10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (b)

14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (d)

18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (a)

22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (a)

26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (d)

30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (d)

34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b)

38. (d) 39. (a) 40. (c)

(Continued from page 79)

exclusiveness among his co-religionists. He translated the Koran into Urdu and gave to it a new scientific and rationalist interpretation. In 1875, Sir Syed Ahmad founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, which later became the famous Aligarh Muslim University. Maulvi Chirag Ali advocated monogamy among the Muslims and urged for a better status for the women in the society.

In the wake of the reform movement, Mirza Ghulam Ahmed founded the Ahmadiya Movement at Qadian in Gurdaspur district of Punjab and attempted to portray the virtues of the Muslim culture and society. In Punjab, the Akali Movement worked for the better management of their religious shrines and was able to get the Gurdwaras Act put in the statute book in 1922. A Khalsa College was also established at Amritsar. The Parsis had their Rehnimal Mazdayasan Sabha (i.e., Religious Reform Association) started by Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and S. S. Bengalee. It campaigned against the orthodoxy in religion and the rotten social customs. It stood for according a better status to the women in society and spread of education among them.

Apart from the religious regeneration of

society, many public spirited persons also rendered their yeoman services to the society and promoted the spirit of nationalism in the country. In Maharashtra, Dhondo Keshav Karve started a Hindu Widows Home at Poona in 1899. Its objective was to provide new avenues of happiness to the widows of the high caste families who could not remarry and adopt the respectable professional careers such as teachers and doctors. He also opened the Indian Women's University at Bombay in 1916. Gopal Krishna Gokhale established the Servants of India Society whose members dedicated their lives to the service of the motherland. Narayana Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League at Bombay in 1911 to promote the cause of the social service and welfare of the masses. Among the great poets of the ardent nationalism were Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Subramania Bharati and Muhammad Iqbal. The *Anandmath* written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji contained the hymn *Bande Mataram*. Tagore wrote numerous poems, songs, dramas and plays to imbibe among the people the feeling of national pride, unity and patriotism. He established a unique university at Shantiniketan where fine arts and other subjects were taught in natural surroundings in consonance with

the ancient genius of India. Subramania Bharati, a fiery young Tamil poet, inspired millions of people with his poems and songs about freedom and his intense desire to see his country become great, prosperous and happy. The people, therefore, acclaimed him as Bharati when he was only eleven years old. Muhammad Iqbal, the renowned Urdu poet, wrote *Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara* (Our India is fairer than all the world).

(Continued from page 22)

Americans' intimate space, causing him to step backwards to make his own spatial adjustment. Video recordings of this phenomenon replayed at high speed give the impression that both men are dancing around the conference room with the Japanese leading. It is, therefore, obvious why, when negotiating business, Asians and Europeans or Americans look upon each other with some suspicion, the Europeans or Americans referring to the Asians as 'pushy' and 'familiar' and Asians referring to the Europeans or Americans as 'cold', 'stand-offish' and 'cool'. The lack of awareness of the distance variation of the intimate zones in different cultures can easily lead to misconceptions and inaccurate assumptions about one culture by another.

Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

Danish Open Badminton Tournament : Unseeded Dane Poul-Erik Hoeyer rounded off his spectacular string of victories at the Danish Open Badminton tournament by defeating unseeded Zhang Qingwu of China 15-9, 18-16 in the men's singles final in Odense (Denmark) on October 23, 1988.

The women's singles final was an all-Chinese affair, with No 2 seed Li Lingwei beating top seed Han Aiping 11-7, 11-7 in a repeat performance of her victory at the English Open in Preston.

CHESS

World Cup : World champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union snatched victory in the World Cup chess tournament in Reykjavik on October 24, 1988 after he forced a draw in his final match against Pedrag Nikolic of Yugoslavia.

Kasparov's victory was made possible when his compatriot, Alexander Beliavsky, crashed to a shock final-round defeat to Soviet-born former world champion Boris Spassky of France.

CRICKET

Champions Trophy : West Indies bounced back from the trauma of losing their first two matches in the three-nation Champions Trophy cricket tournament to outlast Pakistan in a rousing, needle finish at the Sharjah Cricket Stadium in Sharjah on October 22, 1988.

The Windies won the final by the water-thin margin of 11 runs with only two balls of the final remaining. It was an outstanding bowling performance by Man of the Match Curtley Ambrose that put the West Indies on the path to victory after the genius of Javed Miandad threatened to take the Pakistanis to their target of 236 in 50 overs.

West Indies, invited to bat first after Miandad won the toss, rattled up 235 for six off their quota of overs, thus setting the Pakistanis an asking rate of 4.72 runs per over.

The Pakistanis started badly, losing both openers with 20 overs on the board, and then Shoaib Mohammed went with the score at 49. However, a superb fourth-wicket partnership of 79 runs between the two most consistent batsmen in the side—skipper Javed Miandad (76) and Salim Malik (38)—lent momentum to their reply. It was only when Miandad was sixth out, that the victory target seemed beyond Pakistan's reach. Still they made the West Indies run for all the money's worth. And it was only when Abdul Qadir was bowled by



**SHARJAH
CHAMPIONS TROPHY
1988**

Gordon Greenidge receiving the Champions Trophy

Ian Bishop while going for a big hit that the West Indies won with two balls to spare.

In the process, the Caribbeans redeemed themselves after losing to both India and Pakistan at different stages in the tournament.

In the semi-finals of the tournament on October 21, West Indies beat India to enter the final. A miserable batting performance saw India crash to a humiliating eight-wicket defeat.

In the last round robin-match of the tournament on October 19, a thoroughly professional performance by Pakistan saw them coast to a convincing 34-run victory over India. With this victory, the unbeaten Pakistanis went through to the final, leaving India to take on the West Indies in the semi-final.

Earlier Pakistan had beat West Indies by 84 runs in the second match of the tournament on October 18. In reply to Pakistan's 294 for six in 50 overs, West Indies could muster only 210 for five off 50 overs. The Pakistani batting line-up had the proud distinction of creating a new record.

In the opening encounter of the tournament on October 16, a sizzling 112 by opener Krishnamachari Srikkanth and superb bowling by Narendra Hirwani and Sanjeev Sharma helped India defeat the West Indies by 23 runs.

Invited to make first use of the wicket by skipper Gordon Greenidge, deputising for an injured Vivian Richards, India scored 238 for five in their allotted 50 overs. In reply, the West Indies were all out for 215 in 48.3

overs. Desmond Haynes was their highest scorer, contributing a defiant 87.

Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup : All-India State Bank of India won the Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup, defeating Sun Grace XI (Bombay) by 26 runs on the final day in Hyderabad on October 26, 1988.

Set to score 233 for a win, Sun Grace were all out for 206.

Rani Jhansi Trophy : North Zone defeated holders South Zone by 31 runs to win the Rani Jhansi Trophy in Madras on October 11, 1988.

Irani Trophy : Ranji Trophy champions Tamil Nadu added one more feather to their cap when they cruised to a convincing three-wicket victory over Rest of India, to claim the Irani Trophy on the fourth day of the match at the Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on October 5, 1988.

FOOTBALL

Federation Cup : Salgaocar are India's new football club. They tasted their maiden triumph beating Border Security Force by a solitary goal in the Federation Cup football tournament final in New Delhi on October 14, 1988.

GENERAL

Himalayan Car Rally : Japanese Kenjiro Shinozuka eventually retained the Himalayan Car Rally title on October 30, 1988 after organisers upheld his protest as Belgian Flory Roothaert rolled down to the second position after an overnight stay at the top.



The Himalayan Car Rally winners Mr. Kenjiro Shinozuka of Japan (left) and Fred Gocentas of Australia (right) with the President Mr. R. Venkataraman after receiving the Air India Trophy

What eventually clinched the issue in favour of Shinozuka and Team Mitsubishi Oil Ralliart was the cancellation of the 100-point penalty slapped on the Japanese at the Kufri control during the last stages of the sixth and penultimate leg. The 100-point penalty saw him ending fourth in the rally which he was leading since the end of leg two at Nainital on October 24.

Shinozuka, having got his 100 points back via the protest, finished the rally with 251.24 on his time card while Roothaert scrolled 311.10. The Japanese took a winner's purse of Rs. 45,000 and another cash award of Rs. 5,000 in the class section. Roothaert took home a total of Rs. 28,000.

HOCKEY

Aga Khan Cup : Border Security Force won the Aga Khan hockey tournament when they beat favourites Rail Coach Factory of Kapurthala via tie-breaker in the final in Bombay on November 3, 1988.

BSF, who trailed 1-2 at half time, shared four goals with RCF in the 70-minute regulation period and 10 minutes' extra time in the tie-breaker session. BSF scored four times as against twice by their opponents.

Earlier, All-India State Bank won the Hardines Cup with a 3-1 win over Madras Engineering Group, Bangalore.

SWIMMING

Senior National Aquatics Championship : The splashing finale of the 44th Senior National aquatics championship, that concluded in Calcutta on November 2, 1988, saw two new national marks being set, the unstoppable Khazan Singh being declared champion of the meet having amassed 49 points and winning eight golds, and Maharashtra emerging water polo

champion.

Karnataka's Lorraine Verghese took the honours in the women's events (56 points). The Railways were declared group champions (men's) and Karnataka in the women's. Maharashtra emerged overall champions (151 points).

TENNIS

Brighton Indoor Tournament : Steffi Graf emphasised her position as the world's top women's tennis player by demolishing Bulgaria's Manuela Maleeva in straight sets to win the Brighton Indoor tournament on October 30, 1988.

The 19-year-old West German, winner of all four Grand Slam events this year plus the Olympic title in Seoul, permitted Maleeva the luxury of staying in the match for just five games.

From 3-2 ahead in the first set, Graf reeled off the next nine games to overwhelm Maleeva, ranked sixth in the world, 6-2, 6-0. She stormed through the final set in just 21 minutes, losing only 10 rallies in the process, and in doing so won her 11th

tournament of the year.

Her purse of \$ 50,000 took her winnings this year to \$ 1.35 million. She has now won 70 out of her 72 matches in 1988, the last 44 in succession.

Virginia Slims Tennis Tournament : Martina Navratilova defeated Chris Evert 6-2, 6-3 to win the \$ 250,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament in Filderstadt (West Germany) on October 16, 1988.

Navratilova, who was the defending champion, has now won the tournament five times.

Japan Indoor Tournament : Boris Becker overcame an inspired challenge from



Boris Becker

Australia's John Fitzgerald to win 7-6 (7-4), 6-4 in the final of the \$ 627,500 Japan indoor men's tournament in Tokyo on October 23, 1988.

VOLLEYBALL

Sub-Junior National Volleyball Championship : Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal clinched the boys and girls titles in the Sub-Junior National volleyball championship in Calcutta on October 30, 1988.

While Uttar Pradesh beat Tamil Nadu 15-11, 17-15, 15-11 in a closely fought match, Bengal defeated Kerala 15-12, 12-10, 15-10.

MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST FOR CAT FOR IIMs

We are glad to announce that in addition to other competitive examinations, we will be holding the unique memory retention contest in respect of the Combined Admission Test (CAT) for admission to Post-Graduate and Fellow Programmes to be conducted by the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow on December 11, 1988. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in areas such as quantitative and verbal skills and reasoning, comprehension of ideas and English language which you can recollect

and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs.1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs.100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Krun, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-10008. Last date for receipt of entries is December 31, 1988.

Forthcoming Examinations

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY AND NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATION, MAY 1989

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination at a number of centres in India on May 7, 1989 for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force Wings of the NDA for the 83rd Course and Naval Academy for the 5th 10+2 (Executive Branch) Course commencing from January 1990.

2. Number of Vacancies : Approximately 340 (195 for the Army, 39 for the Navy and 66 for Air Force, and 40 for the executive branch of Naval Academy).

3. Educational Qualifications : (i) For Army, Navy and Air Force Wings at the National Defence Academy : 12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent conducted by a State Education Board or a University.

(ii) For the 10+2 (Executive Branch)

Course at the Naval Academy : 12th Class pass of the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics conducted by a State Education Board or a University.

Candidates who are appearing in the 12th Class under the 10+2 pattern of School Education or equivalent examination can also apply.

4. Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status : Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1971 and not later than July 1, 1973 are only eligible.

5. Scheme of Examination : The examination consists of two papers : (i) Mathematics covering Maths I and II of and (ii) General Ability Test covering General Knowledge and English.

The question paper in English will be

designed to test the candidate's understanding of English and workmanlike use of words. The syllabus covers various aspects like Grammar and usage, vocabulary, comprehension and cohesion in extended texts to test the candidate's proficiency in English.

The question paper on General Knowledge will broadly cover the subjects : Physics, Chemistry, General Sciences, Social Studies, Geography and Current Events.

6. How to Apply : Candidates may use the application form printed along with the advertisement published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News* of November 5, 1988.

7. Last Date : December 19, 1988.

GEOLOGISTS' EXAMINATION, 1989

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a competitive examination commencing from March 28, 1989 at selected centres for recruitment to the posts of Geologist (Junior) and Assistant Geologist in the Geological Survey of India and Scientist 'B' (Jr. Hg.) and Assistant Hydrogeologist in the Central Ground Water Board.

2. Educational Qualifications : A

candidate must hold Master's degree in Geology or Applied Geology or Marine Geology; or Mineral Exploration (for posts in GSI only); or Hydrogeology (for posts in Central Ground Water Board only) from a recognised University; or Diploma of Associateship in Applied Geology of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

3. Age Limits : Candidates must have

been born not earlier than January 2, 1959 and not later than January 1, 1968. Upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories.

4. How to Apply : Application forms and full details are obtainable from Secretary, UPSC, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011.

5. Last Date : December 26, 1988.

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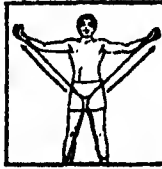
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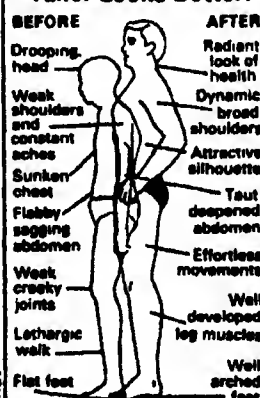
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Know Your Facts

● Which is the largest railway station?

—Bakul Kashyap, Guwahati

Grand Central Terminal at Park Avenue and 43rd Street in New York City (USA) is the largest railway station in the world. It covers an area of 48 acres on two levels with 41 tracks on the upper level and 26 on the lower. On an average more than 550 trains and 180 000 people per day use it.

● What is the difference between weather and climate?

—Vineeta Bharati, Sholapur

Weather is the sum total of atmospheric conditions existing at any place at a particular instant of time. These conditions are expressed by a combination of several elements. The primary elements are (i) temperature and (ii) humidity and precipitation.

Climate is an aggregate of the changing daily weather conditions. It refers to longer periods of time. The periods of time may be long and they may refer to the periods as old as the Pleistocene in geology or the last 500 years of human history or any reasonable recent span of time.

The basic difference between weather and climate is that the former refers to a short and the latter to a much longer period.

● Why are coloured belts worn in karate?

—Shyam Sunder, Hyderabad

A karate fighter's level is shown by the colour of the belt he or she wears. Masters wear black belts. Students wear brown, blue, green and orange belts, down to white belts for beginners. Students move upwards from one grade to the next by taking formal examination.

Karate, an oriental form of unarmed combat, was first practised by the Ryukyu Islanders in the 17th century. Early in the 20th century it spread to Japan and from there throughout the world.

Karate fighters train to focus the entire muscle power of their body into one blow of great force. Hands, fists, elbows and feet are all used to deliver karate blows.

The training for this form of combat is very hard. It involves strengthening the parts of the body that deliver blows as well as practising breathing exercises.

● What is the procedure for election of Rajya Sabha members?

—Manoj Kumar Srivastava, Muzaffarpur

The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament and its members are representatives from the States or the Union Territories. These representatives are elected indirectly by the elected members of State legislatures. Members of each State Assembly form the electorate for the purpose of electing the requisite number of members allotted to each State, thus ensuring the principle of State representation in the upper house. The election of members to the Rajya Sabha from the State Assemblies is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and voting is by secret ballot.

The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. A third of its members retire after every two years. Thus every member enjoys six years' term. A candidate for election to membership of the Rajya Sabha must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age. The other conditions are that he should not hold any office of profit under the Government, he should not be of unsound mind, he should not be an undischarged insolvent, and he should not be disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

The Constitution has fixed the maximum limit of its membership at 250 which comprises of 238 representing the States and Union Territories and 12 to be nominated by the President to give representation to persons of distinction in the spheres of art, science, literature and social service.

● How is haemorrhage caused?

—Rajni Amritlal, Porbandar (Gujarat)

It is caused by the bursting of blood vessels due to some disorders or bleeding due to injury.

● What is the real name of the famous Brazilian footballer Pele?

—Kamakhya Ganguly, Silchar

Edson Arantes Do Nascimento

● What is the purpose of having lightning conductors fixed to tall buildings?

—Sharad Bairathi, Jaipur

A lightning conductor is fixed at a tall building to protect it from the destructive effects of the lightning. When a charged cloud reaches near the lightning conductor it induces an opposite charge on the upper end of the lightning conductor. This end being pointed cannot retain this charge and sends into the atmosphere a wind of charged particles which may cancel the charge present on the cloud. This reduces the potential of the cloud below the spark potential and hence no lightning discharge can take place between the earth and the cloud.

● What does KGB, the Soviet Intelligence agency, stand for?

—Syed Ajaz Hussain, Azamgarh

KGB stands for *Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti* (Committee for State Security).

● What is the difference between 'economical' and 'economic'?

—Avnash Mishra, Barkakana (Bihar)

'Economical' implies careful and frugal management of expenditure. 'Economic' means 'pertaining to the science of economics'. 'Economical' is related to economy or thrift and 'economic' to 'economics'. When India is giving assistance to another country, it would be wrong to say that we are giving economic assistance to some country. The correct use is "we are giving economic assistance to some country." When we refer to the Government's policies, we say Government's economic policies and not Government's economical policies.

● How is rainbow caused?

—M. Rav Chandran, Nellore

Rainbow is caused by light from the sun being bent as it passes through raindrops. When light passes through a triangular prism it forms a band of colours called a spectrum. Rainbows are best seen when the sun is shining behind you and rain is falling in front at a distance.

● What does a manometer measure?

—R. V. Rao, Bombay

It is a device for measuring pressure differences.

● What is Lhasa famous for?

Located in Tibet (China), Lhasa is one of the highest cities in the world.

● What is a word processor and what are its functions?

—Sangeeta Das, Bhubaneswar

A word processor is a kind of electronic typewriter. You type in words and they appear on a screen. Then the processor types all the words onto paper automatically. It types as many copies as required, and you can make changes without having to type everything out again.

The word processor is in fact a kind of computer. It has a memory which stores all the words that you type into it at the keyboard. Then, whenever required, the processor fetches the words from its memory and sends them to its typing unit to be typed onto paper. This has many advantages. You see the words you have typed on the screen first, so you can check that there are no mistakes. The processor can then type a perfect letter or whatever document you require and produce copies.

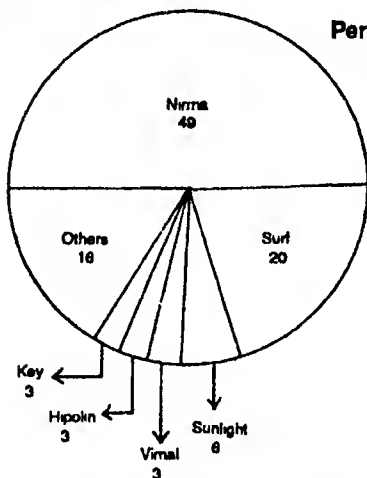
It can also make changes automatically. This is useful for typing the same letter to many people but with a different name and address on each letter. In future, the word processor's memory may also be able to check spelling.

Data Analysis And Analytical Reasoning

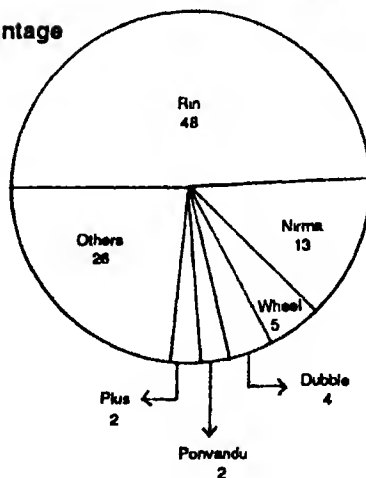
Directions : The following pie-charts give the market shares by value of different washing agents for the year 1987. Answer questions 1-5 based on these.

**Washing Agents
Market shares by Value(1987)**

Synthetic Detergent Powders



Synthetic Detergent Bars



Q. 1. If the total value of detergent bars sold is Rs. 60 lakh and that of the detergent powders is Rs. 160 lakh, the percentage of Nirma's share in both of these (combined) is
(a) 48.5% (b) 39.18% (c) 42.13% (d) 33.67%

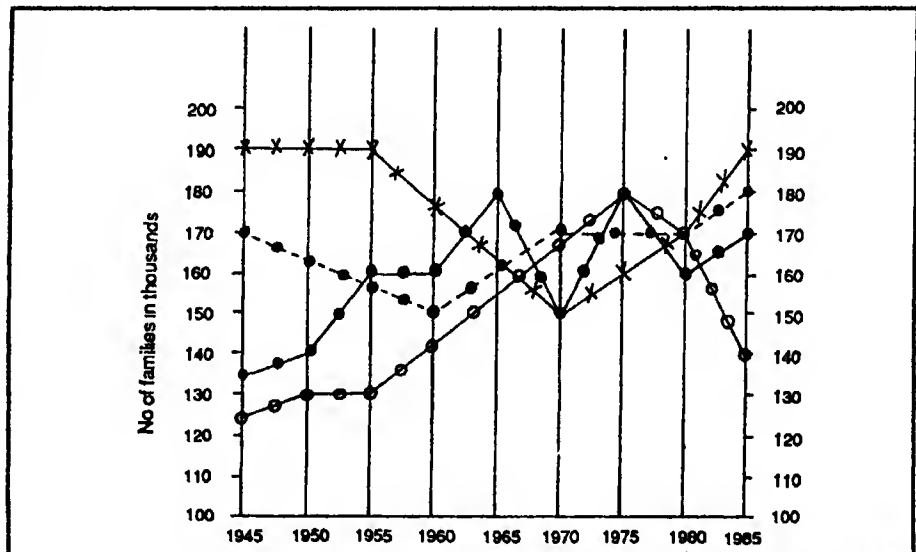
Q. 2. If Rs 5,00,000 worth of 'Plus' and 'Wheel' detergent bars are sold per month, the value of 'Rin' detergent bars sold per month is nearly
(a) 26.82 lakh (b) 29.87 lakh (c) 34.28 lakh (d) 37.33 lakh

Q. 3. If the price of Nirma detergent powder per kg is 60% of the price of Surf detergent powder per kg, the ratio of the quantities in kg sold for these is given by
(a) 4.08 (b) 3.25 (c) 2.5 (d) None of these

Q. 4. The angles subtended by the arcs representing others (bars) and others (powders) are
(a) 87.4, 58.2 (b) 93.6, 57.6 (c) 91.4, 56.6 (d) None of these

Q. 5. If the total value of Surf increases by 20%, by what per cent the total value of Nirma sold will decrease? (Assume that the total market value as well as the value of all other brands remains the same)
(a) 20% (b) 12.25% (c) 10.67% (d) 8.16%

Directions : The following graph depicts the number of families in thousands engaged in the four sectors:



Sector 1

Agriculture

x x x x x

Sector 2

Industry

• • • • •

Sector 3

Education

- - - - -

Sector 4

Other jobs

o o o o o

Study the graph carefully and answer the questions following it :

Q. 6. In which of the following years sector 4 had the largest number of families engaged in other jobs?

(a) 1955 (b) 1965 (c) 1975 (d) 1985

Q. 7. The sector showing greatest increase in the number of families in 1985 as compared to 1945, is

(a) Sector 1 (b) Sector 2 (c) Sector 3 (d) Sector 4

Q. 8. What is the difference in the total number of families in all the sectors in 1975 as compared to that in 1955?

(a) 52 thousand (b) 50 thousand (c) 20 thousand (d) Not possible to determine

Q. 9. There occurred a decrease (after an increase) twice in the number of families engaged over the period 1945-85 for sector

(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

Q. 10. Which sector has not shown any increase in 1985 as compared to 1945?

(a) Sectors 1 and 2 (b) Sector 4 only (c) Sectors 2 and 3 (d) Sector 1 only

Directions : The data in the following table is about the number of different educational institutions, number of students in these institutions and per capita expenditure incurred by a country with population of 5 crore. Study the table carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Q. 11. Which of the following

S.No.	Educational Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Students (in thousands)	Per capita Expenditure (in Rs.)
1.	Primary Schools	60,000	8,000	100
2.	Middle and Secondary Schools	3,700	1,600	150
3.	Universities	17	490	900
4.	Technical Institutions	60	20	2,000
5.	Medical Institutions	55	24	2,500
6.	Colleges of Education	105	16	700
7.	Other Educational Institutions	7	9.8	1,200

institutions incurs the maximum expenditure?

(a) Primary Schools (b) Medical Institutions (c) Universities (d) Other educational Institutions

Q. 12. In which of the following Institutions there was maximum expenditure per institution?

(a) Primary Schools (b) Middle and Secondary Schools (c) Colleges of Education (d) Universities

Q. 13. What per cent of the total population is in all of these educational institutions in the country?

(a) 29.32% (b) 30.32% (c) 20.32% (d) Not possible to find out

Q. 14. What per cent of the total expenditure on the educational institutions under S.No. 1 to 3 is spent on the University education in the state?

(a) 2.977% (b) 3.977% (c) 39.77% (d) 29.77%

Q. 15. If the total expenditure on the education in the state is approximately 12% of the total budget then what per cent of the total budget is spent on the primary education?

(a) 6% (approx) (b) .6% (approx) (c) 1.2% (approx) (d) Not possible to determine

Directions: A state in India has 60 lakh hectares of cultivable land which is 40% of the total area of the state. However, only 45 lakh hectares of land is used for cultivation in any given year for which the revenue to the state is Rs. 22.5 crore. The state has 20% of the forest area which brings a revenue of Rs. 20 crore. There are 9000 thousand farmers and 7000 thousand agricultural labourers out of a total population of 5 crore. The crop-wise break-up of the agricultural land is: Rice in 5 lakh hectares, wheat in 1.8 lakh hectares, sugarcane in .9 lakh hectares and remaining cultivation is done for other crops. Based on this data, answer the following questions. (1 hectare = 100² sq m)

Q. 16. What per cent of the total population is engaged in the agricultural work?

(a) 32% (b) 16% (c) 18% (d) 9%

Q. 17. What is the total area of the state?

(a) 15 lakh sq km (b) 1.5 lakh sq km (c) 11.25 lakh sq km (d) 1.125 lakh sq km

Q. 18. What percentage of the cultivated area is used for crops other than rice, wheat and sugarcane?

(a) 19% (b) 37.6% (c) 59.45% (d) 82.9%

Q. 19. What is per hectare revenue from the forests?

(a) Rs. $\frac{200}{3}$ (b) Rs. $\frac{800}{3}$ (c) Rs. $\frac{800}{9}$

(d) Rs. $\frac{200}{9}$

Q. 20. What is the density of population per square km in the state?

(a) 1000 (b) 5000 (c) $\frac{1000}{3}$ (d) $\frac{5000}{3}$

ANSWERS

1. (b) : Value of Nirma bars

$$= \frac{13}{100} \times 60 \text{ lakh} = 7.8 \text{ lakh}$$

Value of Nirma Powder

$$= \frac{49}{100} \times 160 \text{ lakh} = 78.4 \text{ lakh}$$

Total value of Nirma's products = 86.2 lakh
Percentage of Nirma's share in both the products combined

$$= \frac{86.2}{220} \times 100 = 39.18\%$$

2. (c) : Plus and Wheel constitute (2+5 =) 7% of market shares by value. Since Rin's contribution is 48%, total market shares of Rin by value

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{48}{7} \times 5,00,000 = 34.28 \text{ lakh}$$

3. (a) : Suppose Nirma's total market shares by value = 49x. Then, Surf's total market shares by value = 20x

Let y be the price per kg of Surf

Then price per kg of Nirma = 0.6y

Thus 49x = N(0.6y) and 20x = S(y) where N and S denote the quantities of Nirma and Surf respectively (in kg).

$$\text{Hence } \frac{N}{S} = \frac{49}{20 \times 0.6} = 4.08$$

4. (b) : The angle subtended by the arc representing others (bars)

$$= \frac{26}{100} \times 360 = 93.6^\circ$$

The angle subtended by the arc representing others (powders)

$$= \frac{16}{100} \times 360 = 57.6^\circ$$

5. (d) : When increased by 20%, the total value of Surf will become (20 + 20% of 20) % of total market shares = 24% of total market shares. Nirma's share will thus become 45% of total market share.

∴ % decrease in total market shares of Nirma by value

$$= \frac{4}{49} \times 100\% = 8.16\%$$

6. (c)

7. (b) : The Increase in the number of families for sector 1 = 190 - 190 = 0, for sector 2 = 170 - 135 = 25 thousand families, for sector 3 = 180 - 170 = 10 thousand families and for sector 4 = 145 - 125 = 20 thousand families.

8. (a) : In 1975 there were 160, 170, 180, 180 thousand (690 thousand) families in

sectors 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively whereas the corresponding figures in 1955 were 130, 158, 160, 190 thousand (638 thousand) families in the four sectors respectively. Thus there is a difference of 52 thousand families.

9. (b)

10. (d)

11. (a) : The total expenditure for each institution is as follows:

S. No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	80	24	44.1	4	6	1.12	1.176

12. (d) : The expenditure per institution is given in the following table:

S. No.	Expenditure per institution is (in Rs.)
1.	13,333
2.	64,864.9
3.	2.6 crore
4.	6.67 lakh
5.	10.9 lakh
6.	1.07 lakh
7.	16.8 lakh

13. (c) : Total enrolment in the seven educational institutions is Rs. 1.01598 crore which is

$$\frac{1.01598}{5} \times 100 = 20.3196 = 20.32\%$$

(approx) of the total population

14. (d) : The total expenditure of the first three educational institutions is Rs. 148.1 crore. Therefore per cent of total expenditure in university education

$$= \frac{44.1}{148.1} \times 100 = 29.77\%$$

15. (a) : The total expenditure on education in the country is Rs. 160.396 crore which is 12% of the total budget and so the expenditure of Rs. 80 crore on primary schools is 6% (approx) of the total budget.

16. (a) : (90+70) lakh i.e. 1.6 crore people are engaged in agricultural work out of 5 crore which is

$$\left(\frac{1.6}{5} \times 100 = \right) 32\%$$

of the total population

17. (b) : 60 lakh hectares is 40% of the area of the state. Therefore area of the state is 150 lakh hectares = 1.5 lakh sq km (1 hectare = 10⁴ sq m, 1 sq km = 10⁶ sq m)

18. (d) : The actual area under cultivation is 45 lakh hectares whereas 7.7 lakh hectares is cultivated under the three crops. Therefore other crops account for 45 - 7.7 = 37.3 lakh hectares.

$$\text{This is } \frac{37.3}{45} \times 100\% = 82.9\%$$

19. (a) : Forest area is 20% of 150 lakh hectares i.e. 30 lakh hectares. Revenue from the forests is Rs. 20 crore. Therefore per hectare revenue

$$= \text{Rs. } \frac{200}{3}$$

20. (c) : Total population of the state is 5 crore. Total area of the state is 1.5 lakh sq km. Therefore density of population (per sq km)

$$= \frac{500}{1.5} = \frac{5000}{15} = \frac{1000}{3}$$



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- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Dainty —A: pleasing to the taste. B: delectable. C: mischievous. D: coarse. E: inflamed. | (16) Deliberate —A: premeditated. B: methodical. C: sparking. D: crude. E: impulsive. |
| (2) Dally —A: to play mockingly. B: futile. C: hasten. D: pet. E: debased. | (17) Demure —A: modest. B: indecorous. C: sedate. D: ignorant. E: close. |
| (3) Daunt —A: encourage. B: discourage. C: to overcome with fear. D: quicken. E: assume. | (18) Deranged —A: sane. B: announced. C: neighbourly. D: alphabetical. E: arranged. |
| (4) Debilitate —A: bedevil. B: repress. C: strengthen. D: animate. E: dreaden. | (19) Depravity —A: goodness. B: sadness. C: heaviness. D: tidiness. E: seriousness. |
| (5) Debonair —A: awkward. B: windy. C: balmy. D: sporty. E: stormy. | (20) Derogatory —A: roguish. B: immediate. C: opinionated. D: praising. E: conferred. |
| (6) Decelt —A: stratagem. B: guile. C: exterior. D: crude. E: honesty. | (21) Descent —A: parentage. B: sinking. C: rise. D: disconcerting appearance. E: calm. |
| (7) Declivity —A: trap. B: quadrangle. C: quarter. D: activity. E: upward slope. | (22) Desecrate —A: desist. B: Integrate. C: confuse. D: intensify. E: consecrate. |
| (8) Decorous —A: undignified. B: sedate. C: good in conduct. D: flowery. E: mystic. | (23) Desolate —A: ravaged. B: woebegone. C: uninhabited. D: perishable. E: delighted. |
| (9) Decrepit —A: momentary. B: emotional. C: suppressed. D: youthful. E: unexpected. | (24) Desperate —A: frantic. B: forlorn. C: inflamed. D: careful. E: aged. |
| (10) Defalcate —A: abscond. B: elope. C: observe. D: panic. E: use money held in trust properly. | (25) Despicable —A: steering. B: worthy of esteem. C: inevitable. D: featureless. E: incapable. |
| (11) Defer —A: decelerate. B: exempt. C: differ. D: procrastinate. E: accelerate. | (26) Despondent —A: low-spirited. B: hopeful. C: responding. D: stimulated. E: intelligent. |
| (12) Defiant —A: contumacious. B: calcitrant. C: obedient. D: antagonist. E: lukewarm. | (27) Destitute —A: reckless. B: dazzling. C: necessitous. D: abandoned. E: affluent. |
| (13) Defile —A: manicure. B: ride. C: purify. D: assemble. E: order. | (28) Desultory —A: disconnected. B: lacking order. C: pertinent. D: random. E: frequent. |
| (14) Dejection —A: exhilaration. B: lowness of spirits. C: resigning. D: deprecatory. E: hostility. | (29) Devious —A: circuitous. B: subtle. C: insidious. D: abnormal. E: direct. |
| (15) Deleterious —A: delaying. B: destructive. C: beneficial. D: graduating. E: glorious. | (30) Devout —A: irreverent. B: saintly. C: sincere. D: aspiring. E: magnificent. |

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) D: coarse. | (11) E: accelerate. | (21) C: rise. |
| (2) C: hasten. | (12) C: obedient. | (22) E: consecrate. |
| (3) A: encourage. | (13) C: purify. | (23) E: delighted. |
| (4) C: strengthen. | (14) A: exhilaration. | (24) D: careful. |
| (5) A: awkward. | (15) C: beneficial. | (25) B: worthy of esteem. |
| (6) E: honesty. | (16) E: impulsive. | (26) B: hopeful. |
| (7) E: upward slope. | (17) B: indecorous. | (27) E: affluent. |
| (8) A: undignified. | (18) A: sane. | (28) C: pertinent. |
| (9) D: youthful. | (19) A: goodness. | (29) E: direct. |
| (10) E: use money held in trust properly. | (20) D: praising. | (30) A: irreverent. |

Should The Age For Voting Right For Lok Sabha And Vidhan Sabha Be Raised From 21 Years To 25 Years?

FIRST PRIZE



Dharmendra Narain Choudhary

This question beggars warmth on two counts. For one thing, it is not reflective of the popular sentiment. Which is that, should the minimum age for voting be reduced from 21 years to 18 years? Secondly, it is evasive in so much as it attempts to shift the cause of the malaise from, say, the confusion of the multi-party system or the singularly faulty method of "territorial representation"—which has resulted in the dichotomy of a minority party garnering a majority of seats—to a relatively non-issue.

The protagonists of this proposal, if any, may advance the logic that such a step is only imperative to purge off much of the blunderous youth, who singularly are swayed by the demagoguery of a "Vajpayee" or the star-appeal of a hired "Rama", thereby upsetting the apple-cart of democracy. For one thing, such a line of argument is clearly frictions, since experience proves otherwise. Secondly, it is easily quashable, as the following paragraph will prove.

The urbanised young men and women who have reached 21 are generally graduates or post-graduates. Even those rural adults who are not sufficiently educated have enough experience to be able to differentiate between chalk and cheese. In fact, the developed countries like U.S.S.R. followed by U.S.A. and Great Britain among many others, have, in recent times, actually lowered the age required for the right to vote from 21 to 18 years. Again, this is not a meaningful step in so much as it addresses the problem myopically. Only a naive wouldn't know that elections in India are fought on casteist, regional lines and these sentiments are so powerful that they encompass all, be it a 21-year youth or a

CONTEST ESSAYS

septuagenarian. The bogey of the so-called rationality issue can thus be easily vanquished.

Another soul-searching fact is this. In modern times, when even the well-known gerontocracies are seen veering from their defunct past—take a 56-year-old Gorbachev with his dynamism, for instance, a far cry from the freeze of the era over which 80 year old Brezhnev presided — and when India herself has decided to repose her faith in a debonair 44 year old PM, will it not be a betrayal of sorts to kick the "mark of rationality" upwards, thereby denying a sizeable chunk of assiduous youth their part in the democratic process? Plus, the inherent irony of choosing a younger head of government using an older generation of voters.

Even now (as per 1985 electoral rolls), around only 50% of the population is actually entitled for suffrage; it's another matter that even of these, only 50 per cent turn up at the hustings, thanks to the predominant role of TV & radio coupled with the much-publicised opinion-polls indicating the results in advance, thereby robbing much of the ecstasy off the event—even in U.S.A., the polling percentage has actually declined from 63.4 per cent in 1960 presidential elections to less than 53 per cent in 1984. This effectively leaves a minority of 25 per cent of bonafide citizens arbitering the fate and composition of rulers. Add to it the faulty electoral system of "Territorial Representation" rather than "Proportional Representation" and you've less than 10 per cent people's wish prevailing over the hoi polloi. This spectre shall only be aggravated by the proposed change.

There is a rider to all this. Which is that, there is the singular motive to perform anything "drastic", which may provide a veneer of genuine concern on the part of government. Even more serious, however, is another point. The ruling party has always been wary of the youth, which alone has provided the bulwark to so many revolutionary organisations—be it RSS, Shiv Sena *et al* — and has spearheaded umpteen movements against the regime—one, in 1977, resulting in dethroning of the current government — and has generally kept the government (read, Congress Party) on tenterhooks. Even the fragmented opposition, whenever it's buried its hatchet, albeit, for a singular purpose,

say, Allahabad by-election, has relied heavily on the behemoth, called youth. There is nothing wrong or unnatural about it. Minoo Masani quotes a Tory MP—"If you're not a socialist at 21, it means, you've no heart. But if at 41, you're still a socialist, it means, you've no head!" This is prophetically true of the modern youth with his leftist, socialist leanings and so, detrimental to the ruling class interests which ironically, too, bears the facade of socialism for expediency.

150 years ago, Tocqueville wrote perceptively of a unique characteristic of American democracy — "restlessness amidst prosperity". Who epitomizes this better than the Indian youth — who is always impulsive to reject the status quo, no matter how satisfactory, in favour of change, no matter how ephemeral?

Here is the caveat. The mankind has been the witness to calamities like earthquake, drought etc. for tampering with the natural ecological order. The worst will follow on attempting to either revamp or reject the natural order that the youth symbolizes.

SECOND PRIZE



Km. Shefall Varshney

Whether the minimum age of the voters is sought to be raised or reduced, it implies that the public mind is disgusted with the behaviour of the electorate, who has failed to elect a competent and clean government. But what has age got to do if the majority of the voters is illiterate, lacks acumen to appreciate demarche, censure machinations and manipulations, or critically examine manifestoes of different parties? All efforts to organise the ignorant electorate will end in smoke, as did those of

Jaya Prakash Narayan in the recent past.

Those who want to raise the minimum age of the voters have misdiagnosed the disease. The real malady of the Indian polity is that the most of the voters are illiterate and uneducated. This situation reminds one of *Julius Caesar* of Shakespeare in which Marcus Brutus led the revolt against "ambitious" Caesar to usher in an era of democracy, but the "mob" failed him completely. The master artist brings out the tyranny of ignorance in the small sentence—"Let Brutus be Caesar". The ignorant people of Rome could not comprehend that Brutus was fighting not against Caesar, but against "Caesarism", even though Brutus tried to convey his ideal in revolutionary slogan "Liberty, Freedom and Enfranchisement", repeated hundreds of years later in the French Revolution of the 18th Century.

Bernard Shaw also took the opportunity to warn the people against the "tyranny of ignorant voters" in his famous play *The Apple Cart*. He avers that the illiterate masses are easily duped by demagoguery in religion and politics. Boanerges explains how he befools the voters by his oratory. He says to them, "Exercise your vote intelligently by voting for me." And they do it. The dramatist adds that talkers are formidable rivals for popular favour in democracy because the uneducated voter does not understand the real problem and

the real brain-work; he understands only talks—false promises and propagandas. Plato, the great philosopher, has also made the same point in his *The Republic*.

The above discussion leads to the conclusion that it will be an exercise in futility if the minimum age of the voter is raised or reduced. An ignorant man, whether of 18 or 80, will fail to understand the national and international issues and will continue to be erroneous in his behaviour. Hardayal has explained the state of ignorant voters in his Inimitable simplicity, though in

a different context, as he says in *Hints on Self-Culture*—"Most men and women today are not free and wise; they are like kites flown by the priests and politicians who hold the string. They are fleeced and fooled on account of their ignorance of science, History, Economics and other subjects. Half the ills of mankind are due to ignorance; the other half arise from egotism." Therefore educated public is the *sine qua non* for the true spirit of democracy. Those who argue for raising the minimum age of the voters completely miss the point.

Prize Winners in Essay Contest—403

First Prize Winner:

Dharmendra Narain Choudhary
Room No. F-111, Hall No. IV, IIT
Kanpur-208016

Second Prize Winner:

Km. Shofali Varshney
c/o Dr. Prem Sagar
Sarai Qazi
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Letters

SAVE THE WORLD

After the Second World War a press reporter asked Albert Einstein how the world war would be fought. Einstein in his reply said that he did not know how the third world war would be fought but that he could say that the fourth world war would be fought by stones and bricks. He thus forecast that no civilisation in any part of the globe would survive after the third world war.

Today humanity stands at a crucial turning point in history. Nuclear weapons threaten to annihilate not only all that man has created through the ages, but man himself and even life on earth. People want to live in a safer and a more just world. Humanity deserves a better fate than being a hostage to nuclear terror and despair. It is necessary to change the existing world situation and to build a nuclear-weapon-free world, free of violence and hatred, fear and suspicion.

For ages, saints, sages and the vast multitude of ordinary mortals have sought lasting peace but all in vain. Permanent peace is now a question of life and death for humanity itself, the threat of war hovers over the globe so often that the preparation for war absorbs greater attention of statesmen and politicians in almost all countries than the far more vital tasks of peaceful reconstruction.

The danger that threatens mankind is grave. Wisdom lies in preventing the accumulation and aggravation of global problems which, if not solved today, would require even greater sacrifices tomorrow.

Ghazipur

Ubaidur Rahman

VICTORY

In 1931 an evening, Spate of freedom movement on the rising,

I was there on the road lumbering irrespective of my fate in the offing.

Suddenly on my shoulder I felt a hand,

I turned back and saw a man, tired, panting in obvious need.

Perplexing me he gesticulated to heed.

Asked he, "Walking aimlessly? Without any goal?"

Millions have sacrificed their soul.

Under the foreign yoke burning is thy country.

Extinguish the fire with the container of your capacity."

I stood pondering over his lucid sentences without any exordium.

He continued "Oh young man see yourself, Through the Whims, hallucinations.

Before the burning India engulfs you."

I asked him, who are you? A close associate of Gandhi or of Nehru?

"Nay" he said, "I am neither of the two,

I am the call of hour, the necessity of time beckoning you."

I contributed, our efforts emphatic, defeated the yoke so despotic.

In 1947, we gained Independence,

Forty-one years since then, I was again on the road walking.

Respective of my fate in the offing.

I heard some one calling "Oh old man"

I turned back and saw the same man.

I asked him how are you?

Said he "the time is tough, prepare yourself."

15th August 1947 heralded the victory of our battle.

"Tis high time, for the victory of war we have to settle.

This time we need not fight the imperialism,

But the devil in you—the casteism, the communalism

His effect on me was lummy,

I stood pondering — a dummy.

Bhopal

Venkatesh Charl

OLYMPICS 1988

'Kudos' to you for publishing superb cover photo of the American 'Sprint king' Carl Lewis, and details regarding Olympic Games at Seoul. Your information concerning about Olympics was worth noting. The description of the Olympic City and its rich sites was simply superb. I eagerly look forward to the forthcoming issue of the *Competition Success Review* to get the entire vision of the Olympics at Seoul.

Hyderabad

Manish K. Singh

A TIMELY JOKE

The complete failure of Indian players at 24th Seoul Olympic Games is a shocking re-experience for the nation (as India returned with quite empty hands from Los Angeles Olympics too) but is, however, convenient for the persons engaged in making better their G.K. (General Knowledge) as they are now spared from the labours exhausted in memorising the number of medals (Gold, Silver, and Bronze) won by Indian team.

Hilsa (Nalanda)

Vijay Shankar Sinha

THE UGLY FACE

The XXIV Olympics at Seoul surely revealed an ugly face of highly competitive sports. I mean to say that doping by the

athletes at large numbers surely provided a severe jolt for the Olympic movement. It is very sad for sports that the fastest man on earth, Ben Johnson of Canada was stripped of his gold medal when he tested positive for taking anabolic steroid.

Chandernagore

Arjit Roy Choudhury

BODY LANGUAGE

Your new feature *Body Language* is very interesting, exciting and exclusive. It will help us to read other's thoughts by their gestures. Therefore we will talk less as we are able to read other's gestures. Therefore we shall follow the popular saying "Less talk, more work to get sound success."

Bankura

Babu Somnath Paul

The series 'Body Language' is very useful because it points out the non-verbal clues, which is emerging in rapid pace by the end of the 20th century. This article will surely provoke the readers to use body language to express one's views for clear and quick understanding. By using body language one can definitely become more likeable and gain co-operation. Thus it is a very good media for communication and it will finally make the living simpler.

Hazaribag

Ravi Velshkayar

UNIQUE EDITORIAL

Apropos of the editorial "Think Success And Reap Success" (CSR, November 1988) your remark that struggle, sacrifice, work hard with full force and grim determination and single-minded concentration can make anything happen positively, is justified to a large extent. It is true that sure success depends upon one's own strong mental attitude to achieve something extraordinary. And it is obvious from a well-known saying "You can if you think you can, you cannot if you think you cannot." From its earliest days, your magazine has been a constant source of courage and motivation to its readers especially to those who call competition a day due to their utter failures in the same. As long as I can think your remarkable editorial in this regard is likely to create a ray of hope and struggle among depressed candidates.

On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, I take the opportunity to express my heartiest congratulations to the editor as well as the other members of the staff, striving hard in search of excellence.

Kurukshetra

V.K. Sharma

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Dilip Vengsarkar : The 32-year-old batsman from Bombay and India's captain for the Champions Cup at Sharjah and the Asia Cup in Bangladesh, has been rated as world's number one batsman in the Deloitte



Dilip Vengsarkar

ratings. Pakistan's Javed Miandad is now the world's number two after his superb series against Australia. Gavaskar's fellow-countrymen Narendra Hirwani and Chetan Sharma occupy sixth and ninth spots, respectively, in the bowling rating. Malcolm Marshall of West Indies is on top among the bowlers.

Maneypande Somaya : The Indian hockey skipper, who led the Indian team at the Seoul Olympics, has decided to quit big-time hockey after an international career spanning eight years. He has cited personal reasons for culminating his career. He has played in three Olympics, making his debut in the Moscow Olympics where India won the title after a drought of 16 years. He has also led Bombay.

Vijay Amritraj : The veteran tennis star and India's roving sports ambassador has bagged another prestigious award—the Main Fair Play Trophy of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, which was presented to him in Paris on November 3, 1988. The Main Fair Play trophy is an annual award given to prominent sportsmen the world over.

M. F. Hussain : The renowned artist and a member of Parliament was "evicted" from the dining hall of Bombay's Wellington Club on October 23, 1988 because he was barefoot. He was with his wife and some friends when the incident occurred. The



M. F. Hussain

treatment meted out to him had sparked a furious debate on the 'Club culture' and was termed as "an insult to Indian sensitivity".

Peter Carey : The Australian writer is the recipient of the prestigious £ 15,000 Booker Prize, which is Britain's top literary prize, for his novel *Oscar and Lucinda*. Salman Rushdie's book *The Satanic Verses*, banned in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, lost the battle for the prize and came second among the 102 contenders for prize. *Oscar and Lucinda* is a romantic mystery—the story of an unlikely love affair between a 19th century priest and an heiress with gambling addiction—set in the pioneering days of Australia.

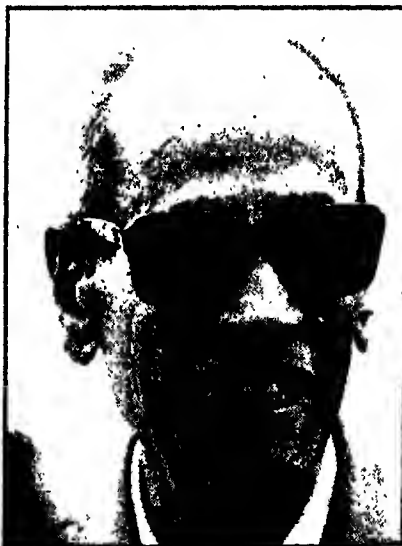
Maurice Allais : A Professor at the Centre for Economic Analysis at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure Des Mines, one of France's most prestigious institutions of higher education, is the recipient of the 1988 Nobel prize for economic sciences. He is the first French economist to win the coveted award since it was created in 1968. The 77-year-old economist has made pioneering development of theories to understand better market behaviour and the efficient use of resources.

Johann Delseenhofer : The 45-year-old West German, who works at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Dallas, Texas, is the recipient of the 1988 Nobel prize for chemistry. He shares the award with fellow West Germans Robert Huber and Hartmut Michel who work in different branches of the Max Plank Institute in West Germany, which has provided several previous Nobel prize winners, including Einstein, for unravelling the structure of proteins that cause photosynthesis—the process by which light from the Sun is converted into chemical energy used as nutrition by all

animals and plants.

Leon Lederman : The 66-year-old Director of the Fermi National Laboratory in Batavia, near Chicago in the United States, is the recipient of the 1988 Nobel prize in physics. He shares the award with the 55-year-old fellow American, Melvin Schwartz, a former professor at Columbia and Stanford Universities, who now runs his own computer communications company in Mountain View, California, and the 67-year-old Jack Steinberger of Switzerland, who works at the laboratories of the European Nuclear Research Centre near Geneva, for "the neutrino beam method and the demonstration of the doublet structure of the leptons through the discovery of the muon neutrino."

Naguib Mahfouz : The 77-year-old Egyptian novelist and short story writer, is the recipient of the 1988 Nobel Prize for literature for forming "an Arabian narrative



Naguib Mahfouz

art that applies to all mankind." He is the first Arab-language writer to win the coveted 2.5 million kroner (\$390,000) award in its 87-year history. He has produced literature which "has meant a powerful upswing for the novel as genre and for the development of the literary language in Arabic-speaking cultural circles."

Jamea W. Black : The 64-year-old Briton, who works at King's College Hospital Medical School at the University of London, is the recipient of the 1988 Nobel prize in medicine. He shares the award with the 70-year-old American researcher Gertrude Elions, a native of New York City, and the 83-year-old co-researcher George H. Hitchings from Hoquiam, Washington, both of them of the Wellcome Laboratories in New Carolina, for their discoveries leading to a series of new drugs. Their work have



James W. Black

aid the ground work vital in developing medicines against a variety of disorders, including leukemia, malaria, virus infections and gout.

General Augusto Pinochet : The 72-year-old Chile's military ruler, who had ruled the country with an iron fist for 15 years, was finally shown the door on October 6, 1988



General Pinochet

when seven million strong electorate in a poll organised by the military regime convincingly voted against the idea of having the General and his henchmen around for another eight years. He accepted the defeat on extending his 15-year rule but indicated that he would stay on until March 1990 under the terms of the constitution.

Durga : India's first test-tube baby, celebrated her 10th birthday on October 3, 1988. She is a normal schoolgirl with fair complexion and bobbed hair. Considered the second test-tube baby in the world after Louise Joy Brown, who was born by Caesarian section on July 25, 1978 at the Oldham General Hospital in northern England, Durga is healthy and happy and lives with her parents, the Agarwals in a posh area of south Calcutta. Durga was

also born by Caesarian section at the Bellevue Nursing Home in Calcutta on October 3, 1978. She was perhaps the second human to be conceived outside a mother's womb. Dr. Mukherjee took an egg from Mrs. Agarwal's ovaries, fertilised it in a laboratory with her husband's sperm for more than 50 days and then reimplanted it in her womb. There it grew as any foetus would and finally saw light.

Jose Eduardo Dos Santos : The President of Angola was on a two-day working visit to India. The in-depth examination of the



Jose Santos

problems relating to Namibia's independence was the highlight of his discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

Dr. Daniel Arap Moi : The President of Kenya visited India in October 1988.

Yasser Arafat : The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation visited India in October 1988. The Prime Minister,



Yasser Arafat

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, has assured him that India will support any policy ultimately decided upon for the future of the Palestinian people.



Lubomir Strougal

Lubomir Strougal : The Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, renowned as a reformer in Prague's generally conservative leadership, resigned on October 10, 1988, ending 18 years as head of the Czech Government. He has been succeeded by Ladislav Adamec.

Dr. Mithileshwar Singh : The 61-year-old Indian lecturer in Business Administration, who had remained in captivity in Lebanon for 20 months, was released by his captors in



Mithileshwar Singh

Beirut and handed over to the American Ambassador in Damascus on October 4, 1988. Syria had helped in securing his release and men of the Syrian peacekeeping force in Lebanon had brought him in Damascus from Beirut. Dr. Singh was kidnapped along with three of his fellow American lecturers of the Beirut University College on January 24, 1987 by a shadowy organisation called Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, and had been held in captivity since then.

Mike Tyson : The 22-year-old world heavyweight champion was in the news in October 1988 when he was sued for divorce by his actress wife Robin Givens, who said

Miss India



Dolly Minhas (centre) who was crowned Miss India 1988 with Anu Kottoor, first runner-up and Viola Anthony second runner-up

Miss Asia-Pacific



Miss Panpradub Preetanuch, a 24-year-old Thai student was crowned Miss Asia-Pacific 1988

she was terrified after the fighter awakened her by boating her with a "closed fist". His wife, in a "continuous horror story", had described that she had received threats from Tyson to kill her, her mother and her sister. It was also alleged that Tyson had chased givens and her mother, Ruth Roper, around the hotel and hung from a hotel balcony, saying he was going to kill himself. Tyson is the youngest man to win the heavyweight championship.

Jigme Singye Wangchuk : The King of Bhutan formally got married to four Bhutanese sisters, Ashi Dorji Wangmo, Ashi Tshering Pem, Ashi Tshering Yandon and Ashi Sangye Choden, at the sacred Dechok Lakhang in Punakha Dzong, the seat of the ancient capital of landlocked Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan, on October 31, 1988. The King has already been married in a private religious ceremony nine years ago to the four ladies who come from a family linked to the founding deity-ruler of Bhutan, Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, who passed away in 1651. The public wedding ceremony was also the occasion for designating the King's eldest son, eight-year-old Prince Jigme Namgyal Wangchuk as the Crown Prince. The Prince is the offspring of Queen Ashi Tshering Yandon.

Chaman Lal : The Inspector-General of Police (Border Range), Jalandhar, who had discharged highly onerous responsibilities with great distinction during Operation Black Thunder, sought permission to proceed on leave immediately on October 10, 1988 in protest against the "wrong handling" of the situation in allowing Mr. Jasbir Singh Rode

to enter the Golden Temple. He was convinced that the entry of Mr. Rode and his followers into the temple is a major threat to peace.

Javed Miandad : The Pakistan skipper reached a landmark 7,000 runs in Test cricket while playing the third and final match against Australia in Lahore on October 9, 1988. He is only the 11th player to achieve the milestone. The other ten players to have knocked up 7,000 runs in Test cricket are Walter Hammond, Colin Cowdrey, Gary Sobers, Greg Chappel, Clive Lloyd, Geoff Boycott, Viv Richards, Allan Border, Sunil Gavaskar and David Gower.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay : The high priestess of Indian culture, arts, theatre and literature died at the Breach Candy Hospital in Bombay following a cardiac arrest on October 29, 1988 at the age of 85. A giant, who combined the various aspects of life from culture to politics and social work, she was awarded the Magsaysay award for community leadership in 1966. In 1987, she was honoured with the Padma Vibhushan.

PLACES

Nathdwara : Located in Rajasthan for the famous Shreenathji temple. It was in the news when a group of 250 Harijans and others led by the Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur, entered the temple and had a darshan of the deity without the customary purification ceremony meant for Harijans. The entry, made after the failure of five similar attempts in the past two years, was smooth. In early October 1988, Swami

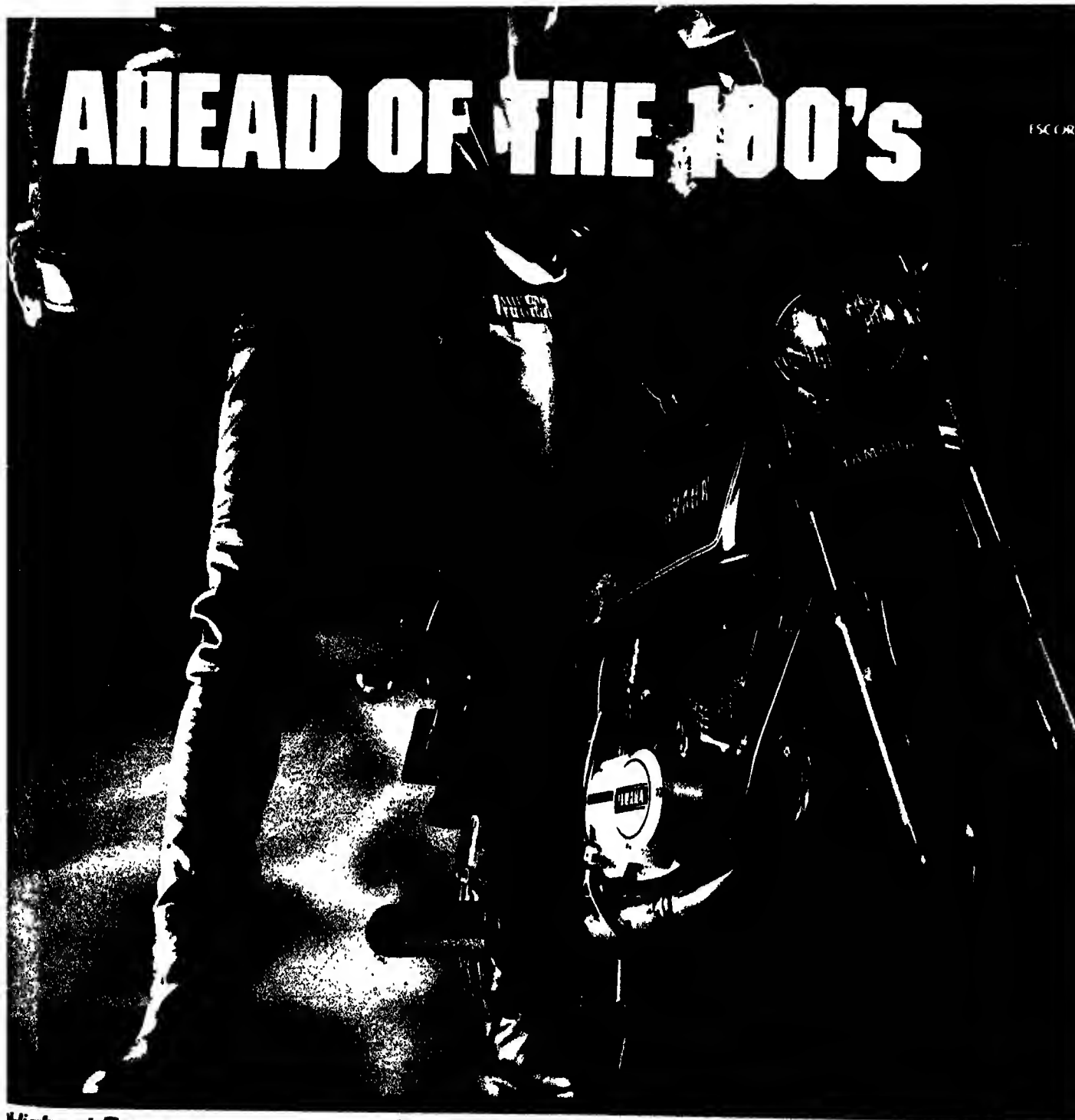
Agnivesh and a dozen Harijans staged a dharna outside the Rajasthan Assembly to protest against the attack on Harijan devotees at the temple. The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, had also offered to lead Harijans into the temple to help build a movement against the practice untouchability. This offer was hailed by United Nations Sub-Commission on Human Rights.

Diego Garcia : The Indian Ocean island, some 27 sq km in size and 1,600 km south of India's southern tip, is the most important American military air base. Britain had detached the Chagos Archipelago along with the island of Diego Garcia from Mauritius before its independence in 1968. Britain had later ceded the island to the United States which transformed it into a military base. The key strategic role now assumed by Diego Garcia has brought to nuclear peril right in the heart of the Indian Ocean. Mauritius has asserted that it will never up its claim over this island which has been converted by the United States into a huge military base.

Haiti : Located in the Caribbean Sea, it occupies the western third of the large island of Hispaniola which was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Haiti was in the news when its military Government said that it foiled a coup attempt on October 17, 1988 against the President, Lt-Gen. Prosper Avril by two military officers. The military Government of Lt-Gen. Avril was installed by the presidential guardsmen overthrew the three-month-old Government of General Henri Namphy on September 17.

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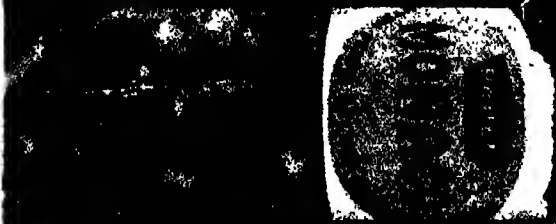
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